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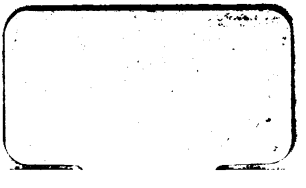

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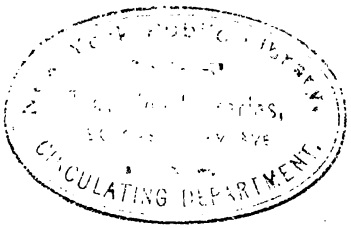
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PONTE DEI PUGNI, AND THE CAMPANILE OF S. MARIA DEL CARMINE FROM PONTE S. BARNABA

VENICE ON FOOT

WITH THE ITINERARY OF THE GRAND CANAL
AND SEVERAL DIRECT ROUTES TO
USEFUL PLACES

BY

HUGH A. DOUGLAS

WITH SEVENTY-FIVE ILLUSTRATIONS
AND ELEVEN MAPS

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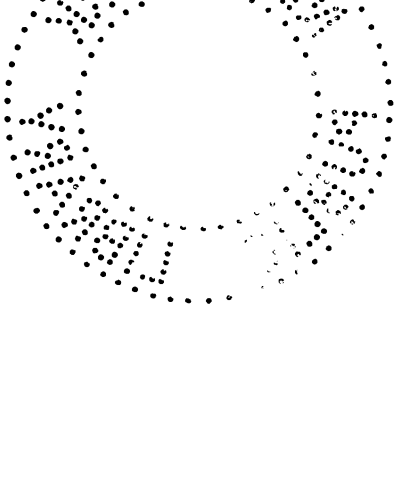

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VENICE ON FOOT

CHAPTER I

NOTE TO THE READER

THE number of those who walk in Venice is increasing every year; and in the case of my own friends who have tried it, I have always found them so enthusiastic, and so anxious to see more of the less visited parts of the city, and the street life of the people, that feeling that this might also apply to others, I have thought it worth while to arrange a few walks, which, while including several points of interest not generally seen from a gondola, might, moreover, be of assistance in finding such places as the reader may wish to visit.

The book is not in any way a guide to interiors of buildings, nor is it intended to compete with the excellent guide-books now extant; its object being to assist those who wish to walk, and to answer such questions, as would probably be asked, when doing so for the first time.

During the walks all the churches at present in use and (with a very few exceptions), the sites of the demolished ones are passed; over 500 palaces are seen, the names of which are given, and a few words said about most of them; the ancient "scuole," or guild-halls, with their oratories, the sites of the theatres, and several interesting tablets, etc., all come in for a share

of attention; not to mention a large number of streets, squares, bridges, etc., the names of which, in many instances, reflect the manners, customs and history of the people.

Of course it has been impossible to include everything, the idea, from the beginning, having been to take things as they come. I trust, however, that no important omission has been made.

The duration of each walk, with a moderate amount of stopping, should be about two hours. It was not thought advisable to make them shorter, as this could only be done by increasing the number, with the result that the book would only be of use to those making a prolonged stay in Venice. Several modes, however, are indicated by which they may be shortened if required.

Owing to the large amount of material in the book the remarks are necessarily curt. The points principally touched on are, in the case of the churches, palaces, etc., the date of foundation, the name of the founder and architect, and any interesting incident connected with them that may throw light on the former history of the people. In the case of the palaces, the names of the former occupants have been given where possible, and mention made of any particularly famous man that lived there. The general historical notices of the families are, however, collected under the head of "Families" at pp. 343 to 365.

A few historical notices, too long to include in the walks, will be found under the head of "Notes" at pp. 366 to 386.

As the walks mostly commence at Piazza di S. Marco, where the visitor will probably pass a good deal of his time, a chapter has been devoted to such points connected with it as are not to be found in the usual guide-books.

A special chapter has been devoted to descriptions

of the palaces on the Grand Canal, the land entrances to most of which are passed during the walks. A complete plan, including every building, is given, and this should be found most useful when passing up or down in a gondola.

Many of the Venetian palaces are, so to speak, baptised with the name of some famous family that once occupied them; others are known by two or more names, very often including that of the present owner or occupier, and a few by the latter name only. The best-known name has in most cases been adopted, and a few of the palaces, included now for the first time, that have no traditional names, are indicated by the street numbers alone.

The spelling of the names of the ancient families varies a good deal according to the epoch, especially as to the doubling of the consonants. It is not unusual to find the same name spelt in two different ways on the same page. This has been arranged as far as possible, preference being given to the old spelling; the Christian names are almost invariably given in the ancient form.

The names of the streets, etc., are for the most part given as they are at present, so that they may be easily recognised. These names, however, which are very frequently repainted, often reappear with variations, and some of them end in losing their significance altogether. Dr. Tassini gives an instance when mentioning Campo dalle Gatte (p. 32). He relates that in the 15th century some papal legates lived near this campo, which, on that account, was called Campo dei Legati (of the legates). Later on it was written Campo Delegati, and after going through other changes it has now become Campo dalle (or delle) Gatte (cats).[1]

[1] A document discovered by Commendatore Cecchetti, after the above was written by Dr. Tassini, proves that, in 1365 this

When mentioning the names of streets, churches, countries, etc., sometimes the Italian name has been used and sometimes the English, the one that seems most suitable or euphonious being selected in each case.

Most towns change somewhat in the course of a year or so, and just now several alterations are proposed, or already in progress, in Venice, with a view to making more open spaces, and so giving more air to the population living in the dark "calli" and courts. This is certainly not to be regretted; and if these changes alter in any way the sequence of the streets, as here given, it will only be for two or three numbers which can easily be corrected; it is not probable, however, that this will occur where there are any prominent palaces or other points of interest.

(The first change will probably take place between Nos. 28 and 36, Walk 2, where the streets at present are very narrow.)

Except in one or two instances of direct quotation, I have not considered this little work of sufficient importance to make it necessary to give *special* references to works consulted. Nearly all the statements, however, have been verified two or three times over from different books. Among those consulted are Francesco Sansovino's *Venetia* (1581), and the additions thereto by Stringa and Martinioni; Coronelli's guide-book and *Palazzi;* Grævius' *Thesaurus Italicarum Scriptores;* and the more modern works by Galliccioli, Cicogna, Selvatico, Zanotto, Temanza, Filiasi, Quadri, Molmenti, Tassini and others. The suggestions as to the derivations of the names of the streets, etc., are principally from the last author's *Curiosità Veneziane.* The books consulted for the short notices of the families are mentioned at p. 345.

campo was already called "dale Gatte" (probably after a family). So in this case the name has only been returning by degrees to its original form.

The difficulty of obtaining *viva-voce* information in Venice is very great; and in the case of several of the palaces, not treated of in the above-mentioned books, the names of the former owners or occupiers have only been obtainable by reference to the tax papers in the State Archives. I must here acknowledge the very kind assistance that I have received from Signor Bernardo Canal, whose services the Director of the Archives most kindly placed at my disposal, and whose thorough knowledge of this department proved most valuable to me. I also received much useful information from the late Commendatore Nicolò Barozzi, whose intimate acquaintance with Venice and its history was well known, and who was always ready to give me any information I required.

At the end of the book will be found about fifty direct routes to the principal churches, consulates, hotels and other places that it may sometimes be wanted to find.

The index has been made as complete as possible; and with its assistance it should be impossible to lose yourself, even when not following any of the specified walks, as a reference to the first name you see should serve to locate you, and indicate a route which will either take you to the Piazza di S. Marco or to some other place which you will be able to recognise.

In conclusion I would say: Use your eyes to the utmost while walking through this interesting city. Look into every open door, down every street; watch the people at their occupations, note the picturesque groups, the beautiful colour effects, the luxuriant hair of the women, the brilliant splendour of the fruit stalls, etc., and you will see something to delight you at every turn.

You will also remark the great difference in the various parts of the city in almost everything: the people, the shops, the general behaviour, and in fact

in all except the palaces. This you will feel in a way impossible to express, but you will nevertheless feel that it is there.

When looking at the churches, squares and more important palaces, etc., try to people them, and imagine some of the doings of bygone days. Think of the flat wooden bridges with the twelfth century people riding over them, of the horses tied to the fig-tree in Campo S. Salvatore (p. 375), the fights on the bridges (p. 374), the bull-fights in the larger squares, the magnificent pageants in Piazza di S. Marco (p. 18), the grand *fêtes* given by the Compagnie della Calza (p. 376), the tournaments, the marvellous dresses, the luxury of which had on several occasions to be checked by heavy fines, and above all the gorgeous spectacles on such occasions as the wedding of a doge, or some rich patrician, with the processions of guilds and confraternities in gala dress, the passage to S. Marco by water, and the comedy, dancing and supper, often held in a magnificent pavilion built on the canal in front of the palace, all of these with the same background as you see in the present day.

It is impossible to enumerate the magnificent sights of Venice triumphant, but some further assistance to the imagination would be rendered by a visit to the Civic Museum (p. 341) and to the collection of pictures of Venice in the Palazzo Querini Stampalia (p. 147). Here, although the pictures are comparatively modern (about A.D. 1700), you will see representations of bull-fights, regattas, processions and such other functions as remained in those days.

Most writers on Venice, both ancient and modern, are credited with having fertile imaginations. I have tried to curb mine, and have done my best to verify such information as I have been able to obtain. Former writers, however, differ on so many points, and present-day information wants so much sifting, that

those who know Venice well will understand me when I ask them not to find fault with the inevitable shortcomings, but rather to have the great kindness to draw my attention to them, so that they may be corrected in the next edition.

HUGH A. DOUGLAS.

103 VIA TOMACELLI,
ROME, *1st November*, 1906.

CHAPTER II

DIVISION OF THE CITY

AS early as the twelfth century the city of Venice was divided into six "sestieri," or sections—three on the near side of the Grand Canal, *viz.*, Castello, S. Marco and Cannaregio; and three on the far side, *viz.*, Dorsoduro (including the island of Giudecca), S. Polo and S. Croce (which, till 1271, included the island of Murano). These sestieri are now numbered throughout; the largest one—Castello—reaching No. 6828, while the smallest one—S. Croce—only arrives at No. 2359. The name of the sestiere, with that of the "parrochia," or parish, is painted in large letters at all the principal points of the city. There are thirty parishes, and as none of these are very large the indications on the walls are most useful in helping any one to locate himself. Throughout the city the names of the streets are most clearly and frequently indicated, but not always at both ends; the words "name at the other end" will be found when a street has no name at the point where it has to be entered during the walks.

There are perhaps more different kinds of streets in Venice than in most towns; and a list of these should in the present instance be most useful.

Calle—A rather long, narrow street.

Callesella—A narrow calle.

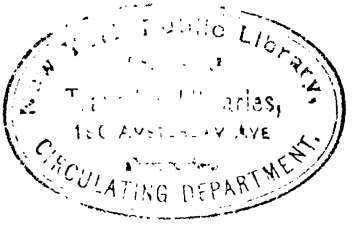
Campo—A square, or large open space, generally near a church. In early days the grass was allowed to

A TRAGHETTO (S. MARIA ZOBENIGO)

p. 11

A QUIET CAMPIELLO

p. 9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grow for pasturage, hence the name "campo"—field. Each campo had its well; its "abate," or short column of marble, in which the cross, or standard of the church or guilds attached thereto, could be placed; its "campanile," or bell tower; and its "scoazzera," or enclosed place for rubbish, generally near the canal. The larger campi were used for bull-fights, jousts and other similar entertainments. Campo S. Andrea (p. 190) is a good specimen of an ancient campo.

Campo delle Erbe—A grassy space, not necessarily near a church. It was necessary to have several of these for pasture, and many of them, though now built over, still retain the name.

Campiello—A small campo.

Campazzo—An abandoned place, used for rubbish, etc.

Canale—A name used only for the larger canals, such as the Canale Grande, Canale della Giudecca, etc.

Canalazzo—Another name for the Grand Canal.

Corte—A small court surrounded by houses, usually without a thoroughfare.

Fondamenta—A walk along the banks of a canal or rio. So called, because it serves as a foundation to the houses.

Merceria—A large and busy street, with shops on each side.

Molo—A quay.

Parrochia—A parish. The parrochie have not always been the same, some of the former parish churches having been demolished, but at the present day they are as follows:—

1. S. Pietro in Castello. 2. S. Martino. 3. S. Francesco della Vigna. 4. S. Giovanni in Bragora. 5. S. Zaccaria. 6. SS. Giovanni e Paolo. 7. S. Maria Formosa. 8. S. Marco. 9. S. Salvatore. 10. S. Luca. 11. S. Stefano. 12. S. Maria Zobenigo. 13. S. Canciano. 14. SS. Apostoli. 15. S. Felice.

16. S. Cristoforo (Madonna del Orto). 17. S. Marcuola (SS. Ermagora e Fortunato). 18. S. Geremia. 19. S. Nicolò da Tolentino. 20. S. Simeone Grande. 21. S. Giacomo dall' Orio. 22. S. Cassiano. 23. S. Silvestro. 24. S. Maria gloriosa dei Frari. 25. S. Pantaleone. 26. S. Maria del Carmine. 27. S. Angelo Raffaele. 28. SS. Gervasio e Protasio (S. Trovaso). 29. S. Maria del Rosario. 30. S. Eufemia (Giudecca).

Piazza—A large square. The name used only to apply to Piazza di S. Marco; but now there are two other piazze, *viz.*, Piazza Bandiera e Moro and Piazza Daniele Manin.[1]

Piazzetta—A small piazza.

Piscina—The site of a small lake or pond. There are many documents extant concerning the filling up of these ponds.

Ponte—A bridge. In very early days there were very few bridges in Venice, and most of them were private; even the smaller canals were crossed by ferries, or fixed boats. As most people used to ride, the first public bridges, which were made about 1173, were of wood, and flat. The *general* substitution of stone bridges for wooden ones took place about 1486. There were, however, several built long before that.

Punta—The various extremities of the city were called "punte," or points, *viz.*, Punta del Sal, where the salt magazines were (p. 171); Punta S. Elena, in the public gardens, etc.

Ramo (or branch)—A little offshoot from a larger street.

Rio—Any canal except the two already mentioned.

Rio Terra—A broad street formed by filling up a rio.

Riello—A small rio.

Riva—The "fondamente" on the Grand Canal were called "rive".

[1] Piazza Daniele Manin is also called "campo".

Ruga—A street flanked by houses and shops. (Said to be derived from the French "rue" or Portuguese "rua".)

Rughetta—Diminutive of the above.

Salizzada—These salizzade were the principal streets in each parish, and were first paved (Ven. "salizata") with brick about 1260. Before 1409 the streets of Venice were in a terrible condition. The city was entirely paved with stone during the latter half of the eighteenth century.

Sottoportico—A small street, entered by an arch or other opening under a building.

Traghetto—A station for ferry boats.

CHAPTER III

PIAZZA DI S. MARCO

THE Piazza di S. Marco and its surroundings may be divided into four portions: (1) The Piazza proper; (2) the Piazzetta; (3) the Molo, or quay, which is beyond the Piazzetta, and extends from the Ponte di Paglia (p. 24) on the left, to the end of the gardens of the Royal Palace on the right; (4) the Piazzetta dei Leoni, on the left of S. Marco. (For the principal objects in the piazza, etc., the reader must refer to one of the usual guide-books. The following remarks apply only to subjects less frequently treated.)

In early days the piazza, which was about half its present size, was covered with grass and surrounded by trees, for which reason it was called "Brolo," which means a park or garden. The island on which it was situated was called "Morso" on account of its tenacity. It was crossed about the centre by a canal called Batario, on one side of which was the church of S. Teodoro, built about 564 and afterwards (about 828) incorporated in that of S. Marco; and on the other the church of S. Geminiano, erected about the same time. A fortified wall built early in the tenth century by Doge Pietro Tribuno, as a protection against the invasions of the "Ungheri," and which extended from Campo S. Maria Zobenigo (p. 54) to the end of the Riva degli Schiavoni (p. 24), passed the right side of the piazza. In the twelfth century, some writers say in the time of Doge Vitale Michiel II. and some in

THE ISLAND OF S. GIORGIO MAGGIORE FROM THE MOLO (WITH A TRAGHETTO)

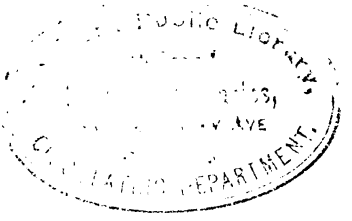
p. 21

THE DUCAL PALACE

p. 18

FACADE OF S. MARCO (WITH A PROCESSION)

p. 12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the time of Doge Sebastiano Ziani, the piazza was enlarged to nearly its present size, the canal was filled up, and the church of S. Geminiano demolished, and rebuilt farther back. For this purpose the doge acquired a piece of ground from the nuns of S. Zaccaria, for which he gave them some property in Treviso, and promised that he and his successors would visit their church every year at Easter. The new piazza was shortly afterwards enclosed by a colonnade all round it, and in 1173 the fortified wall was removed.

N.B.—As the custom of visiting the church of S. Zaccaria on Easter Day (instead of on the 13th of September as formerly) was practised during the time of Doge Vitale Michiel II., who was killed on his way there on 27th March, 1172 (p. 25), it is probable that the enlargement of the piazza was *commenced* under him, and *continued* by his successor, Doge Sebastiano Ziani, who certainly removed the wall and built the colonnade.

The piazza was first paved with tiles in 1264. In 1382 it was raised and repaved, and again in 1590. In 1722 the first stone pavement was laid. At the beginning of the fifteenth century there were still trees and vines in the piazza, and also stonecutters' sheds and other encumbrances, which were shortly afterwards removed. The raising of the pavement from time to time has changed the aspect of S. Marco. Francesco Sansovino (1581) says: "One ascended from the level of the piazza to the façade—or rather to its doors—when the church was first founded, by some steps; now there is barely one, so much have the shallows of the lagoons increased, making it necessary to raise the level of the piazza so that it may not be inundated".

Since then the level has been again raised, and now not only does one descend into the vestibule, but, in order not to hide too much of the façade, the pave-

ment curves downwards towards it, as may easily be seen by the accumulation of water in front of the church on a wet day. Since the first recorded inundation of the islands, in 586, they have been very frequent, and, according to Galliccioli, the level of the city has been raised in many parts, nearly a foot a century. In restoring the church of S. Vio in 1745 the pavement of the first church, built 912, was found 8 feet below. Under the church of S. Simeone Piccolo, built in the ninth century, were found three pavements at a considerable distance apart. Complete trees with their roots have been found buried; and only lately, when digging for the foundations of the campanile, the three former pavements of the piazza were passed through, and farther down was found a boar's tusk and a pine cone.

The buildings that surround the piazza at the present day are, on the left (looking towards S. Marco), the Procuratie Vecchie, on the right the Procuratie Nuove, and at the end opposite the church the new wing of the Royal Palace; as these, together with the clock tower and other objects of interest, are described in all the guide-books, it will only be necessary to say a few words about the earlier buildings.

In 1178 Doge Sebastiano Ziani bequeathed his houses, on the left of the piazza, to S. Marco. In the time of Doge Giovanni Soranzo (1312-1328) the Procuratori of S. Marco (p. 376) were increased to six and they were all given residences in the piazza, most probably in some of these houses. In 1365 the Republic bought some more houses, on this side, from the clergy of S. Basso, and in the fifteenth century all these houses were pulled down and finally rebuilt in their present form.

In the picture by Gentile Bellini of the procession in the piazza (1498) it will be seen that, on the right side, in a line with the hospital of Doge Pietro Orsevlo,

which was attached to the campanile, was another row of buildings; it is not certain when these were built, but there seems to be no doubt that at that time they were occupied by the Procuratori; as in 1580 the report of the sitting of the Signoria who met to discuss the rebuilding of these particular houses says, after describing the other beautiful buildings in the piazza, that the effect is entirely spoiled by the ugly appearance of these houses *where the Procuratori of S. Marco live.* In 1582 they were demolished; the hospital removed to Campo S. Gallo (p. 255), and the present buildings (now called the Procuratie Nuove), which contained residences for all the nine Procuratori, were built farther back, thus widening the piazza about 60 feet and leaving the campanile isolated. The Procuratori continued to live here till the fall of the Republic, and the houses on the other side (the Procuratie Vecchie) were let as shops and residences, in many cases to noble families, some of whom, the Dolfin, Soranzo and Toderini, were living here at the fall of the Republic. In 1505 the church of S. Geminiano was again demolished, and a new one commenced by Cristoforo da Legname and continued in 1556 by Jacopo Sansovino. Later on the Procuratie were prolonged at the end of the piazza and joined to the church. In 1807, after the Procuratie Nuove had been appropriated for the Royal Palace, this end of the piazza, including the church, was pulled down and the new wing of the palace (by Giuseppe Soli da Vignola) built in its place. The remains of Jacopo Sansovino, who died at the age of ninety-one and was buried in the church, were removed to the church of S. Maurizio, from whence they were afterwards taken to the Oratory of the Patriarchal Seminary (p. 332).

When Gentile Bellini painted his picture the pedestals for the three standards were of wood. These were replaced in 1505 by the bronze ones

now existing, the work of Alessandro Leopardi. The masts bore magnificent flags of silk and gold of great value. The three flags were supposed to represent the three principal possessions of the Republic—Venetia (or Morea), Cyprus and Candia. In 1613 two of the masts were blown down.

The campanile, which paid the penalty of old age, and fell down in July, 1902, was commenced in the tenth century (according to some at the end of the ninth) and completed as far as the bell chamber in 1170. In early days it suffered a great many shocks, having been frequently struck by lightning, and the bell chamber, which was of wood, having been several times destroyed by fire. In 1383 the consequences might have been very serious had not some sailors climbed up, and having fixed ropes and chains to the burning mass pulled it bodily down into the piazza. In 1489 it was again struck by lightning, and not only was the cupola destroyed, but a large fissure was made in the brickwork. There seem to have been no funds available for its repair; and in one edition of the map of 1500, attributed by some to Albert Dürer, it appears without the cupola. On 26th March, 1511, before the damage had been repaired, there was a serious earthquake, which played great havoc in the city; the campanile was seen to sway, the bells rung, and for a moment it seemed as if it was about to fall. On examination it was found that, although no damage had been done to the foundations, the fissure made by the lightning had greatly increased, and a piece of the top wall had been broken off, making it necessary to remove and renew about 10 feet of it on the side facing the clock tower, and to bind the whole top with a strong band of stone. Some jewels found in the sacristy of S. Marco, in a chest that had been lying there unopened since 1414, supplied the funds, and the work was carried out at once. In 1517 the angel,

which was of wood covered with gilt metal, was placed on the summit. The campanile was again much shaken by an earthquake in 1591, on which occasion it was seen to tremble; one of the bells rang two strokes, and the Saracen on the clock tower hit his bell once. The cupola was struck by lightning again in 1548, 1564, 1653, 1657, 1735, 1745, 1761 and 1762. In 1775 the building was supplied with a lightning conductor. The work of rebuilding is being carried out in a most solid and conscientious manner; the foundations have been laid nearly on the old model; and as the brickwork has already been commenced it should not be many years before it is completed.[1]

Two questions about the campanile are frequently asked: (1) Why did it fall? (2) Is not the piazza better without it? The general opinion seems to be that it fell, or rather subsided, from old age; the bricks from the effect of the sea air having become rotten, and unable to support the great weight of the bells. (Many of the bricks in the débris were entirely reduced to powder.) The catastrophe is said to have been accelerated by certain alterations made during the last few years; and it is not unlikely that the vicissitudes it suffered in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries may have tended to a certain extent to shorten its existence. The state of the foundations, if responsible at all, was only so to a very small extent; had it been so, the structure would have fallen over, instead of merely subsiding as it did. As to the rebuilding, opinions vary very much, but the weight seems to be in its favour; firstly, for purely sentimental reasons, and secondly, because the campanile is necessary to the harmony of the piazza. It could never have been con-

[1] At the time of writing the work has been suspended on account of some difficulty about the bricks; it is hoped that it may soon be resumed.

templated that any one, entering the piazza at the other end, should see at once both the church of S. Marco and the Ducal Palace—two buildings which, although each is most beautiful in itself, are most discordant, and quite impossible, when seen together.

The piazza has been the scene of many gorgeous entertainments and pageants, including the magnificent fifteenth-century tournaments, the annual Corpus Domini processions, the carnival revels of Giovedi Grasso (Thursday before Lent), on which occasion the smiths and butchers cut off the head of a bull, whose flesh they distributed to the poor (see p. 137); the world-renowned fair of the Sensa (Ascension), which is said to have been visited by 100,000 strangers annually, and for which in later years the most beautiful shops were erected, by Bernardino Maccaruzzi, at the cost of 570,000 ducats, the procession of the new doge distributing money to the people—first instituted by Doge Sebastiano Ziani in 1178—the bull-fights, the Forze d'Ercole (p. 371), and many others too numerous to mention. Nor must one forget the sight of the piazza at the present day, on a fine summer evening, during the performance of the magnificent municipal band; a sight not to be equalled in any other city in the world.

On the right is the piazzetta, on the left of which stands the Ducal Palace. A stranger will notice at once the stumpiness of the columns of the beautiful colonnade; this has been caused to a great degree by the raising of the piazzetta; there were, however, no bases to these columns.

The gate at the entrance to the Ducal Palace is by Giovanni and Bartolomeo Bon (1440-1443). Inside this door is a lobby where, at eighteen desks, sat the "Balotin," who used to record the votes of the Greater Council, and their assistants, who wrote the summonses to the Council, announced the births, deaths and

marriages of the patricians, and in their spare time wrote letters for the illiterate. This gate, which was called the "Porta della Carta," was always decked with laurels on the Venetian New Year's Day (p 376). On the right beneath the campanile was the "loggia," a little building erected by Sansovino in 1540. Up to 1569 this was used as a place of recreation for the nobles, but afterwards as a sort of guard-room for the three Procuratori who, according to a decree of 20th September, 1569, were ordered to remain there during the sitting of the Greater Council. This loggia was, of course, destroyed when the campanile came down; and, as the original plans have not been found, the engineer in charge of the rebuilding has caused all the pieces to be collected, and with infinite patience is putting them together in one of the lower rooms of the Ducal Palace. The work has been so successful that there will be no difficulty in making an exact reproduction of the original. The right of the piazzetta is occupied by the Public Library, commenced by Jacopo Sansovino in 1535. Sansovino was most unfortunate in this work, as in 1545, on 18th December, the work having been continued too far into the frosty weather, the angle towards the piazza fell without any notice, and poor Sansovino was popped into prison, from which, however, he was shortly afterwards liberated through the intercessions of his friends, and specially of Pietro Aretino and the ambassador of the Emperor Charles V., who tried to throw the blame on the stone-masons, the bad material, the frost, etc. At Sansovino's death, in 1570, he had only completed the sixteenth arch, and the work was finished by Vincenzo Scamozzi in 1582. Until 1529 the site was occupied by inns. In 1811 a colossal statue of Napoleon I. was erected opposite the balcony of the Ducal Palace; this was removed to the island of S. Giorgio Maggiore on 20th April, 1814

(when the city passed into the hands of the Austrians), as the people wanted to destroy it. Accounts differ as to the origin of the two lights burned at night before the miraculous image of the Madonna on the side of S. Marco towards the piazzetta; there are several legends on the subject. Stringa, however, in his edition of F. Sansovino's *Venetia*, says that they were originally lighted out of reverence for the image, according to the usual custom. A certain Dalmatian, however, having been saved from shipwreck by steering towards them, appears to have made a bequest to provide for the supply of oil for ever. On the balustrade in front are two sconces for the black (or unbleached) candles that used to be lighted at every capital execution. It was the custom for the condemned man, as he ascended the scaffold, to turn towards the image and recite a "Salve Regina".

A full description of the Ducal Palace, the library, the two columns, the Pietra di Bando, or stone where the laws of the Republic were published, the two square pillars from Acre, and the four porphyry figures is given in all the guide-books, and it only remains before leaving the piazzetta to say a few words about the "chebba". In old days the delinquencies of the clergy were punished by banishment, but in the middle ages the chebba was introduced. This was a wooden cage, hung from a pole about half-way up the campanile, towards the piazzetta. Into this the culprit was put, and left exposed to the inclemency of the weather, day and night, for a term of years, or for life. A chronicler of the fifteenth century says that, when he wrote, there was a priest who had been a year in the cage, and was still alive. Padre Francesco, of S. Polo, was the last to be put in the chebba (1518), from which he nearly succeeded in escaping.

Formerly the piazzetta extended only a few feet beyond the two columns, and immediately opposite

was the "fusta," a large boat, where those condemned to the galleys were sent, provisionally, to learn the use of the oars. In 1285, however, it was extended towards the lagoon; and the broad quay, now called the "Molo," which extends from the end of the Ducal Palace to the end of the gardens of the Royal Palace, was made. At the right-hand corner of the piazzetta, adjoining the library, but facing the lagoon, stood the "Zecca" or Mint, now the Chamber of Commerce, built by Jacopo Sansovino in 1536 on the site of an older one, said to have been built about 938. The first golden ducat, called "zecchino," was coined here in 1284. In early days there was also a Zecca on the present Fondamenta di Ferro, near the Ponte di Rialto, and another near the Ospedaletto (p. 197), where money mixed with copper was coined. In front of the Zecca there was a small fish market. Up to 1340 the site of the gardens of the Royal Palace was used as a "squero," or shipbuilding yard, and Zanotto records that, in 1298, fifteen large galleys were built there. About the same time there was also a menagerie near this spot, where, in 1318, two young lions were born. In 1340, when the squero was removed, large public granaries were built; and in 1380 the Genoese prisoners were confined here, in prisons built for that purpose. The granaries were only removed in 1808, when the gardens were made. On the left of the Molo is the Ponte di Paglia with which Walk 1 is commenced.

CHAPTER IV

THE WALKS

THERE are ten walks, each lasting from one and a half to two hours.

In case these should be found too long, indications are given here and there of the shortest way to return to Piazza di S. Marco.

Short walks can be arranged, by taking a gondola to any point marked *, and meeting it again at another point in the same walk similarly marked.

All the walks, except No. 8, begin from Piazza di S. Marco; but Nos. 2, 6, 9 and 10 can be equally well commenced from Calle larga 22 Marzo, which is the broad street behind the Grand Hotel Britannia, Grand Hotel, and other hotels west of the piazza.

Walk 3, being longer than the others, is divided into 3 and 3A; the latter can either follow No. 3, or be commenced from the railway station, taking the steamer to the station "Ferrovia".

In the arrangement of the walks the numbers indicate the route to be followed, and the letters the objects of interest. It is not intended that all the descriptions of the latter should be read through during the walk, but they should serve as answers to such questions as may occur. When no direction to turn (R) or (L) is given, continue straight on.

In the few unavoidable instances in which the same route is followed for a short distance in more than one walk, the explanations are given in the earlier one, and page references in the others.

The descriptions of the palaces, included in the itinerary of the Grand Canal, are not repeated, but page references are given. (G. C. and the number.)

When a family is only once mentioned in connection with a palace, a short notice of its origin, etc., is given when treating of the palace. In the case of those mentioned more often, the notices will be found, arranged in alphabetical order, at pp. 343 to 365.

When in describing a palace "G. B. 1797" is mentioned, the names that follow are those of the noble occupants at the fall of the Republic which took place in that year, "G. B." signifying that their names were entered in the Golden Book, which contained a list of all the patricians who were old enough to sit in the Maggior Consiglio (p. 372).

The letters "M. C." indicate the date of appointment to the Maggior Consiglio.

In giving the names of former occupants, the dates 1661, 1712, 1740 and 1808 are frequently mentioned; these are the years in which reassessments took place and fresh "catastici," or taxation lists, were made. These lists have been very useful in this matter.

CHAPTER V

WALK I

WALK I.—Riva degli Schiavoni. Via Garibaldi. Island of Castello. Royal Arsenal. S. Giorgio dei Greci. Ponte di Canonica. Piazza di S. Marco.

Leave PIAZZA DI S. MARCO by

1. PIAZZETTA DI S. MARCO, and (L) MOLO (p. 21).

2. PONTE DI PAGLIA.—So called, because the boats with hay and straw ("paglia") for sale used to be moored here. The bridge was formerly of wood, and was first built of stone in 1360. The present bridge, which is a model of the old one, was built in the nineteenth century. The bodies of drowned people used to be exposed here.

N.B.—On the left is seen

(*a*) *The Bridge of Sighs.*—Built at the same time as the prisons, to connect them with the Ducal Palace (described in all the guide-books).

(*b*) (far side) *The State Prisons.*—These prisons were commenced in 1589 by Antonio da Ponte, who was then eighty years old, and completed by Antonio Contino. The front part was used by the Signori di Notte, who were first instituted in 1250 to watch over the city at night and treat cases of homicide and theft, which were then very common. The office was still in existence in 1797.

3. RIVA DEGLI SCHIAVONI.—The Dalmatians (Schia-

THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS

p. 24

OPPOSITE S. ANNA

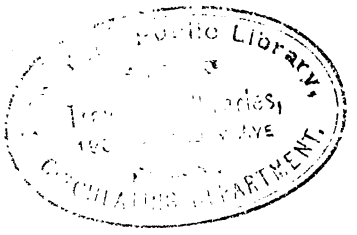
p. 33

PALAZZI SORANZO, AND VENIER FROM PONTE STORTO

p. 39

PALAZZO PRIULI

p. 45


Public Library,
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

voni) used, from booths or boats, to sell eatables and other wares along this riva. There were several inns just beyond the bridge; at one called La Serpe (the serpent), which was in existence in the fourteenth century, the foreign ambassadors and envoys were frequently lodged. In very ancient days there was a wall along the Riva degli Schiavoni for protection from invasion. The riva, which was only the width of the bridges, was first paved in 1324, and enlarged to its present width in 1780.

(*a*) (L) *Calle delle Rasse.*—So called from the "Rascia," or "Rassa," a woollen cloth from Servia (Rascia), which was used for covering gondolas, and was sold in this neighbourhood. Doge Vitale Michiel I. was murdered near the entrance to this calle, on 13th September, 1102, when on his way to pay his annual visit to the church of S. Zaccaria. His assassin, Marco Cassuolo, was secured, and immediately hanged; and the houses near the entrance to the calle, in one of which he is supposed to have concealed himself, were ordered to be destroyed, and never rebuilt in stone. There are still two small wooden houses on this site, which form part of the Caffè Orientale, but these are about to be destroyed to make room for an addition to Hotel Danieli. Donato Contarini and other historians state that Doge Vitale Michiel II. was also killed near this spot, when on his way to S. Zaccaria, on Easter Day, 27th March, 1172.

(*b*) (L) *Hotel Danieli.*—This palace was founded by a branch of the Dandolo in the fourteenth century. Many noble persons stayed here, and at the beginning of the sixteenth century the French ambassador lived here. In 1536 part of it was sold to the Gritti, and later on it belonged to the Bernardo and Mocenigo, under the latter of which

names it is included in Coronelli's *Palazzi*. At the death of Girolamo Mocenigo, in 1772, his portion passed to Filippo Nani of Cannaregio, who had married his daughter Elisabetta. In 1822 the Bernardo sold the second floor to Giuseppe dal Niel, who opened a hotel here; and shortly afterwards dal Niel's adopted daughter and her husband, Vespasiano Muzzarelli, bought the rest of the palace from the grandson of Filippo Nani. (G. B. 1797, Alvise Bernardo.) Mme. Georges Sand and Alfred de Musset stayed here; and in 1846 it was the temporary residence of Charles Dickens.

4. PONTE DEL VIN (wine).—Boats laden with wine used to be moored here. There were, till quite lately, stones at the edge of the quay, indicating where the boats were to lie. ("Place for six wine boats," etc.)

(*a*) (L) *Calle del Vin.*

(*b*) (L) *Sottoportico S. Zaccaria.*—Leads to the church of S. Zaccaria.

(*c*) *Statue of Vittorio Emanuele II.*—This statue, by the Roman sculptor Ettore Ferrari, was inaugurated 1st May, 1887.

5. PONTE DELLA PIETÀ.—The church of S. Giorgio dei Greci (the Greek Church) is seen from the bridge.

(*a*) (L far side) *Palazzo Gritti*, Calle dietro la Pietà, 3698.—This Renaissance palace, which is mentioned by F. Sansovino (1581), was at one time the property of the Gritti, and passed later to the Capello. It is now part of the Ospizio della Pietà (see below). It was formerly decorated with frescoes by Moro Veronese. Beyond it is the Gothic Palazzo Memmo, also part of the Ospizio.

(*b*) (L) *Ospizio e Chiesa* (*church*) *della Pietà.*—As long ago as 1348 there was an asylum for deserted children on this spot. The present church was built in 1745. The asylum is still carried on as before. A new façade to the church has just

been completed. There is a curious inscription near the side door (dated 12th November, 1548), fulminating and excommunicating those who leave their children here, when they can afford to support them themselves.

(*c*) (L) *Calle della Pietà*.—At the end of this calle is the house of the famous sculptor, Alessandro Vittoria (No. 3651), now Trattoria Giapponese. His garden was renowned, and is mentioned by Francesco Sansovino in his *Venetia* (1581).

6. PONTE DEL SEPOLCRO.—This bridge, which crosses Rio della Pietà, was formerly called "Ponte della Pietà". The boats laden with sand (p. 47) used to lie here.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Navager*, No. 4145.—Was built in 1438 by the ancient patrician family Navager. Andrea Navager the historian, and his nephew Andrea the poet, who died 1529, both belonged to this branch of the family, which became extinct at the death of Piero Navager 20th March, 1742.

(*b*) (L) *Barracks of S. Sepolcro*, No. 4142 (Palazzo Molin).—This palace, called also "dalle due Torri," on account of its having two towers (the base of one can still be seen at the entrance to the Calle del Dose), belonged originally to the Barbo (p. 186). In 1362 the Republic rented it for the residence of Petrarch, when he came as ambassador from the princes of Milan. At the beginning of the sixteenth century the nuns of the adjoining convent, S. Sepolcro, bought it from the Molin, who then owned it, to add to their convent. The convent, which was founded in 1409 for the reception of pilgrims to the Holy Land, and suppressed and turned into a barrack in 1808, was famous for a copy of the Holy Sepulchre by Tullio Lombardo.

(*c*) (L) *Calle del Dose* (Doge).—There was a Farmacia del Dose here in the seventeenth century.

(*d*) (L) *Calle del Forno.*—There was a baker's oven ("forno") here. There are several calli so named.

(*e*) (L) *Calle della Pescaria.*—Leads to a small fish market ("pescaria").

(*f*) (L) *Hotel Sandwirth,* No. 4107 (Palazzo Gabrielli).—The Gabrielli, or Cabrielli, came from Gubbio, and were ancient tribunes (p. 344). They are described in 1243 as living in a palace in this position. Trifone Gabrielli (1470-1549) was called the Venetian Socrates. The branch that lived here appears to have become extinct in Nicolò, who died in 1724, leaving one daughter, Lugrezia, married to Nadal Dona, of S. Fosca.

(*g*) (L) *Calle del Cagnoletto.*—So called from a druggist's shop, with the sign of the "cagnoletto" (little dog).

7. PONTE DELLA CÀ DI DIO. Here the name of the riva changes to

8. RIVA DELLA CÀ DI DIO.

(*a*) (L) *Ospizio ed Oratorio Cà di Dio.*—The houses for the reception of pilgrims were mostly called "Cà di Dio" (Fr. Hotel Dieu). This asylum, which now receives poor women, was founded in 1272 for the reception of pilgrims. It is said that in 1360 certain Genoese friars lodged here, with the intention of setting fire to the arsenal, which is close by. After this the asylum was put under civil direction.

(*b*) (L) *Calle dei Forni* (ovens).

(*c*) (L) *Ancient Military Bakeries, and Biscuit Stores,* Nos. 2179-2180.—These buildings, which extend from Calle dei Forni to Ponte del Arsenale, were for the service of the Venetian army and navy. They were built at a very early date, and

in 1473 they were renewed, and increased to thirty-two, at a cost of 8,000 ducats. They were restored several times, and after a fire in 1821 only four were rebuilt. The biscuits baked in this establishment are said to have had the property of not being liable to be attacked by weevils; and it is reported that some biscuits left in the island of Candia, when it was taken by the Turks in 1669, were found to be quite good in 1821.

9. PONTE DELL' ARSENALE.—This bridge, called formerly "Ponte S. Biagio," was originally raised, for the passage of ships, by chains, but in 1789 a new swing bridge, the invention of a young Venetian of twenty-five years old, was substituted. (The Arsenal, which is seen on the left, is referred to later on.)

10. CAMPO ANGELO EMO (formerly "S. Biagio").—Named after the famous admiral Angelo Emo.

(*a*) (L) *Ancient Granaries.*—These granaries, which bear the lion of St. Mark, were built by order of the Senate in 1392.

(*b*) (L) *Church of S. Biagio* (S. Blaise).—Was built in 1052; and for many years (until the church of S. Giorgio dei Greci was built) the Greek and Latin rites were used here alternately. It was rebuilt in its present form in 1754, and is now the royal church, and parish church of the arsenal and sailors.

(*c*) *Monument.*—This monument was inaugurated 15th March, 1885, in honour of the soldiers who performed good services during the inundations. It is the work of Augusto Benvenuti.

11. RIVA S. BIAGIO.

*12. PONTE DELLA VENETA MARINA.—Supposed to be so named from a caffè in the neighbourhood, or possibly because it was at the entrance of the rio, by which the smaller boats passed into the arsenal. It was formerly of wood and raised by chains. It was first built of

stone under Napoleon, and rebuilt in its present form in 1871. In former days the people used to pass over this bridge in large numbers, on their way to S. Pietro, in Castello (then the cathedral of Venice), where they went on certain occasions to gain indulgences. Owing to the crowd passing, it broke down twice, *viz.*, on 8th December, 1720, and on the feast of St. Joseph in 1775.

13. (L) VIA GARIBALDI.—Was constructed in 1807 by filling up the canal. It was first called "Strada Nuova dei Giardini," because it led to the public gardens, and afterwards "Via Eugenia," after Eugenio Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy. After the entry of the Italian troops into Venice, in 1866, it was given its present name. It is said that this street is going to be again made into a canal, with a fondamenta on each side as before.

(*a*) (L) *Corte Formenti.*—So called after an asylum founded in 1443 in compliance with the will of India Formenti.

(*b*) (L) *Corte Delfina.*—The family Delfina (Dolfin) had possessions here.

(*c*) (R) *Campiello dello Squero.*—There was a "squero" or boat-building yard here. There are many calli so called (see p. 21).

(*d*) (L) *Sottoportico e Calle Grimana.*—The Grimani had houses in this calle. At No. 1796 is a palace which belonged at one time to the Grimani. There is a tablet to Queen Margherita on the façade.

(*e*) (L) *Sottoportico della Polacca.*—A family of this name were living here at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

(*f*) (R) *Calle Piscina o Pedrocchi.*—A family called Pedrocchi had a smith's shop here in 1685. (For "piscina" see p. 10.)

(*g*) (L) *Calle Tagliacalze.*—In the seventeenth century Rocco Villi, a trousers' cutter ("tagliacalze"),

lived at the entrance to this calle. The tailors of Venice were divided into "tagliavesti" (coat tailors); "tagliaziponi" (waistcoat tailors); and "tagliacalze". There was also a family of this name (probably derived from the trade). Domenico Tagliacalze was a famous actor about the fifteenth century.

(*h*) (L) *Calle del Forno.*

(*i*) (R) *Calle Zan del Verme.*—A calker of the arsenal of this name was living here in 1617. "Zan" is Venetian for Giovanni (John).

(*j*) (R) *Palazzo Marcora*, No. 1581.—This palace belonged to a rich Greek merchant, who left it by will in 1538 to the Scuola di S. Rocco (p. 68).

(*k*) (R) *Sottoportico dei Santi.*—A family of this name were living here in 1631.

(*l*) (R) *Sottoportico e Calle del Pistor* (seller of bread).—There are many calli so called.

(*m*) (R) *Calle Coppo.*—A citizen family of this name were living here in the fourteenth century.

(*n*) (L) *Corte Nuova* (new).

(*o, p, q*) (R) *Campiello, Calle and Corte dei Cavalli.*—The patrician family of this name had property here.

(*r*) (L) *Calle dei Preti.*—Generally this name infers that there were houses belonging to the clergy ("preti" meaning priests) in the neighbourhood. In this case, however, it appears that an Alvise dei Preti lived here in the eighteenth century. This man, who was born 1680, worked in the arsenal, and was a well-known mechanic, having worked for several European princes.

(*s*) (R) *Ramo 1° Corte Colonne.*—So called from the columns.

(*t*) (R) *Calle e Corte Coltrera.*—Domenico di Benedetto, a rich "coltrera," or maker of bed-coverings, lived here in the fifteenth century.

(*u*) (R) *Sottoportico e Calle Schiavona.*—The confraternity of the Schiavoni (Dalmatians) had some houses here. There is a bas-relief of St. George, their patron saint, on No. 1340.

(*v*) (L) *Calle S. Francesco di Paola.*

(*w*) (L) *Church of S. Francesco di Paola.*—At the end of the thirteenth century there was an asylum for sixteen infirm people here; three centuries afterwards it was turned into a convent and the present church built. The convent was suppressed in 1806, and the site is now occupied by municipal schools. The church remains open.

(*x*) (R) *Calle Vecchia* (old).

(*y*) (R) *No.* 1310.—Here was the entrance to the ancient Conservatorio di Zitelle (college for girls), which was founded in 1317, at the same time as the neighbouring church and convent of S. Domenico.

(*z*) (R) *Calle S. Domenico.*

(*aa*) (R) *Giardini Publici.*—The public gardens were made, by order of Napoleon I., in 1807. The following buildings were destroyed (among others) to make them: church and convent of S. Domenico, which stood where the gates now are; church and convent of S. Nicolò di Bari, Sailors' Hospital, church and convent of the Capuchin Nuns, church and convent of S. Antonio Abbot, etc.

N.B.—A picture of the interior of this last church, by Vittorio Carpaccio, is in room No. 5 of the Accademia. An arch of this church still remains in the gardens.

(*bb*) (L) *Calle Frizier.*—From a family of that name, who had a drapery shop at Rialto, and lived here in 1514. Their arms (a tower with a tree above and a dragon on each side) are on a house at the entrance to the calle (see p. 103). Andrea Frizier was Grand Chancellor 1575-1580.

(*cc*) (R) *Calle e Campo dell' Angelo.*—A family of this name was living here in the sixteenth century.

(*dd*) (R) *Calle Stretta Saresin.*—A family called Saresin lived here in the fifteenth century. ("Stretta" means narrow.)

N.B.—Take the right of the canal to

14. FONDAMENTA S. ANNA.

(*a*) (L) *Calle Bassa.*—Probably from a family of this name.

(*b*) (L) *Ponte Nuovo* (new).

(*c*) (R) *Campiello delle Ancore.*—There was probably a smith here who made anchors.

(*d*) (L) *Istituto Patronale*, Nos. 452-454.—This hospice, which was for the reception of pilgrims, was founded in the eleventh century. It was suppressed in 1806, and together with the chapel, which was restored in 1736, is now used as an asylum for vagabond boys.

(*e*) (R) *Ospizio Foscolo*, No. 993.—An asylum for poor widows, instituted in 1418 in accordance with the will of Lucia Foscolo.

(*f*) (L) *Ponte S. Anna.*

(*g*) (R) *Campo del Collegio di S. Anna.*—This is the site of the church and convent of S. Anna, founded in 1242, and secularised in 1807. In 1810 it was appropriated for a college for the navy, and is now a naval hospital. Part of the ancient church is seen when crossing the ferry.

(*h*) (L) *Calle di Crosera.*—There are several calli of this name (p. 67). There is a fine row of chimneys here. The Venetian chimneys with the large tops were introduced in 1200, in order to catch the sparks and avoid conflagrations, which frequently occurred owing to the thatched roofs.

N.B.—At the end of the fondamenta take the ferry to

15*. ISLAND OF CASTELLO.—This was one of the larger islands on which Venice was founded. It was called "Castello," according to some from a very ancient castle, the remains of which existed when the Venetians first occupied the island; according to others from a castle built by the Venetians themselves. It was also called "Olivolo," the derivation of which can be traced to the shape of the island, which is that of an olive. Part of it is also called "Quintavalle" after the first family that built habitations on it.

(*a*) (R) *Ramo Zoccolo.*—A family of this name lived here in the eighteenth century. Zoccoli are a sort of clogs, and the Zoccolo were probably descendants of clogmakers.

(*b*) (R) *Calle dei Preti* (see first part of 13 (*r*)).

(*c*) (R) *Calle dei Pomeri* (apple-trees).

16. CALLE DIETRO IL CAMPANILE (behind the campanile).

17. CAMPO S. PIETRO.

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Pietro in Castello.*—A small church, dedicated to SS. Sergio and Bacco, was founded here in 650. This was succeeded by a larger one dedicated to S. Pietro in 774. The church was again rebuilt at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries. The campanile was built in 1463-1474; the cupoletta having been destroyed by lightning in 1822 was not rebuilt. It was in this church that some members of the family Mastelizia (later Basegio) attacked Doge Giovanni Partecipazio; and having cut off his hair and beard took him, dressed as a monk, to Grado, and elected Piero Tradonico in his stead. The rape of the brides (see p. 366) took place from this church. The See of Castello and Patriarchate of Grado were united in 1456; and this church was the cathedral of Venice till 1807.

FROM THE ISLAND OF CASTELLO (LOOKING BACK)

p. 34

a *b*
PALAZZI SODERINI (*a*), AND GRITTI (*b*)

p. 40

26. (R) CALLE S. GIOACHINO.

(*a*) *Doorway of Church of S. Gioachino*, No. 450.—A house of Franciscan nuns of the Third Order was here from 1415. They all died in the plague of 1630, except Domenica Rossi. Later on a new community was formed, which officiated in the church of S. Gioachino. In 1807 both the church and monastery were secularised.

27. (R) FONDAMENTA S. GIOACHINO.

28. PONTE NUOVO.

N.B.—Here the route may be continued to the end of Via Garibaldi; and the Piazza di S. Marco reached either by steamer or by the Riva degli Schiavoni. Or the walk may be completed as follows:—

29. (R) CALLE BASSA (1st turning) (see 14 (*a*)).

30. (L) FONDAMENTA DELLA TANA (see Campo della Tana).—One of the authorised fish markets (p. 66) was here. The usual tablet is on the wall.

(*a*) (L) *Calle Loredan.*—Named after the patrician family Loredan.

(*b*) (L) *Calle Frizier* (see 13 (*bb*)).

(*c*) (L) *Calle di S. Francesco di Paola.*

(*d*) (L) *Corte Contarini.*—Named after the patrician family Contarini.

(*e*) (L) *Calle e Corte* 2A *Coltrera* (see 13 (*t*)).

(*f*) (L) *Calle dei Preti* (see 13 (*r*)).

(*g*) (L) *Corte Nuova.*

(*h*) (L) *Sottoportico dei Santi alla Tana* (see 13 (*k*)).

(*i*) (L) *No.* 2077.—On this house is an inscription, stating that Domenico Moro (see No. 44) was born here.

31. (R) PONTE DELLA TANA.

32. RAMO DELLA TANA.

33. (L) CAMPO DELLA TANA.—The Tana, which was first built in the fourteenth century, and renewed by Antonio da Ponte in 1579, was a store for hemp, both for

the Government and for private individuals. Cables for the Venetian navy, when above a certain size, were not allowed to be made elsewhere. The Tana was presided over by three patricians, who were "Visdomini della Tana," and had their offices on the left of the campo, in a building where is still to be seen the date 1589, with the arms of Doge Pasquale Cicogna. The lion of S. Marco has been effaced, but there is one on the well, with the arms of the "Visdomini" Badoer, Bembo and Erizzo. The derivation of the word Tana is disputed.

(*a*) (L) *Calle S. Biagio.*—Leads to the church of S. Biagio.

(*b*) (L) *Turkish Consulate.*

*34. (R) FONDAMENTA DELL' ARSENALE.—Formerly called "Fondamenta della Madonna," from a small chapel at the end, which contained a picture of the Madonna by Scaligero and a statue by Girolamo Campagna. The chapel was destroyed in 1809 and the statue removed to the Abazia della Misericordia. Close to this chapel stood the palace called "Del Paradiso," which, with two other palaces, "Del Purgatorio" and "Del' Inferno" (both included in the arsenal buildings), served as the residences for the patroni and provveditori of the arsenal during their term of residence. The palaces are said to have been so called, because the Paradiso was the most desirable being in full sun, the other two, being more or less without sun were not appreciated by the occupants, who had to leave their own comfortable houses to stay in them during their tour of residence.

35. (L) IRON BRIDGE.—This bridge, which used to be called "Del Paradiso," was formerly an inclined bridge on wheels.

36. CAMPO DELL' ARSENALE.

(*a*) (R) *L' Arsenale.*—The arsenal was first begun in 1104, since which time it has been several

times enlarged. The lions on each side of the entrance, which, with the inscriptions, are described in Augustus Hare's *Venice*, were brought from the Piræus by Francesco Morosini in 1687. Opposite the entrance stood the old guard room (demolished 1810). The bronze support for the flagstaff was made in 1693 by Gianfrancesco Alberghetti in remembrance of the victories of Francesco Morosini. The first naval ships are said to have been made in Rialto, where the Paduans had an arsenal before 400. For an account of the *Bucentoro*, a model and mast of which are kept in the arsenal, see page 367.

(*b*) (L) *Calle dell' Arsenale.*

(*c*) (L) *Calle del Caffetier* (coffee-house keeper).

37. FONDAMENTA DI FRONTE ALL' ARSENALE.

(*a*) (R) *Riello del Arsenale.*—On this riello are the two palaces Del Purgatorio and Del' Inferno, now used as offices.

38. CAMPO DI S. MARTINO.

(*a*) (L) *Campo della Sagrestia* (sacristy).

(*b*) (L) *Church of S. Martino.*—Founded early in the seventh century by fugitives from the mainland. The present church was commenced in 1540, after designs by Jacopo Sansovino, and completed in 1653. Notice the "bocca di leone" (lion's mouth) on the façade, near the door; secret denunciations of blasphemers and irreverent people were put into it.

(*c*) (R) *Rio delle Gorne.*—This rio, which skirts the arsenal, is so called from the ample gutters ("gorne") that discharge water from it.

(*d*) (R) *Ponte dei Pennini.*—So called from a shop for the sale of boiled lambs' or sheeps' feet.

(*e*) (L) *Fondamenta del Piovan.*—There used to be a bas-relief (1468) here, representing S. Martin on horseback, with the arms of Pope Paolo II. and

the "piovan" (or rector) Antonio di Lauro (or Lauri). This bas-relief is now in the Civic Museum.

39. PONTE STORTO.—There are several bridges of this name so called because they are crooked ("storto"): *i.e.*, they cross the rio diagonally.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Venier* (1st Palace, near side), Calle Venier, 2452.—The Venier arms, supported by two angels, are on the façade. (G. B. 1797, Anzolo Venier and his five brothers.)

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Soranzo* (2nd Palace, near side).—(G. B. 1797, Lodovico Maria Soranzo and his brothers, etc.) The next bridge but one (now "Ponte del' Arco") used to be called "Ponte Soranzo".

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Erizzo* (2nd building, far side), Calle e Ponte Erizzo, 4002.—Doge Francesco Erizzo (1631-1646) was born here, and has a magnificent mausoleum in the neighbouring church of S. Martino. (G. B. 1797, Nicolò Erizzo, Procuratore di S. Marco, and his two nephews.)

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Grandiben-Negri* (3rd building, far side), Calle e Ponte Erizzo, 4003.—Was most probably built by the citizen family Grandiben, whose arms are still over the door on the land side. Nicolò Grandiben mentions this palace in his will, dated 8th August, 1490. In the seventeenth century it passed to the Negri. Francesco Negri, the famous literate and Greek scholar, was born here.

40. (R) FONDAMENTA DEI PENNINI.

(*a*) (L) *Calle Pugnaletto.*—A family of this name lived here in the eighteenth century.

41. (L) CALLE DEL PESTRIN (milk-seller).—There are several calli of this name in Venice (name at the other end).

42. (L) CAMPIELLO PESCARIA.—Here, in the morning, is a picturesque little fish market.

N.B.—Passing through this campiello you can reach the Riva degli Schiavoni and return to Piazza di S. Marco. To continue the walk, turn back and take

43. (L) CALLE CROSERA (cross street).

(*a*) (L) *Calle del Forno.*

44. PIAZZA BANDIERA E MORO.—This piazza used to be called "Campo della Bragola". (The origin of the name is disputed.) The present name is in memory of the brothers Attilio and Emilio Bandiera who lived at No. 3611 (Palazzo Soderini) in this campo; and who, with Domenico Moro and other companions, suffered death at Cosenza for the liberty of Italy in 1844. A stone, commemorative of the event, has lately been placed on the palace. This is one of the campi where bull-fights were held.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Gritti*, No. 3608.—A fourteenth-century palace, built by the Gritti, some of whom were living in this parish in the thirteenth century. In 1580 Procuratore Alessandro Gritti was living here, and in 1591 it passed by marriage to a branch of the Morosini. At the death of Tadio Morosini, in 1744, without male heirs, it passed to his daughter Elisabetta, wife of Sebastiano Badoer. (G. B. 1797, Piero 2° Tadio Badoer and his five brothers.) This palace is frequently called Palazzo Badoer. Later on it was bought by Marchese Saibante.

(*b*) (L) *Church of S. Giovanni in Bragora.*—This is said to be one of the churches founded by S. Magno in the seventh century. It has been several times restored, and was brought to its present form in 1728. At the side of it is a small sixteenth-century scuola.

(*c*) (R) *Calle della Morte.*—Some ancient writers

refer to executions held here in very early days; but information on the subject is vague.

(*d*) *Calle Terrazzera.*—Terrazzo was a sort of pavement made from lime, mixed with pulverised stones, bricks and marble, and highly polished. At one time it was almost universally used in the Venetian palaces. Sansovino (*Venetia*, Book ix., p. 261 *b*) describes the mode of making it.

(*e*) *Palazzo Soderini*, No. 3611.—Part of the branch of the Soderini of S. Samuele (p. 282) moved here about 1776. (G. B. 1797, Antonio Gaetano Soderini and his brother Nicolô Maria.)

N.B.—Leave the piazza by the opening near Palazzo Gritti, and turn (L) to

45. SALIZZADA S. ANTONIN.

(*a*) (L) *Calle della Morte.*

(*b*) (R) *Calle dell' Arco.*—Leads to No. 3512, Palazzo Fontana, and No. 3250, Casa Querini. The calle was called "dell' Arco" because the Ponte dell' Arco, to which it leads, was one of the first arched bridges.

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Moro*, No. 3741.—This palace, at the end of the sixteenth century, was possessed by Santo Moro, and is mentioned by Sansovino on account of its fine garden. (G. B. 1797, Zuane 1° Moro and his nephews.)

(*d*) (R) *Church of S. Antonin.*—Was built, about the ninth century, by the Badoer. It was rebuilt in its present form in 1680. In 1819 an elephant, who had escaped from a menagerie, took refuge in this church; he was finally despatched by a shot from a piece of ordnance. Next to the church, at No. 3493, is the Canonica or priests' house, with an inscription (1585) and a bas-relief of S. Paul.

46. CAMPO S. ANTONIN.

(*a*) (R) *Fondamenta dei Furlani.*—A number of Friulani, or natives of Friuli, lived here.

(*b*) (R) *Church of S. Giorgio degli Schiavoni* (at the end of the fondamenta).—This is the church of the confraternity of the Dalmatians; and is dedicated to S. Giorgio, S. Trifone, S. Girolamo and other Dalmatian saints. Before 1551 (when this church was first built) the confraternity had an altar in the neighbouring church of the Templars (now the church of the Knights of Malta). The church, which still belongs to the Dalmatian confraternity, is famous for the beautiful pictures by Vittorio Carpaccio.

(*c*) (R) *Church of S. Giovanni di Malta.*—This church, which is just beyond S. Giorgio degli Schiavoni, is not seen from Campo S. Antonin. It belonged first to the Knights Templar, and at their dissolution, in 1312, was given to the Knights of Rhodes (afterwards Knights of Malta). At the fall of the Republic the latter knights were expelled, but were reinstated in 1839. There is a fine garden and orchard, which extend to Campo delle Gatte (p. 202).

* 47. PONTE S. ANTONIN.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Salvioni* (2nd building, far side), Ramo Salvioni, No. 3643.—Was built for the citizen family Cubli, by Jacopo Sansovino, at the end of the sixteenth century. It was very soon after (1591) occupied by the family Salvioni, who were still living there in the eighteenth century.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Bollani* (3rd building, far side), Corte Bollani, No. 3647.—Belonged originally to the Memmo (or Memo), and at the death of Girolamo Memmo, in 1721, without male heirs it went to his daughter Sirena, wife of Tranquillo Bollani. (G. B. 1797, Tranquillo Maria Bollani and his son

and brother.) This name is often spelt "Bolani" (see p. 348).

48. SALIZZADA DEI GRECI.—Leads to the church of S. Giorgio dei Greci. A house, No. 3417, and another, at the end of the Calle dei Greci, bear a bas-relief of S. George and the dragon. The latter house was the convent of the Basilian nuns, and has in addition the date 1692.

(*a*) (L) *Ramo Salvioni.*

(*b*) (L) *Calle dei Greci.*

(*c*) (R) *Corte Coppo.*—Dr. Tassini derives this name from the noble family Cocco who possessed some houses here. There was, however, also a noble family called Coppo, extinct in 1708.

(*d*) (R) *Calle Maruzzi.*—Leads to Palazzo Maruzzi.

(*e*) (R) *Campo della Fraternità.*—There was here at one time a society called La Fraternità Grande, whose object was to assist poor people who had seen better days. They used also at Christmas and Easter to obtain the release of a certain number of those who were imprisoned for debt.

49. CALLE DELLA MADONNA.—There must at one time have been a shrine in this calle dedicated to the Madonna. There is a disused one now on the face of the Collegio Flangini (No. 50 (*a*)) at the other end.

*50. PONTE DEI GRECI.

(*a*) (L) *Collegio Greco Flangini.*—Founded in 1648 by Tommaso Flangini, and rebuilt in 1678 from designs of Baldassare Longhena.

(*b*) *Church of S. Giorgio dei Greci.*—The Greeks first officiated in the oratory of S. Urusula (p. 129); then at S. Biagio (p. 29). In 1526 this site was given to them, and they built a wooden church. The present church was commenced in 1539 by Sante Lombardo, and completed by Zanantonio Chioma in 1570. The façade was restored in

1884. Since 1797 the Greek Church in Venice has separated from the Roman Church, with which it was formerly in communion. The campanile, which looks as if it were about to fall, took its present leaning position during its construction (1587-1592). The pillars which surround and sustain it were placed there in 1617, and are perfectly perpendicular.

(*c*) *Palazzo Querini* (beyond the church), Corte Querini, No. 3690.—This palace at one time belonged to the Vallaresso; but later on came into the hands of a branch of the Querini. (G. B. 1797, Lunardo Querini and his brother Vincenzo Piero.) The wall between the campo of the Greek Church and Palazzo Querini has an Italian inscription stating that it was built by the Greeks in virtue of an agreement with the Querini.

(*d*) (R) *Palazzo Zorzi* (1st building, near side), Calle della Madonna, No. 3045. Seven tall brown posts.—This is one of the handsomest of the Venetian palaces. Sansovino mentions it as having been decorated externally with a beautiful collection of portraits and figures in marble and stucco. At the end of the sixteenth century Senator Alvise Zorzi (afterwards Procuratore di S. Marco) was living here. The last member of this branch was Mattio Zorzi, who died in 1788 without a male heir. Two other branches of the Zorzi lived close by (pp. 194 and 195).

(*e*) (R) *Palazzo Maruzzi* (2nd, near side), Calle Maruzzi, No. 3394. Six green posts.—A very wealthy citizen family of this name was living here in the eighteenth century.

(*f*) (R) *Palazzo Lion* (3rd, near side), Calle Lion, No. 3392. Six black and yellow posts.—This palace, which belonged to the nuns of S. Lorenzo, was inhabited by the noble family Lion from

1570 until the extinction of this branch, in Anzolo Lion, who died without male heirs in 1761.

(*g*) (R) *Fondamenta S. Lorenzo* (far side).

(*h*) (R) *Palazzo Ziani*, Fondamenta S. Lorenzo, No. 5053.—Doge Pietro Ziani retired to a palace on this site after his abdication in 1229, and died a few days afterwards.

(*i*) (R) *Ponte S. Lorenzo* (some way up the rio).—This bridge, which leads to the church of S. Lorenzo (p. 196), was the bridge from which, in 1360, the cross fell into the water during the procession of the confraternity of S. Giovanni Evangelista, and was miraculously recovered. The picture by Gentile Bellini representing this occurrence is in the Accademia, and is of great interest, as besides giving an idea of the buildings and costumes of the day, it contains a portrait of Cattarina Corner, Queen of Cyprus, and of the whole family of the painter who are on their knees, in the opposite corner.

51. (L) PONTE DELL' OSMARIN.—The word "osmarin" means rosemary in the Venetian dialect; but this bridge and the adjoining fondamenta seem to be called after a family of the name of Osmarin, who lived in the neighbourhood.

52. (R) FONDAMENTA DELL' OSMARIN.

(*a*) (R) *Ponte and Calle del Diavolo.*—There is no authentic explanation of this name. Dr. Tassini suggests that it may have been so called because the bridge was very steep and rugged. The house just before the bridge, decorated with a bas-relief of S. Lorenzo, belonged to the nuns of that monastery.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Priuli*, Calle del Diavolo, No 4978.—This palace was founded by Giovanni Priuli, who died in 1456. It was formerly decorated

with frescoes by Palma Vecchio, who was a great favourite of the family, and lived with them for a long time. Francesco Priuli, Procuratore di S. Marco, was living here in 1580.

(*c*) (R) *Rio S. Severo.*

(*d*) (R) *Ponte dei Carmini.*—This used to be called "Ponte della Madonna del Carmini," from a little altar, which still exists, close by. This little altar was struck by lightning in 1756.

53. (L) RAMO FONDAMENTA DELL' OSMARIN.

54. CALLE AND CAMPIELLO S. PROVOLO.

(*a*) (L) *No.* 4704.—This is the site of the ancient church of S. Provolo (or Procolo), which was served by the nuns of S. Zaccaria.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Priuli*, No. 4711.—Now a depôt for tobacco from Montenegro. This branch of the Priuli seems to have become extinct in Costantin, who died in 1792.

(*c*) (L) *Gateway of Campo S. Zaccaria.*—Over this gateway is a beautiful bas-relief, representing the Madonna between S. John the Baptist and S. Mark, with S. Zaccaria above. It is of the school of the Dalle Masegne, fifteenth century.

55. (R) CAMPO S. PROVOLO.

56. PONTE S. PROVOLO.

(*a*) (L) *Fondamenta del Vin.*

57. SALIZZADA S. PROVOLO.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Michiel* (da S. Angelo), Nos. 4620A to 4625.—This palace was burned down, and rebuilt in 1735. There is a small statue of the Madonna on the façade, and a tablet recording the fire, which did great damage in the neighbourhood. Domenico Michiel (of S. Angelo) was appointed Procuratore di S. Marco in 1791, and in 1797 was residing in the Procuratie.

58. CAMPO SS. FILIPPO E GIACOMO.—Named after a church, which stood at the far end, on the Rio del

Palazzo. The church was built in 900, restored in 1683, and secularised in 1807.

(*a*) (R) *Calle della Chiesa.*—Leads to the church of S. Giovanni Nuovo.

(*b*) (L) *Calle degli Albanesi.*—The natives of Albania lived in this quarter.

(*c*) (R) *Sottoportico e Corte Sabbionera.*—A great deal of sand was required in the foundations of the houses and other buildings; the osiers, twigs, etc., that were used endured much better when set in sand. The "sabbioneri," or sandsellers, made a great deal of money, and were important people.

(*d*) (R) *Calle della Malvasia.*—Leads to No. 4328A, Palazzo Capello-Trevisan. (For "Malvasia" see p. 140.)

(*e*) (L) *Sottoportico del Rosario.*—So called from a small altar dedicated to S. Maria del Rosario, which was supported by a confraternity of that name.

59. RUGA GIUFFA S. APOLLONIA.—Here was the entrance to the church of SS. Filippo e Giacomo (which was also dedicated to S. Apollonia). The linen drapers had their scuola (p. 373) here. The term "Ruga" is explained at No. 21; the derivation of the word "Giuffa" is much disputed. Dr. Tassini inclines to the opinion that it is from some "gajuffos" (quacks, who pretended to be diviners, herbalists, etc.) who lived here.

(*a*) (L) *Fondamenta S. Apollonia.*

60. PONTE DI CANONICA.—The rio on the right is called Rio di Canonica, and that on the left Rio del Palazzo. The first bridge on this site seems to have been built either after the assassination of Doge Tradonico in 864, or of Vitale Michiel I. or II. in the twelfth century, in order that the doges when visiting the church of S. Zaccaria need not pass by the Riva

degli Schiavoni, where the assassination had taken place. The word "Canonica" denotes the buildings, containing the habitations of the greater part of the clergy of S. Marco, which are opposite the bridge. The first canonica were built in wood, about 1200, on the site of certain houses given to S. Marco by Doge Pietro Ziani. They were built in stone in 1618-1635. There were twenty-two houses in the old canonica; twelve were occupied by the ten resident canons, and two sacristans; five by five minor canons; two by under-sacristans; one by the Maestro di Cappella (director of the music), and two by the custodians of the church. The sixth minor canon had no house, as it was pulled down by order of the Senate to avoid the danger of fire communicating itself to S. Marco.

(*a*) (L) *Doorway leading to S. Teodoro.*—Just inside this doorway, as one leaves the bridge, is a back entrance to S. Marco, passing the oratorio of S. Teodoro, originally built in 564 by Narsete (p. 13). Later on it was the seat of the Holy Inquisition, the members of which met there three times a week (p. 367).

61. (R) FONDAMENTA DI CANONICA.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Capello-Trevisan* (2nd Palace).—This palace, which belonged to the Trevisan, was purchased in 1577 by the famous Bianca Capello (p. 368) as a present to her brother. Early writers describe it as one of the most magnificent palaces in Venice. At the death of Zuanne Capello, without male heirs, in 1759, it passed to his sister Lugrezia, wife of Alessandro Collalto, whose son Zanpolo, the last of this branch, died there in 1781. During the occupation of the Collalto part of the palace was let to the "Orfei" Musical Society (p. 236). The Capello had another palace on this rio before 1577.

(*b*) (R) *Ponte Capello.*—A private bridge, with the arms of the Capello, leading to the palace.

(*c*) (R) *Other Palaces beyond.*—The next small palace belonged to the Foscarini, and the one beyond to the Morosini, the bridge leading to it was called Ponte Morosini (p. 145). Messrs. Pauly's glass and statuary stores now occupy these palaces.

62. (L) RAMO DI CANONICA.

(*a*) (R) *Ramo al Ponte dell' Angelo.*—Leads to the calle of the same name (p. 145).

(*b*) (R) *Calle della Rizza.*—In the sixteenth century there was an inn in the Piazzetta di S. Marco where there was a woman with very curly hair, and it was nicknamed "Della Rizza" (Ven. "curly-haired woman"). About 1576, in order to make room for the public library, the inn was transferred to this calle.

(*c*) (L) *Entrance to Canonica.*

63. PIAZZETTA DEI LEONI.—So called from two lions of red marble, the work of Giovanni Bonazza, which were placed here by Doge Mocenigo in 1722. The well in this piazzetta is said to be the deepest in Venice, but the water was never good. It stands, like the wells in several of the campi, on a raised platform, called a "rialto" (or high bank), in order to avoid contamination of the water by floods. In old days a vegetable market was held here.

(*a*) (L) *The Palace of the Patriarch*, No. 318.—Was rebuilt in 1837. The architect, Lorenzo Santi, was ordered to furnish twenty-four designs, from which the least expensive was chosen. The Banquetting Hall was originally part of the Ducal Palace and was used by the doges for the banquets given five times a year to the ambassadors and principal magistrates, etc.

(*b*) (L) *Sarcofagus of Daniele Manin.*—The remains

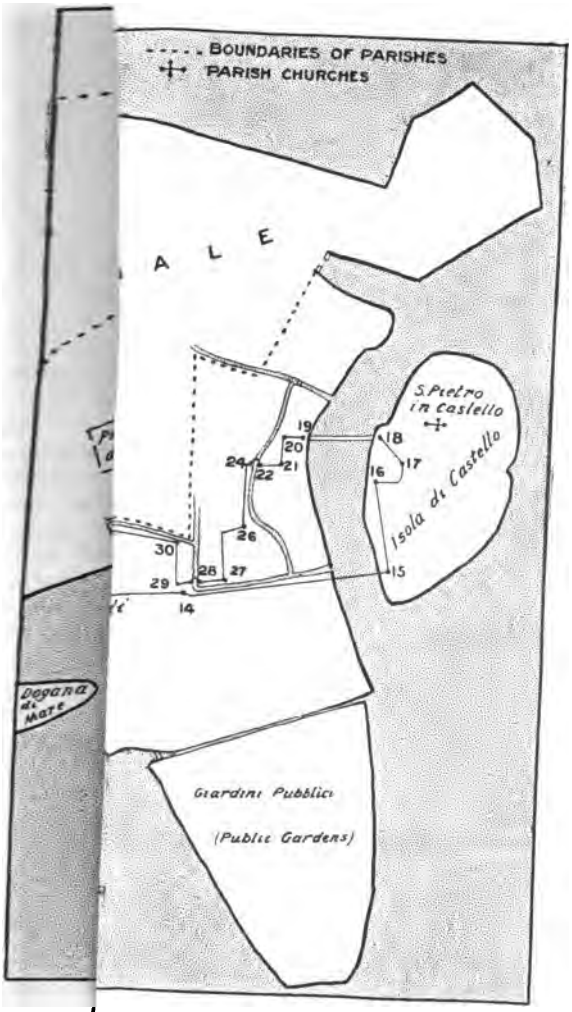
of Daniele Manin, President of the Provisional Government of 1848, were placed here in 1868.

(*c*) (R) *Church of S. Basso.*—Was built in 1076. It was burned in the great conflagration of 1105, when twenty-two other churches were destroyed; and again in 1661, when the decorations of the altar caught fire. It was then rebuilt and finally closed in 1810. Part of it is now used as a workshop for S. Marco and part as an antiquity shop.

(*d*) (R) *Calle S. Basso.*—A skirmish took place here during the rebellion of Baiamonte Tiepolo in 1310 (p. 369).

64. PIAZZA DI S. MARCO.

N.B.—To return to the hotels beyond Campo S. Moisè (Italie, Britannia, Grand Hotel, etc.) see Walk 2.


BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
PARISH CHURCHES
A L E
S. Pietro in Castello
Isola di Castello
19
20
21
22
24
18
17
16
15
26
27
28
29
30
14
Dogana di Mare
Giardini Pubblici
(Public Gardens)

CHAPTER VI

WALK II

WALK II.—Campo S. Moisè. Campo F. Morosini. Iron Bridge. Campo S. Barnaba. Campo dei Frari. Campo S. Polo. Ponte di Rialto. Merceria. Piazza di S. Marco.

Leave PIAZZA DI S. MARCO by

1. CALLE 2DA ASCENSIONE (opposite end to S. Marco) —There was a convent on the left, just as one leaves the piazza, belonging to the Knights Templar. In the fourteenth century this convent was turned into a hostelry, with the sign "della Luna". The church, belonging to the convent, was first called S. Maria al Capo del Broglio (p. 13), but in 1516 the name was changed to dell' Ascensione. The church and convent were demolished in 1810, and the present Hotel della Luna stands on the site of the latter.
   (*a*) (R) *Auxiliary Post and Telegraph Office.*
   (*b*) (L) *Calle Vallaresso.*—Leads to the Grand Canal Hotel (formerly Pal Vallaresso) (G. C. 8).
2. SALIZZADA S. MOISÈ.
   (*a*) (R) *Frezzeria.*—This street consisted principally of shops, where arrows ("frecce") were sold. In the fourteenth century the Venetians, between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five, irrespective of rank, were obliged to exercise themselves in cross-bow shooting, which they had to carry out at the Lido.
   (*b*) (L) *Calle del Ridotto.*—Leads to No. 1361, the

ancient Ridotto (G. C. 9); and to No. 1364, Hotel de l'Europe (Pal Giustinian) (G. C. 10).

3. CAMPO S. MOISÈ.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Moisè.*—The first church was built of wood in 797, and was dedicated to S. Vittore. It was rebuilt in the tenth century by Moisè Venier, who dedicated it to his name saint. The hideous façade, which cost 30,000 ducats, bequeathed to this church for the purpose by Alessandro Fini, is the work of the architect Alessandro Tremignan and the sculptor Arrigo Merengo. The famous financier John Law is buried in this church.

(*b*) (L) *Scuola del Santissimo* (of the most Holy Sacrament), No. 1456.—Now part of the Hotel d'Italie. An inscription in the garden at the back relates the dedication of the building for this purpose on the 29th July, 1739.

(*c*) (L) *Entrance to Hotel d'Italie.*—This part of the hotel was formerly Palazzo Gritti. (G. B. 1797, Bernardo Gritti and his son Alvise.) The part towards the Grand Canal was Palazzo Veronese (G. C. 11).

(*d*) (R) *Site of Caffè delle Rive.*—This caffè, which was well known in the eighteenth century, stood on the bank of the rio, right of the bridge, where Signor Tropeani's establishment now is.

4. PONTE S. MOISÈ.

*5. CALLE LARGA 22 MARZO.—So called in remembrance of the capitulation of the Austrians on the 22nd March, 1848.

(*a*) (R) *Corte Lovisella.*—A citizen family of this name lived here in the seventeenth century. The façade of their house is seen from the bridge.

(*b*) (L) *Ristorante Bauer Grünwald.*—Stands on the site of a very ancient Arabo-Byzantine palace, a drawing of which is in Selvatico and Lazari's

guide to Venice. It is not certain to whom this palace, which was only demolished in 1844, originally belonged.

(*c*) (L) *Calle dello Squero.*—This calle used to lead to a "squero," or boat-building yard. It also leads (after a turn to the left) to Corte Barozzi. No. 2156, Palazzo Barozzi (G. C. 12), and No. 2161, Palazzo Tiepolo (G. C. 13), now Grand Hotel Britannia. There were a large number of these "squeri" in Venice, and the name is frequently met with.

(*d*) (R) *Calle del Cristo.*—Probably because there was a crucifix here.

(*e*) (L) *Calle del Traghetto.*—Leads to the Traghetto della Salute. The Hotel de Rome and the Hotel de Milan are at the end of this calle.

(*f*) (R) *Calle delle Veste.*—So called from a tailor's shop that used to be in Campo S. Fantino, to which it leads.

(*g*) (L) *Calle del Teatro S. Moisè.*—There is a little theatre in this calle which, from the seventeenth century, belonged to the Giustinian. It is now called Teatro Minerva, and is used for marionettes. The first opera produced in this theatre (in 1640) was "Arianna," words by Ottavio Rinuccini and music by the famous Claudio Monteverde.

(*h*) (L) *Calle Pedrocchi.*—From a family of that name. It leads to Palazzo Michiel (G. C. 16), Corte Labia, No. 2268.

(*i*) (L) *Calle dei Bergamaschi.*—People from Bergamo lived in this quarter.

(*j*) (R) *Corte di Vicenza.*—Here was an inn for the accommodation of people from Vicenza. It is mentioned as early as 1642, and was still in existence in 1789. There is an outside staircase in the court.

(*k*) (R) *Palazzo Corner*, No. 2402.—A branch of the Corner lived here till the death of Giacomo Corner, just after the fall of the Republic.

(*l*) (L) *Calle del Pestrin* (milk-seller).—Leads to Grand Hotel, which includes Palazzi Manolesso-Ferro, Fini and Gritti (G. C. 19, 20, 21). This calle also leads to Palazzo Contarini-Fasan, Ramo 2° Minotto (G. C. 18), and Palazzo Contarini, Campiello Contarini, No. 2307 (G. C. 17).

(*m*) (L) *Calle e Corte due Pozzi* (two wells).

6. (L) CALLE DELLE OSTREGHE (turns R).—Called so, probably because oysters were sold here.

(*a*) (L) *Fondamenta delle Ostreghe.*

7. PONTE DELLE OSTREGHE.

8. CALLE DELLE OSTREGHE (continued).

9. CAMPO S. MARIA ZOBENIGO.—The corner palaces (L) on the Grand Canal are Palazzo Gritti, No. 2467 (G. C. 21), and Palazzo Venier, No. 2468 (G. C. 23). The fortified wall, made by Doge Pietro Tribuno about 906, finished here, and a chain was stretched across the Grand Canal to S. Gregorio. The temporary bridge, for the processions to S. Maria della Salute, starts from here. This campo was used for bull-fights. The part of the campo near the Grand Canal is called Campiello del Traghetto. A branch of the Grimani used to live at No. 2473.

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Maria Zobenigo.*—This church, which is also called S. Maria del Giglio (of the lily), was built about 900 by the noble family Zubenigo (extinct 1124). It was rebuilt in its present form (1680-1700) by Giuseppe Sardi. On the façade are plans of Rome, Corfu, Padua, Candia, Spalatro and Pavia, and four statues of members of the Barbaro family, at whose expense it was rebuilt. The campanile was pulled down in 1774, as it was unsafe. The brick building on the left, a few yards from the church, is what now remains of it.

(*b*) (L) *Calle Gritti o Campanile.*—Leads to a steamer station (S. Maria del Giglio). At the end (R) is No. 2488, Palazzo Marin (G. C. 24).

(*c*) (L) *Ponte e Fondamenta Duodo o Barbarigo.*—At the farther end of the fondamenta is No. 2504, Palazzo Barbarigo (G. C. 25), and Nos. 2506 to 2510, Palazzo Duodo, which was built in 1588 by Francesco Duodo on the site of an older palace. Palazzo Duodo suffered much from fire in 1741. (G. B. 1797, Girolamo Duodo and his three sons.) At No. 2508 is the Spanish Consulate. The bridge used to be called Ponte dei Pugni. Part of Palazzo Duodo is now Balbi-Valier.

10. (R) PONTE DELLA FELTRINA.

11. CAMPIELLO DELLA FELTRINA.

(*a*) *Palazzo Malipiero*, No. 2513.—This house was called Feltrina, as it was hired by the city of Feltre to lodge their notable citizens when visiting Venice. Many other cities had similar houses. It formerly belonged to the Malipiero. Piero Antonio Malipiero, the last of this branch, died here without issue in 1778.

12. PONTE CORNER ZAGURI.

(*a*) (R) *Fondamenta della Malvasia Vecchia.*—There are many localities named after the malvasie, or shops for the sale of "vini navigati" (wines that had made a voyage), and especially malvasia, (Malmsey), which came from the Morea (p. 140).

(*b*) (L) *Fondamenta Corner Zaguri.*—Leads to No. 2662, Palazzo Corner (G. C. 27).

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Zaguri*, No. 2631.—Was built in the fourteenth century by the citizen family Pasqualini, and inherited later on by the Zaguri. (M. C. 1645, after the war with Candia.) The family became extinct in 1870. (G. B. 1797, Senator Piero Zaguri.)

13. Calle Zaguri.
14. Campo S. Maurizio.

(*a*) (L) *No.* 2668.—Back of Palazzo Zaguri.

(*b*) (L) *Calle del Dose.*—Leads to No. 2746, Palazzo da Ponte, built in 1578 by Doge Nicolò da Ponte. In the sixteenth century this palace was a place of meeting for the clever men of the time, who were attracted by the celebrated Irene da Spilimberg, who lived there with her maternal uncle Gianpolo da Ponte. The family Da Ponte came to Venice in 863, and in 959 Giovanni da Ponte was sent as ambassador to Pope John XII. (G. B. 1797, Lorenzo Nicolò and his brother Lorenzo Antonio.) Sansovino mentions a famous library at this palace in the sixteenth century. The headquarters of the carabinieri are now established here.

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Bellavite*, No. 2760.—Founded in the sixteenth century by Dionisio Bellavite, a rich flour and oil merchant. The façade was originally painted by Paolo Veronese, but no traces remain. This palace is generally known as Casa Baffo, because the noble poet Giorgio Baffo lived here, till his death in 1768.

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Molin*, No. 2758.—This palace belonged to the noble family Molin till about the middle of the eighteenth century. Coronelli includes a picture of it in his *Incisioni*, under the name of Palazzo di Marchese Cavriani.

(*e*) (R) *Campiello dietro la Chiesa* (just before the church).—It is worth while to look into this campiello, to see how the campanile of S. Stefano was strengthened, after it had been shaken by an earthquake in 1902.

(*f*) (R) *Church of S. Maurizio.*—Was built in very ancient times by the Candiani, and has been three times rebuilt; the last in 1795-1806, in imitation of S. Geminiano (p. 12).

15. CALLE DEL PIOVAN.—The "piovan," or rector, probably lived here.

(*a*) (R) *Scuola degli Albanesi*, No. 2762.—This scuola was built by the confraternity of the Albanian merchants towards the end of the fifteenth century. The façade, with the images of the Madonna, S. Gallo, S. Maurizio, and a plan of the city of Scutari, was built nearly half a century later. The position of the standard of the confraternity, in the Campo S. Maurizio, is indicated by a stone with an inscription, near the well.

16. PONTE S. MAURIZIO.

17. CALLE DEL SPEZIER.—This name generally indicated a chemist's or druggist's shop, or sometimes a seller of spices and confectionery. There is a chemist's shop at the corner at the present day (p. 385).

18. CAMPO F. MOROSINI.—Named after the famous general, Francesco Morosini. It is, however, much better known by its old name, Campo S. Stefano. Owing to its size, this campo was frequently used for bull-fights, and was a great resort of the masqueraders in carnival time. The last bull-fight held in Venice took place here in 1802. On this occasion a stand in front of Palazzo Morosini fell down, causing considerable damage and loss of life. In 1807 the weekly market, held in the Piazza di S. Marco, was transferred to this campo; but two years afterwards it was again moved to Campo S. Polo.

N.B.—Cross the campo to the left; but before doing so notice (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*).

(*a*) *Statue of Nicolò Tommaseo.*—Erected in 1882 to Nicolò Tommaseo, patriot and man of letters.

(*b*) *The small and picturesque bell-tower*, seen over the roofs of the houses to the right, was erected for use while the campanile of S. Stefano was under repair, 1902-1904. It is the work of Giovanni Sardi.

(*c*) (R) *Church of S. Stefano.*—See Walk X., 51 (*a*) (p. 267).

(*d*) *Casa Bontremolo*, Nos. 2953-2956 (opposite the entrance to the campo).—From the balcony of this house, which in the sixteenth century was inhabited by Pietro Bontremolo a member of a very ancient citizen family, a friar called Andrea da Ferrara preached, on 25th December, 1520, to an enormous assembly of people, advocating the Lutheran doctrines, and speaking ill of the Pope and of the Roman Court.

(*e*) (L) *Palazzo Morosini*, No. 2803.—This was one of the most important palaces of this famous family. The early palace is said to have been built in the Moorish style, and painted by Antonio Aliensi, who executed several frescoes in the Ducal Palace. The present building, which dates from the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, resembles the style of Sansovino. Francesco Morosini, who lived here in the seventeenth century, was called "Il Peloponnesiaco" on account of his victories over the Turks in the Peloponnesus. He is said to have captured 37 forts and 1,360 cannons, and to have been responsible for the death or capture of 200,000 of the enemies of the Republic. Many magnificent entertainments have been given in this palace. (G. B., 1797 Francesco 2°, Procuratore di S. Marco, and his grandson Francesco 1°.)

(*f*) (R) *Palazzo Barbaro*, No. 2947.—Belonged in the eighteenth century to Daniele Barbaro, and in 1797 to Marco Barbaro. A few traces of the ancient frescoes, by Sante Jago, are still to be seen.

(*g*) (R) *Palazzo Loredan*, No. 2945.—Was founded about the middle of the fourteenth century, and rebuilt at the end of the sixteenth. The frescoes of

Giuseppe Porta (called "Salviati"), on the façade, have entirely disappeared. Doge Leonardo Loredan (1501-1521) was born here. This branch of the family became extinct at the death in 1767 of Zuanne Loredan, his nearest living relation being his niece Cattarina, wife of Cavaliere Alvise Mocenigo of S. Samuele.

(*h*) *Opposite Palazzo Loredan* is a column recording the union of Venice to Italy in 1866.

(*i*) (L) *Palazzo Pisani*, No. 2809.—Was commenced in the sixteenth century and finished in the seventeenth. Coronelli says it is by Jacopo Sansovino; but Selvatico denies it, and says it is only remarkable for the courage of the ancient proprietor, who wasted so much money on the façade of Istrian stone, which is tormented by little pillars of all sorts. Alvise and Almoro Pisani, who were living here in 1663, were both Procuratori di S. Marco, also Almoro, grandson of Alvise. There was a splendid library in this palace, which under the Republic was open every Wednesday and Friday. In 1807 the King of Bavaria stayed here. (G. B. 1797, Procuratore Almoro 1° Alvise Pisani and his brother Almoro 3° Francesco.) This palace has been the scene of several magnificent *fêtes*.

(*j*) *Fond. di Loredan.*—Four stones in the pavement, including a square piece of ground, just beyond the column. It is not at all unusual to find stones, with similar words, near the palaces, either to mark the distance to which the foundations extend, or to indicate the position of a space reserved by the proprietors around the palace. These reserved spaces were called "revetani," and could not be encroached upon. In a picture by Canaletto of Campo S. Polo several of the palaces have small spaces in front

of them enclosed by low walls. There were houses belonging to the Loredan on this space till the last century.

(*k*) (L) *Fondamenta Barbaro.*—Leads to No. 2840, Palazzo Barbaro (G. C. 33 and 34).

(*l*) (R) *Campiello Loredan.*—Leads to S. Samuele.

19. CAMPO S. VIDAL.

(*a*) *Church of S. Vidal* (S. Vitale).—Was built by Doge Vitale Falier in 1084; rebuilt after the fire of 1105, and again in the seventeenth century. The façade is adorned with the busts of Doge Carlo Contarini (1655-1656) and his wife, and of the "piovan" (rector) Teodoro Tessari, by whose exertions the church was rebuilt. At the foot of the campanile are two Roman stones which are said to have been brought from Pola. Just beyond the church was the "bersaglio," or shooting gallery, for the Sestiere di S. Marco.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Cavalli* (G. C. 35), No. 2859.

(*c*) (R) *Ponte e Calle Giustinian.*—Leads to No. 2887, Palazzo Civran (G. C. 37), and No. 2893, Palazzo Giustinian-Lolin (G. C. 38).

20. IRON BRIDGE.—This bridge was opened on 20th November, 1854. A bridge at this point was proposed as early as the fifteenth century; a certain Signor Luca Trum (Provveditore di Comune) having in 1488 proposed in the Council to build two bridges across the Grand Canal, one here and the other at S. Sofia (p. 212). The members of the Council, however, laughed at him, and the motion was not even put to the vote. The palaces seen from this bridge are noted in the itinerary of the Grand Canal.

*21. (R) CAMPO DELLA CARITÀ.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Maria della Carità.*
(*b*) (L) *Accademia di Belle Arti.* } p. 325.

(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Querini*, No. 1051 (G. C. 209).

22. 1st (R) CALLE GAMBARA (name at the other end).

23. CAMPIELLO GAMBARA.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Mocenigo Gambara*, No. 1056 (G. C. 208).—Over the door are the arms of the Gambara, with the cray-fish ("gambero").

24. CALLE CONTARINI CORFU.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Contarini degli Scrigni*, No. 1507 (G. C. 206 and 207).

25. (L) FONDAMENTA PRIULI.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Priuli*, No. 1012.—This palace belonged formerly to the Basadonna, under which name Coronelli gives it. At the death in 1768 of Piero Basadonna, it passed to his granddaughter Lugrezia Manin, wife of Senator Antonio Marin 5° Alvise Priuli. (G. B. 1797, Senator Antonio Marin, son of the above, and his three brothers.)

26. (R) PONTE DELLE MARAVEGIE.—There are various legends to account for the name of this bridge. The name, however, is most probably derived from the palace (*b*).

(*a*) (R) *Fondamenta Bolani.*

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Belisandra Maraviglia*, No. 1071.—Belisandra Maraviglia (wife of Pietro Albino, Grand Chancellor of Cyprus), having been made prisoner at the taking of Nicosia in 1570, set fire to the powder in the ship that was to take her to Constantinople, and not only destroyed it, with all its human freight, but also two other ships. In 1712 this palace belonged to the Barbarigo, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century to Antonio di Biasio. Ernesto di Biasio, the famous play-writer, and author of "El Sindaco," "El Piovan," etc., lived here later on.

(*c*) (L) *Fondamenta Sangiantoffetti.*

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Bolani*, No. 1073.—Was built at the beginning of the eighteenth century by the Bolani, who formerly resided in Campo S. Marina

(p. 151). They lived here from 1709 to 1820. In 1797 the palace was occupied by Zuanne Bolani and his brother Giacomo.

(*e*) (L) *Palazzo Sangiantoffetti*, No. 1075.—This palace formerly belonged to the Marcello. Coronelli calls it Palazzo Foscarini. The Sangiantoffetti were living here in 1767 and in 1797 Lorenzo Sangiantoffetti. The family came originally from Crema. (M. C. 1649, after the war with Candia.)

27. CALLE DELLA TOLETTA.—So called from a "toletta," or little plank, placed at one time across the canal instead of a bridge.

28. (R) CALLE 2DA TOLETTA. Notice the arms (fourteenth or fifteenth century) of the citizen family Marzangolo over the door at No. 1229.

29. PONTE DELLA TOLETTA.

30. RAMO CALLE DEI CERCHIERI.

31. (L) CALLE DEI CERCHIERI.—From some makers of cask hoops ("cerchieri") who lived here. On the right it leads to No. 1262, Palazzo Loredan (G. C. 204), and No. 1259, Palazzo Moro (G. C. 203).

32. 1st (R) CALLE MALPAGA (name at the other end).

33. PONTE MALPAGA.—Crosses Rio Malpaga, called after Palazzo Michiel di Malpaga (G. C. 202), the remains of which are at the end.

34. CALLE DEL LOTTO.—There was a lottery office here in the eighteenth century. The first extraction of the public lottery in Venice took place on 5th April, 1734.

35. (L) CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO.—At the end of this calle (R) is the traghetto to S. Samuele. No. 2791 (R) is the Danish Consulate.

36. CAMPO S. BARNABA.

(*a*) *Church of S. Barnaba.*—Erected 809; rebuilt after the great fire in 1105. Last restoration, 1776.

(*b*) (L) *Sottoportico del Casin.*—Here in the eighteenth century was one of the numerous "casini" (clubs) for the nobles (p. 383).

(*c*) (L) *Calle Lunga.*—Leads to No. 2691, Palazzo Querini.

(*d*) (R) *Casa Rossi*, No. 3134 Fondamenta Alberti (across the rio).—This house belonged to the citizen family Mazza, whose arms were on a well-head with the date 1478, which was sold a few years ago. The house was rebuilt in its present form about the middle of the eighteenth century.

N.B.—Cross diagonally to

37. (L) FONDAMENTA GHERARDINI.—The noble family of this name had a palace in the neighbourhood. (1797, Zuanne Vincenzo and his brothers.) The arms on the first palace, with the date 1739, curiously enough appear to belong to another family called Gerardi.

(*a*) *Campanile of S. Maria del Carmine.*—From here one gets the best view of this campanile, which is famous for the way in which it was straightened by Giuseppe Sardi in 1688. Holes were bored in the brickwork about 70 feet from the ground, on three sides, omitting the side to which it inclined. Into these holes wedges of wood were driven, and then more holes were made and more wood inserted, until there was a complete stratum of wood on these three sides. A strong acid was then applied to the wood, which, being gradually consumed, the whole structure settled down into the vacant space and so resumed its upright position, which it has practically retained ever since. The scars of the operation can be clearly seen in the interior of the building, where there is also a Latin inscription recording the operation. This campanile was struck by lightning in 1756, on which occasion the monks, who were ringing the bells, fled

in such haste that one of them ran his head against the wall and killed himself.

38. (R) PONTE DEI PUGNI.—An account of the fights between the Castellani and Nicolotti on the bridges is given at p. 370. This was one of the most famous bridges for these fights. The four white foot-marks show where the leaders of the factions had to place their feet while awaiting the signal to attack. In the general notices for the year 1694 Vincenzo Coronelli says: "The guerra dei Pugni between the Castellani and Nicolotti takes place in the afternoon on festivals (when not prohibited by superior authority), usually at the bridge at S. Barnaba".

(*a*) (L) *Fondamenta dello Squero* (p. 53).

(*b*) (R) *Fondamenta Alberti.*—The first palace belonged to the citizen family Alberti.

39. RIO TERRA CANAL.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Canal,* No. 3121.—The arms of the family (a band with three *fleurs-de-lys* on each side) is still on the façade. The palace was built 1566 to 1581, and was inhabited by the Canal till the nineteenth century. In 1581 we find Zuanne Canal; in 1661 Piero Canal, Procuratore di S. Marco; in 1712 Girolamo, also a Procuratore; in 1740 Piero, son of Girolamo; then his brother Giacomo; then in 1767 Antonio, son of Giacomo; in 1780 Nicolò and Antonio; and in 1797 and 1808 Piero, son of Antonio. Shortly after this the palace was sold. This branch of the family probably came from Altino (p. 348).

(*b*) (R) *Ramo Corte della Mistra* (Venetian for schoolmistress).

(*c*) (R) *Calle di mezzo o della Vida.*—The term "mezzo" sometimes refers to a family of that name and sometimes to a street in the midst of others. "Vida" is a vine.

SCUOLA DEGLI ALBANESI

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CASA GRECI

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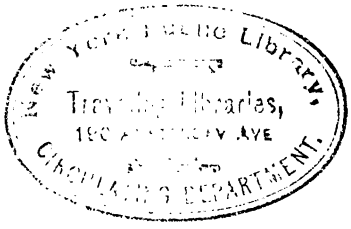
CAMPIELLO S. ROCCO

p. 67

FROM PONTE DEI PUGNI

p. 64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(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Soranzo*, No. 3062. (G. B. 1797, Senator Giannantonio Soranzo.)

40. CAMPO S. MARGARITA. Turn at once (R).

N.B.—The streets and buildings on the left of this campo are described in Walk VI., No. 52, etc. (p. 184).

(*a*) (L) *Scuola dei Varoteri.*—An isolated building at the entrance to the campo. The "varoteri" (fur dressers), to whom this scuola belonged, were an important guild, and at one time did a large business, owing to the general use of fur trimmings on the Venetian coats and dresses. The building is now a wood store.

(*b*) (R) *Calle del Magazen.*—In the neighbourhood was a "magazen". The magazeni were wine shops, where things were taken in pawn, two-thirds of the value being given in money and the remainder in wine of the worst quality. The magazenieri had their guild with their scuola in the church of S. Salvatore. There are a large number of calli of this name. This calle leads to *Corte dell' Aseo*, where, at No. 3367, is the land entrance to the house on Rio S. Pantalon with the bricked-up twelfth-century Byzantine arches, so much admired by Ruskin. The court also contains a very old well-head of Verona marble, with a garden wall built right through it.

(*c*) (R) *Sottoportico e Corte del Fontego.*—Leads to a little wharf ("fontego"), where flour, etc., was sold.

(*d*) *No.* 3427.—This house used to belong to the deacon and subdeacon of the church of S. Margarita. The inscriptions, "Titulæ Diaconale" and "Titulæ Subdiaconale," are still there. Notice the statue of S. Margarita on the façade of No. 3429.

41. CAMPIELLO DEL TRAGHETTO O DELLA CHIESA.

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Margarita.*—Was founded in 853; restored in the seventeenth century and closed in 1810. Since 1822 it has been an evangelical church.

* 42. PONTE S. MARGARITA.—On (R), as one mounts the bridge, is a house, with a tablet recording that it belonged to Lorenzo Morato, "piovan" (rector) of S. Margarita from 1610 to 1640; and that he rebuilt it from the foundations in 1612. Farther down on the right, across the rio and beyond the campo, is seen the façade of Palazzo Paruta (see below). Palazzo Foscari (G. C. 196) is seen beyond the next bridge on the extreme right.

43. (R) CAMPO S. PANTALON.—One of the authorised fish markets was in this campo, and the usual slab regulating the minimum length of the various fish allowed to be sold is still to be seen.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Pantalon.*—Founded according to some writers in 444. The second church was built in the eleventh century and the present one at the end of the seventeenth.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Loredan*, No. 3707.—This palace formerly belonged to the Signolo, who, according to Sansovino, built the second church and were still living here in the fifteenth century (extinct 1499). In the sixteenth century it belonged to the Loredan. Zuanne Domenico Loredan was living here in 1793, but shortly afterwards removed to S. Maria Nuova.

(*c*) (R) *Casa Greci.*—A small Gothic house across the rio, probably fourteenth century, which is interesting from its having been occupied by the family Greci, at anyrate from 1514 (possibly much earlier), till the nineteenth century. To the left of Casa Greci, beyond the campiello, is Palazzo Dolfin, with the arms on the façade. There were

several branches of the Dolfin living in this district in the eighteenth century.

N.B.—Before turning to Calle S. Pantalon visit

(*d*) *Campiello Angaran* (just beyond the church).—Orazio Angaran, a famous magistrate, lived here from 1711 in a house rented from the Ruzzini, which formerly belonged to the Zen. Giacomo Orazio Angaran, and his brother Giacomo Zorzi, grandsons of Orazio, were living here in 1781, but shortly afterwards moved to S. Catterina and then to S. Agnese, where Giacomo Zorzi Angaran was living in 1797. The Angaran came from Vicenza. (M. C. 1655, after the war with Candia, 140,000 ducats.) It is not known when the medallion of the Eastern Emperor was placed here. Selvatico says it is ninth-century work.

(*e*) *Palazzo Paruta*, No. 3725.—Beyond the campiello is the Corte Paruta, with the remains of Palazzo Paruta, the home of the famous historian, Cavaliere, and Procuratore di S. Marco, Paolo Paruta, born 1540, died 1598. Andrea Paruta and his sons were living here in 1797. Sansovino (1580) specially mentions the fine library in this palace.

N.B.—Return to

44. (R) CALLE S. PANTALON.

45. (R) CROSERA (a cross street).

46. 1st (L) CALLE DEL SCALETER.—The scalateri were makers of a sort of cake used chiefly at weddings; and as they were stamped with cross bars like ladders, or stairs ("scala"), they were called "scalete". In 1773 there were fifty-nine of these shops in Venice.

47. PONTE S. ROCCO.

48. CAMPIELLO S. ROCCO.—With a good view of the apse and campanile of S. Maria dei Frari.

49. (R) SALIZZADA S. ROCCO.—Before turning notice

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Rocco.*—Commenced 1489; rebuilt 1725 (façade later). The body of S. Rocco was brought from Germany to this church, and as the cessation of the plague (1575-1576) was attributed to the intercession of this saint, the doge used to visit the church in state on the patronal festival.

(*b*) (L) *Scuola di S. Rocco.*—The confraternity of S. Rocco was one of the six greater scuole (p. 373). The first scuola, No. 3053, was built about 1491, and the new one was built on a much larger scale in 1516 to 1549, at the cost of 47,000 golden ducats. The wonderful collection of pictures, chiefly by Tintoretto, is described in all the guide-books. The confraternity were very wealthy, having about 60,000 ducats a year, the greater part of which was spent in the relief of the poor. Notice the handsome abate (p. 9).

50. (L) CAMPO DEI FRARI (friars).

(*a*) *Scuola dei Milanese, e di S. Francesco,* No. 3005.—These two scuole (founded 1437), now private houses, contained pictures by Palma Giovane, Vivarini, etc.

(*b*) (R) *Calle del Passion.*—Called so on account of its proximity to the Scuola del Passion.

N.B.—To return home: *Calle del Passion,* (R) *Calle dei Corli,* (L) *Calle dei Volti,* (R) *Campiello della Scoazzera* (pass the front of the church), (L) *Calle del Traghetto Vecchio,* to steamer.

(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Badoer,* No. 2996.—A branch of this ancient family were living here in the eighteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Zuanne Badoer and his family.)

(*d*) (R) *Scuola del Passion,* No. 2998.—The confraternity to whom this scuola belonged ranked first after the six scuole grandi. They bought this house in 1572 from the confraternity of the

Merchants, who removed to Campo Madonna del Orto. It was closed in 1810.

(*e*) (L) *Church and Convent of S. Maria Gloriosa dei Frari* (commonly called the "Frari").—Was commenced in 1250 on the site of an ancient Benedictine monastery and finished about the middle of the fourteenth century by a monk of the order Fra Pacifico (Scipione Bon), who was afterwards canonised. It was rebuilt in its present form in the fifteenth century. Popes Sixtus IV. and Sixtus V. came from this convent, which in the fourteenth century was the seat of the tribunal of the inquisition.

(*f*) (L) *The State Archives.*—Just before crossing Ponte dei Frari is the entrance to the State Archives, which are in the ancient convent of the Frari. This entrance is on the site of the ex-convent of S. Nicolò della Lattuga (lettuce), built about 1332 by Nicolò Lion, Procuratore di S. Marco, who was cured from a serious malady by eating lettuces from the friars' garden, in gratitude for which he founded this small church and convent, which after his death he left to them.

*51. PONTE DEI FRARI.

52. (L) FONDAMENTA DEI FRARI.

53. PONTE S. STIN.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Cassetti* (1st building, near side), No. 2557 Fondamenta dei Frari.—The Cassetti were silk merchants, from Brescia. (M. C. 1663, after the war with Candia.) (G. B. 1797, Zuanne 1° Flaminio Cassetti and his two brothers.) The Cassetti lived in this palace till the death of Francesco Cassetti, the last of the family, in 1880.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Zen* (2nd building, near side), No. 2580 Campiello Zen. Eight dark blue posts with light

blue rings.—The famous captain, Carlo Zen, who died in 1418, is said to have lived in this palace. (G. B. 1797, Senators Marco and Piero, sons of Alessandro Zen, Procuratore di S. Marco, and their nephews.)

(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Amalteo* (last building near side).—See No. 59 (*a*).

N.B.—Nos. 54 to 56 can be omitted, and the walk continued from No. 57 opposite the bridge.

54. (L) RIO TERRA S. TOMÀ.—This is a long way from the church of S. Tomà, but was called as above, because it was one of the boundaries of the parish.

55. (R) CALLE DEL' MAGAZEN (p. 65).

(*a*) (R) *Calle del' Tabacco.*

(*b*) (R) *Calle della Vida* (vine).

(*c*) (L) *Campiello S. Giovanni.*

(*d*) (L) *Church and Scuola, S. Giovanni Evangelista.*—The church was founded in the tenth century, and was rebuilt in the seventeenth. The confraternity (which was one of the six scuole grandi) was founded in 1261 at S. Aponal and transferred to this locality in 1307. The present building was completed in 1453, and the entrance arch by Pietro Lombardo was built in 1481. Most of the beautiful pictures are still here, and can be seen gratis every day.

N.B.—Return to

56. (L) CALLE DEL' TABACCO.—So called from a tobacconist's shop that used to be here. Tobacco was first imported to Venice in the seventeenth century.

57. CAMPO S. STIN.—The church of S. Stefanino (S. Stin), built about the tenth century and demolished early in the nineteenth was in this campo.

N.B.—Cross (R) diagonally to

58. (L) CALLE DONÀ, O DEL SPEZIER (name at the other end).—The druggist's shop ("spezieria") from

SCUOLA DI S. GIOVANNI EVANGELISTA

p. 70

HOUSE IN RIO TERRA S. TOMÀ

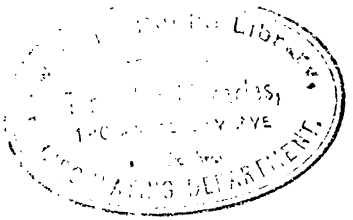
p. 70

RIO TERRA 2DA

p. 73

CHURCH OF S. APONAL

p. 77



which this calle is named still exists at the entrance. On the right are the arms of the Contarini, to whom the palace belonged, and on the left those of the Lin. Palazzo Donà is at the other end.

(*a*) (R) *Ramo e Calle Soranzo.*—The Soranzo of the Casa dell' Angelo purchased a palace here from a branch of the Ruzzini in 1748 (No. 2521). (G. B. 1797, Mario Soranzo and his brothers.)

59. PONTE DONÀ.—The palaces seen from this bridge are as follows:—

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Amalteo* (near side, beyond the next rio), No. 2646 Sottoportico e Corte Amalteo.—The family Amalteo were living in Venice in the sixteenth century. Although they belonged to the M. C. of Oderzo from whence they came, they were not Venetian nobles. Ottavio Amalteo, who flourished early in the seventeenth century, was a famous and well-known doctor.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Donà dalle Rose* (1st building, near side), No. 2515 Calle Donà o del Spezier.—This palace, which bears the arms of the Donà dalle Rose, was restored in 1818 by Angelo Sasso. Zuanne Donà and his nephew Senator Polo Donà were living here in 1797. The palace is now a school. Next to it is the garden of Palazzo Soranza.

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Molin* (1st building, near side), No. 2514 Calle Donà o del Spezier. (G. B. 1797, Senator Girolamo Ascanio Molin and his brother Anzolo.)—The palace was rebuilt at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Giustinian* (beyond Palazzo Molin), Sottoportico del Pozzo Lungo, No. 2531.—This palace belonged to Faustin Giustinian in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1661 Maria Zen Foscarini was living here, and afterwards Giacomo Settimio. In 1808 part of the palace

belonged to Faustin Persico of S. M. Mater Domini.

(*e*) (L) *Palazzo Collalto* (last palace, near side), No. 2360 Calle Collalto (now R. Scuola Tecnica, Livio Sanudo).—This palace belonged to the Zane from very early days. Opposite to it is the site of the palace of Baiamonte Tiepolo, which was demolished after his conspiracy in 1310 (p. 369). This site, which has never since been built upon, was purchased by the Zane, who threw a bridge across—now destroyed. The palace later on passed to the Venier, and in 1784 came into the hands of the Collalto. (G. B. 1797, Giacomo Collalto.) The family came originally from Treviso, and were made patricians in 1306, as a reward for the assistance rendered by Count Rambaldo Collalto in the war with the King of Hungary.

(*f*) (R) *Palazzo Lin* (beyond Ponte Donà), No. 2348 Campiello S. Agostin.—The Lin (druggists at the sign of the Angel, Rialto) bought this palace in 1693 and still possessed it in 1808. It afterwards became the property of the brothers Nardi, who possessed the celebrated icon from Campiello dell' Anconetta (p. 106).

60. CALLE DELLA CHIESA.—The church of S. Agostin, which stood immediately on the left, was built in 959, and destroyed in 1873. The site is now occupied by houses.

(*a*) (L) *Campo S. Agostin.*—In this campo was the entrance to the palace of Baiamonte Tiepolo, and after the house was destroyed a column of infamy with an inscription recording the fact was placed here. Shortly after it was removed to the back of the church; and in 1785 it was given to Angelo Maria Querini. Later on it found its way into the hands of an antiquary called Sanquirico,

and it is now in the garden of Villa Melzi on Lake Como. At the place where it stood, behind the church, there is a stone in the pavement (just at the first corner of the campo) with the inscription "Col. Bai. The. MCCCX." In this campo stood also a house belonging to the Morosini, on the front of which was a foot of one of the bronze horses of S. Marco. During the transit of these horses from Constantinople, in 1205, in a galley belonging to Domenico Morosini, one of the feet was broken off; this having been replaced in the arsenal, Morosini placed the broken one on the front of his house. In 1520 it was removed to a house at SS. Apostoli.

61. RIO TERRA 2DA.

(*a*) (R). *Ramo Astori.*—So called after the family of that name. At the end is a door with an inscription, stating that Daniele Manin was born there in 1804.

(*b*) (L) *Ramo* 1° *della Parruchetta.*—So called on account of a cornseller here who wore a wonderful peruke. At the angle is a Gothic house with a fifteenth-century bas-relief, with the arms of the Soranzo and Pisani united. In the sixteenth century it belonged to the Contarini, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century to Girolamo Morolin. Both Grevembroch and Cicogna gave drawings of this bas-relief.

N.B.—A diversion might be made to S. Boldo: going by Ramo 1° della Parruchetta, passing the remains of the church and campanile, and returning by Ramo 2° della Parruchetta.

(*c*) (R) *House of Aldo Manuzio*, No. 2311.—This is said to be the house where Aldo Manuzio, the elder, first had his printing-press. All writers, however, do not agree as to the actual site of the house, which was certainly in this neighbour-

hood. Aldo Manuzio printed his first book in 1494.

(*d*) (L) *Ramo 2° della Parruchetta.*

62. (R) CALLE DEL SCALETER (p. 67).—The shop of the scaleter still exists.

(*a*) (L) *Corte del Scaleter.*

(*b*) (L) *Calle del Cristo.*

63. PONTE BERNARDO.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Bernardo* (far side), No. 2195.—A magnificent Gothic palace built in the fourteenth century. The palace passed about the sixteenth century to the Celsi. The family of Bernardo came from Treviso very early in Venetian history (some say from Rome), and were among the early Tribunes (p. 344). Freschot in his *Nobiltà Veneta*, 1707, specially mentions the magnificence of their palaces, where on several occasions foreign princes visiting Venice have been lodged and entertained.

(*b*) *Palazzo Sanudo.*—The palace beyond Palazzo Bernardo (on the same rio) is Palazzo Sanudo (or Sanuto). The Sanudo were living in this neighbourhood in the thirteenth century. Marin Sanudo, the traveller and writer of the fourteenth century, probably lived here at one time; a Marin Sanuto of S. Polo having been among those who paid the tax in 1379 after the war with Chioggia. (G. B. 1797, Livio 1° Piero Sanudo and his son Francesco Livio.) The family became extinct at the death of the latter in 1852.

64. CALLE BERNARDO.—There is a fine piece of iron-work over a window of Palazzo Bernardo (R).

65. (R) RAMO CALLE BERNARDO.

66. (L) RIO TERRA S. ANTONIO.

67. CAMPO S. POLO.—A large number of *fêtes*, tournaments and bull-fights, etc., have taken place here in days gone by. On 26th July, 1450, a Franciscan

friar, who had attracted thousands of people by his preaching against the vanities and extravagance of the time, had a large fire made in this campo in which were burned a large number of tresses of false hair, ornaments, clothes, etc. In 1510 a grand military review took place here. The weekly market was transferred here from Piazza S. Marco in 1809; formerly there used to be a market nearly every day. The bersaglio or shooting-gallery for the district was here. The campo contains several important palaces; there used to be a small rio in front of those on the left, which was filled up in 1761.

(*a*) (R) *Calle Pezzana* (Tasso, già Turlona).—Lorenzo Pezzana was a famous book-binder, who came to live here in 1724. The printing establishment of Girolamo Tasso built in the nineteenth century by Benvenuti is beyond this calle.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Corner Mocenigo*, No. 2128A.—In 1349 the Republic presented the palace that stood on this site to Giacomo Carrara, Procuratore and principal citizen of Carrara; his son, however, quarrelled with the Republic, and it was confiscated, and in 1388 given to General Giacomo dal Verme. In 1439 it passed into the hands of another General, from Narni, called Gattamelata; after his death it was given to Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan, who exchanged it with Marco Corner for a house on the Grand Canal (p. 280). In 1509 Marco Corner's grandson entirely rebuilt it, from designs by Michele Sammicheli. A great festival is recorded by Sanudo as having been given here in 1532, on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of Zuanne Corner with Piero, son of Zanfrancesco Morosini of S. Cassiano. (G. B. 1797, Revd. Zuanne Corner.) At his death the palace passed to the Mocenigo, through Laura Corner, who was the wife of Alvise Mocenigo.

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Donà*, No. 2177.—Only the thirteenth-century doorway of this ancient palace remains. This was one of the palaces marked with the lion of S. Mark after the Tiepolo conspiracy in 1310. Antonio Donà and his brothers Gasparo and Piero were living here in 1797.

(*d*) (L) *Casa di Adriano Balbi*, No. 2172.—An inscription on this house records that the famous geographist Adriano Balbi lived here.

(*e*) (L) 2 *Palazzi Soranzo*, No. 2169.—These fine fourteenth-century Gothic palaces were enriched at one time with frescoes by Giorgione. (G. B. 1797, Senator Tomà Mocenigo Soranzo and his son Tomà, also a Senator.) In 1700 there were three bridges across the rio to this house.

(*f*) (L) *Sottoportico e Calle Cavalli.*—The Cavalli had some houses and a palace near here.

(*g*) (L) *Palazzo Tiepolo*, No. 1957.—This palace belonged formerly to the Bernardo. Nicolò Bernardo sold it in 1649 to Ludovico Maffetti, who sold it again early in the nineteenth century to a branch of the Tiepolo, who still occupy it. It was rebuilt in the eighteenth century, probably by Massari. (G. B. 1797, Piero Maffetti.)

(*h*) *Other palaces.*—Judging from the names of the bridges in 1700, there must have been, between the entrance to the square and Palazzo Soranzo, Palazzo Loredan, and Case Rubbi, and Lievi. And beyond Palazzo Tiepolo, Casa Cuoridoro.

N.B.—For Chiesa S. Polo, Palazzo Priuli, etc., see Walk IX. (p. 247).

(*i*) (R) *Rio Terra del Librer.*—There was a librarian here at the beginning of the nineteenth century. This road leads to Palazzo Querini (Dubois), No. 2004 Campiello delle Erbe (G. C. 182).

68. (L) CALLE DELLA MADONNETTA.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Grimani*, No. 1994 (at the corner). —Fifteenth century.

69. PONTE DELLA MADONNETTA.—This bridge is mentioned as far back as 1393, as "Ponte Virginis Mariæ," so called on account of an ancient image of the Madonna that was there. A certain Zuanne Majoni, who in 1364 went about the city damaging the images of the Madonna, was beaten in front of this bridge. The image was stolen one night in the last century, and the shrine was shortly afterwards removed. The houses joined by an arch, beyond this bridge, belonged to the Pisani, and the bridge was at one time called Ponte di Cà Pisani.

70. CAMPIELLO DEI MELONI.—Sellers of melons used to live here.

(*a*) (L) *Calle del Luganegher* (sausage-maker).

(*b*) (R) *Calle della Malvasia* (see p. 140, etc.).

N.B.—To go home, take Calle della Malvasia, (R) Calle Papadopoli, and follow Walk IX. from No. 67 to the end.

(*c*) (R) *Calle larga della Malvasia.*

71. RIO TERRA DEI MELONI.

(*a*) *Palazzo Dedo*, No. 1345.—This palace, which is just opposite to the Calle del Mezzo, was destroyed by fire in 1591, and rebuilt the same year. The Dedo, originally patricians, were excluded from the M. C. at the revision of 1297. Zuanne Dedo was Grand Chancellor, 1482-1510, and Girolamo Dedo, 1524-1529. Francesco Dedo left the palace to the confraternity of the flour merchants.

72. (L) CALLE DEL MEZZO.

73. CAMPO S. APONAL (Apollinare).

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Aponal.*—Built 1034; rebuilt in the fifteenth century. In 1810 it was closed and put to various uses, until it was sold by auction to Angelo Vianello, who resold it to certain devout people, who in 1851 reopened it for

public worship. The central doorway, with the carving representing Vittorio Capello kneeling before S. Elena, is from the demolished church of that name.

(*b*) (L) *Scuola dei Tagliapietra* (stonecutters).—This scuola was in the upper storey of the house between the church and the campanile. The figures of the four titular saints with crowns ("I quattro coronati") are still on the façade. On the lower floor of the same house was the scuola of the wholesale drug merchants, under the patronage of S. Gothard.

(*c*) (L) *Ramo del Campanile.*

(*d*) (L) *Calle Bianca Capello* (see Walk IX., p. 251).

(*e*) (R) *Calle dei Sbianchesini* (whitewashers).

N.B.—This calle leads to the pier of S. Silvestro, where the steamer can be taken.

(*f*) (R) *Calle Todeschini.*—This calle (called after a family who lived here) leads to Palazzo Barzizza, No. 1172 Corte Barzizza, and Palazzo Businello, No. 1207 Fondamenta Businello (G. C. 174 and 176).

74. (*r*) CALLE DEL LUGANEGHER.

*75. (L) CAMPO S. SILVESTRO.

N.B.—Keep round to the left.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo dei Patriarchi di Grado* (far side).—The palace of the Patriarchs of Grado (G. C. 172) occupied the whole of the far side of this campo.

(*b*) (R) *Church of S. Silvestro.*—This church is supposed to have been founded before 845. After several restorations, it was almost entirely rebuilt in 1837-1843. Attached to the church were the scuole of the "mastellai" (bath-makers) and of the wine merchants, the former destroyed about 1820, and the latter, which extends the whole length of the church on the side of the

campo, has been rebuilt and is now used as a chapel. The campanile of this church was thrown down by the earthquake of 1347.

76. (L) RIO TERRA S. SILVESTRO.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Valier*, No. 1022.—This palace, opposite the principal door of the church, is said to have been the house in which the celebrated painter Giorgione (Giorgio Barbarelli) lived, and which he painted himself.—It is now more generally supposed that he lived at No. 1091.—He died in 1511 at a very early age. Senator Nicolò Valier and his two nephews were living in this palace in 1797.

77. (R) RUGHETTO RAVANO.—A tailor named Ravano was living here in 1537.

(*a*) (R) *Calle Galizzi.*—Origin of name doubtful; leads to Fondamenta del Vin (G. C. 171 (*a*) to (*b*)).

(*b*) (L) *Calle larga della Donzella* (young lady).—Near here, in the eighteenth century, there was an inn called L'osteria della Donzella, kept by Piero di Pieri.

(*c*) (R) *Calle dello Stivaletto.*—There was a shop for the sale of shoes ("stivaletti") in this calle in the eighteenth century.

(*d*) (R) *Calle del Paradiso.*—There is still a pharmacy "Dell Paradiso" at the other end of this calle.

(*e*) (L) *Calle della Donzella.*

(*f*) (R) *Calle dello Sturion.*—At the other end of this calle was an inn called Osteria dello Sturione (sturgeon), mentioned in very old records. The famous mathematician Tartaglia (Nicolò Fontana), who died in 1557, lived in this calle.

78. RUGHA VECCHIA S. GIOVANNI.—In early days this was the goldsmiths' quarter, and called Ruga dei Oresi (goldsmiths). The present Ruga degli Orefici (No. 79) was devoted to the sale of silks and draperies,

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Giovanni Elemosinario* (formerly S. Giovanni in Rialto).—This church was built, early in the history of Venice, by the Trevisan; the campanile fell down in 1071. The church was burned down in 1513, and rebuilt by Antonio Scarpagnino about 1530. The present campanile was built in 1398-1410.

(*b*) (R) *Calle della Madonna.*

(*c*) (L) *Calle Occhialera.*—Battista, son of Zuanne, an optician, was living in this calle, where he died of small-pox on 12th October, 1619.

(*d*) (L) *Calle Due Mori.*—There was a caffè of this name during the last days of the Republic opposite S. Giovanni in Rialto. There was a special drink called "Alfabeto" sold here in 1760.

(*e*) (L) *Calle Galeazza.*—There was a goldsmith's shop just here in 1566 which had the sign "dalla gallia". (This word in Venetian means "centipede" and is also used for a "galley," probably on account of its resemblance to a centipede.)

79. (R) RUGA DEGLI OREFICI.—Now used as a vegetable market. The few goldsmiths that remain are under the colonnade.

(*a*) (L) *Campo S. Giacomo di Rialto.*—This campo is now used as a fruit and vegetable market. Notice a small sixteenth-century pulpit, formed from the trunk of a column, with a winding staircase sustained by a hunchback. This was called the "Gobbo" (hunchback) of the Rialto, and from it the laws of the Republic were proclaimed in the same manner as from the one in Piazza di S. Marco. The campo is surrounded by a colonnade, over which used to be schools of painting and music, etc., and rooms for the magistrates. Under the arches on the farther side was the fashionable morning walk. (For account of the "Banco Giro" see Walk III., 13 (p. 88).)

(*b*) (L) *Church of S. Giacomo di Rialto.*—This is supposed to have been the first church built in Venice (A.D. 421), though some writers are of opinion that S. Pantalon is older. It was last restored in 1600, when the pavement was raised to keep the water out.

(*c*) (R) *Sottoportico di Rialto.*—Leads to Campo di Rialto Nuovo, in which is the ancient scuola of the goldsmiths, now a subsidiary depôt for the State Archives.

(*d*) (R) *Fondamenta del Vin* (G. C. 171 (*a*) to (*b*)).

(*e*) (R) *Palazzo dei Dieci Savii*, No. 19 Sottoportico Camerale (G. C. 170).

(*f*) (L) *Naranzeria.*—The shops for the sale of oranges ("naranze") were here, under the Palazzo dei Camerlenghi.

(*g*) (L) *Palazzo dei Camerlenghi*, No. 1 Rialto (G. C. 169).

* 80. PONTE DI RIALTO (G. C. 74).

(*a*) (L) *Fontego dei Tedeschi* (G. C. 75).

81. 1st (R) PESCARIA S. BARTOLOMEO (at the foot of the bridge). See p. 380.

82. 1st (L) CALLE LARGA MAZZINI.

(*a*) (R) *Church and Campo S. Salvatore* (p. 135).

83. MERCERIA S. SALVATORE.

N.B.—Straight on to

84. CALLE DELLE ACQUE.—In old days the caffès used to be called "Botteghe da Acque" (shops for waters). Coronelli in his guide (1724) says that the best chocolate, coffee, iced and refreshing waters, and other similar drinks, are made and sold in Calle delle Acque, near Ponte dei Barretteri.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Giustinian*, afterwards Facanon, No. 5016 (p. 116).

N.B.—The Calle delle Acque turns (R) and leads to

85. (L) PONTE DEI BARRETTERI (p. 85).

86. MERCERIA S. ZULIAN (Giuliano).

N.B.—Do not turn (R), as you will see most people doing, but cross

87. CAMPO S. ZULIAN.

(*a*) *Picture of the Madonna.*—Before turning into Campo S. Zulian, notice on the corner house directly in front (No. 787) a picture of the Madonna and child under glass, with a bas-relief representing a crosier over it. This house belonged in early days to the scuola of S. Giovanni Evangelista, whose symbol is a crosier. The original picture is said to have been painted by Vivarini, and placed there in 1509. It was afterwards considered to be miraculous, because on the occasion of a great fire in the neighbourhood this house alone was saved. The present picture, however, is a reproduction or renovation said to be the work of Pietro Malombra, or Antonio Balestra. The statuette at No. 790 represents S. Giuliano.

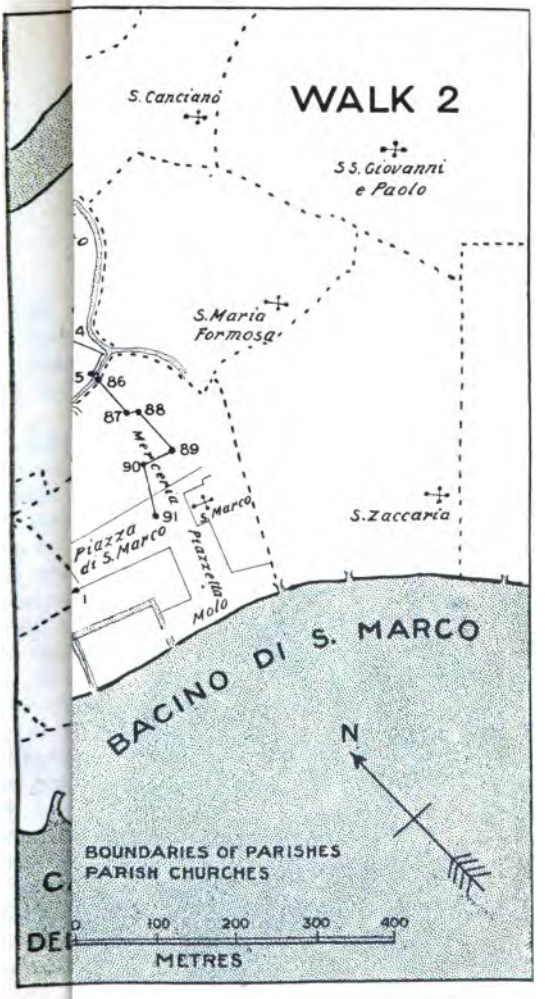
(*b*) (L) *Church of S. Giuliano* (Zulian).—The first church was founded in the ninth century. The present building was commenced in 1553 by Sansovino, and completed in 1580 by Vittoria. Over the door is a statue in bronze, modelled and cast by Sansovino, of Tommaso Rangone of Ravenna, at whose expense the church was rebuilt. The campanile was pulled down in 1775, as it was falling.

88. SPADARIA.—This street was at one time entirely occupied by makers of swords, knives, etc. The guild of sword-makers dates from about 1297.

89. (R) CALLE LARGA S. MARCO.—This used to be called Corazzaria, because cuirasses, etc., were sold here. It was joined to the Merceria in 1545 by pulling down a house.

90. (L) CALLE S. BASSO (p. 50).

91. PIAZZA DI S. MARCO.


WALK 2
S. Canciano
SS. Giovanni e Paolo
S. Maria Formosa
86
87
88
89
90
91
Merceria
S. Marco
Piazza di S. Marco
Piazzetta
Molo
S. Zaccaria
BACINO DI S. MARCO
N
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
PARISH CHURCHES
0
100
200
300
400
METRES

CHAPTER VII

WALK III

WALK III.—From Piazza di S. Marco, by the Rialto Bridge, S. Cassiano, S. Giacomo dell' Orio, S. Simeone Grande, etc., to the railway station.

Leave PIAZZA DI S. MARCO by the arch under the clock.

1. MERCERIA DELL' OROLOGIO.—The Merceria nowadays is divided into three portions: "dell' Orologio," the portion nearest the clock ("orologio"), "di S. Zulian" and "di S. Salvatore," the portions near the churches so called. In early days it was the principal place for the purchase of mercers' goods, and later on for all sorts of curiosities. It has always been a much-frequented street, and it is said that, during the Ascension-tide festivities, dolls dressed in the latest fashion used to delight the fair sex. Evelyn, who visited Venice in 1645, speaks of the beautiful stuffs displayed for sale in the Merceria, and of the cages of nightingales kept to entertain the people. From the earliest days the patriarchs, procuratori and grand chancellors used, on appointment, to make their solemn entry by the Merceria, which was gorgeously decorated on these occasions. Culprits sentenced to be beaten from S. Mark's to the Rialto Bridge passed through it. Owing to the frequent processions and the narrowness of the passage, all awnings, seats, or projections of any sort exceeding six inches were forbidden. In later years

the booksellers' shops, of which there were several, were much frequented of an evening by learned men. The Merceria was first paved in the thirteenth century, and shortly afterwards orders were issued forbidding people to ride through except at a very early hour.

(*a*) *Sottoportico e Calle del Cappello Nero.*—Named after the neighbouring inn. Over the arch leading to this calle is a carving representing Giustina (or Lucia) Rossi in the act of pushing over the mortar, which killed the standard-bearer of Baiamonte Tiepolo, on the occasion of his conspiracy on 15th June, 1310 (p. 369). There is a record of the Osteria del Cappello Nero (now Albergo del Cappello Nero) as far back as 1341. In 1397 Francesco dal Cappello was the landlord.

(*b*) (R) *Calle larga S. Marco.*—This used to be called Corazzaria, because cuirasses were sold here. It was joined to the Merceria in 1545 by pulling down a house.

(*c*) (L) *Calle dei Balloni.*—A "balloner," or maker of cushions for lace-making, lived here before 1566. The houses following (Nos. 215 to 222) belonged to the Scuola della Misericordia, and have their symbol on them.

(*d*) (R) *Ramo S. Zulian.*—Leads to Campo S. Zulian.

2. (R) MERCERIA S. ZULIAN.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Molin,* No. 784.—This Gothic palace bears the arms of the Molin (a wheel). Sanudo mentions the family as being here in 1513; he relates that Orsato Priuli wounded Andrea Loredan "in the court of the palace at S. Zulian which belonged to Alvise Molin".

(*b*) (L) *Calle Morosini della Regina già Pignoli.*—Tommasina Morosini, who in 1286 married Stephen, Crown Prince of Hungary, and afterwards became queen, lived in a palace in this

neighbourhood. The name "Pignoli" comes from a family who lived here at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and sold pine seeds ("pignoli").

(*c*) (R) *Church of S. Zulian* (S. Giuliano).—The first church was founded in the ninth century. The present building (1553-1580) was commenced by Jacopo Sansovino, and finished by Alessandro Vittoria. Over the door is a bronze statue of Tommaso Rangone—at whose expense the church was rebuilt—modelled and cast by Sansovino. The campanile was pulled down in 1775 as it was falling.

(*d*) (R) *Bas-relief of S. George*, No. 606.—The houses on the site extending from here to the next bridge (Ponte dei Barretteri) were (according to Sanudo) given by Doge Sebastiano Ziani to the monks of S. Giorgio Maggiore (p. 332). The bas-relief bears the date 1496, probably the date of rebuilding. A petition from the monks exists, dated 1315, in which they ask to be allowed to widen their balcony a foot and a half. The famous Caffè Menegazzo, so called because it was kept by a large fat man called Menico, was in one of these houses.

3. (L) AT No. 742.

4. PONTE DEI BARRETTERI (cap-makers).—Before the fourteenth century the portion of the Merceria beyond this bridge was called the Barretteria, and consisted principally of shops for the sale of hats and caps and leather work.

(*a*) (L) (near side) *Hotel Restaurant del Vapore.*

(*b*) (L) (far side) *Birreria del Giardino*, Fondamenta Morosini della Regina, No. 4890.—This building is on the site of the ancient palace Menor dalla Gatta, of which there are still some traces. There is a very good well-head in the cortile,

which can be seen by going through the Birreria (beer saloon).

5. MERCERIA S. SALVATORE.—This used to be called Merceria del Capitello, as it leads to the capitello or shrine on the apse of the church of S. Salvatore.

(*a*) (R) *Sottoportico delle Acque.*—This was originally called Calle dei Barretteri, and the arcading was continued across the Merceria. This was very inconvenient for processions, etc., and was removed. In former days the caffès used to be called Botteghe delle Acque, because they sold iced water. Coronelli says in his guide (1724), "The best chocolate, coffee, iced and refreshing waters, and other similar drinks, are made and sold in Calle delle Acque, near Ponte dei Barretteri."

(*b*) (R) *Ramo Calle di Mezzo.*

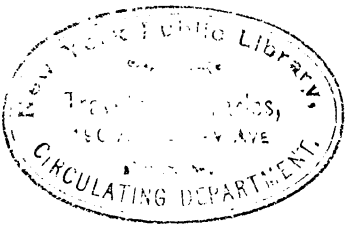
(*c*) (L) *Calle delle Ballotte.*—Possibly because balls for ballots were made here.

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Baglioni* (from No. 4862 to next turning).—This palace (the entrance to which is at No. 4866 Calle delle Ballotte) belonged originally to the Bernardo, and is said to have been built by Scamozzi late in the sixteenth century. In the seventeenth century it was let to the Baglioni who had their famous book shop at the sign of the "aquila nera" (black eagle) on the ground floor.

(*e*) (in front) *Shrine on the Church of S. Salvatore.*—This shrine is said to have been placed on the façade of the church to commemorate the fact of Pope Alexander III. having passed the night under the side porch. When the new façade was built in the seventeenth century the shrine was removed to its present position (see p. 385).

6. (R) MERCERIA S. SALVATORE (continued), No. 4856.

(*a*) (R) *Calle di Mezzo.*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CAMPO S. ZAN DEGOLA

p. 97

VIEW FROM PONTE DI RIALTO

p. 87

7. (L) MERCERIA S. SALVATORE (continued), No. 4845.
(*a*) (R) *Calle dei Stagneri* (tinkers).
(*b*) (L) *Church of S. Salvatore* (S. Salvador), p. 135.—There is a tablet in this porch, recording the fact that Pope Alexander III. slept here in 1177.
(*c*) (L) *Campo S. Salvatore* (see p. 135).

8. (R) MERCERIA DUE APRILE.—So called in remembrance of 2nd April, 1849, on which day the Venetian Assembly decided to resist the Austrians at any cost. This part of Venice as far as the Ponte di Rialto used to be called the Spezzeria and was the druggists' quarter.
(*a*) (L) *Calle dei Bombaseri.*—About a dozen sellers of "bombace" (cotton) lived here in 1661.
(*b*) (R) *Calle dei Stagneri detta della Fava.*—Leads to Ponte della Fava.
(*c*) (R) *Calle Galeazzo.*—A fruit-seller of this name was living here in the sixteenth century.

9. CAMPO S. BARTOLOMEO.—Was enlarged to its present size in 1858. The statue of Carlo Goldoni, by dal Zotto, was inaugurated in 1883.

10. (L) STREET LEADING TO PONTE DI RIALTO (no name visible).
(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Bartolomeo.*—Was founded in 840. It was first dedicated to S. Demetrio, and afterwards (in 1170) to S. Bartolomeo. It was rebuilt in its present form in 1723.
(*b*) (L) *Ramo e Calle dei Bombaseri.*—Leads to the old buildings of Rialto, No. 5359.
(*c*) (R) *Ramo del Fontego dei Tedeschi.*—Leads to the General Post Office which is in the ancient Fontego dei Tedeschi (G. C. 75).

*11. PONTE DI RIALTO (G. C. 74).
(*a*) (R) (far side) *Palazzo dei Camerlenghi* (G. C. 169).
(*b*) (L) (far side) *Palazzo dei Dieci Savii* (G. C. 170).

(*c*) (L) (far side) *Fondamenta del Vin.*—The land Custom House was on this fondamenta, and the wine boats used to moor in front of it (G. C. 171 (*a*)).

12. RUGA DEGLI OREFICI (goldsmiths).—By a law of 12th March, 1331, the goldsmiths were not allowed in any part of the city except the island of Rialto. This street, however, was formerly occupied by sellers of cloth and Tuscan silks, the goldsmiths then being farther on, in the Ruga Vecchia S. Giovanni (p. 79). The orefici are mentioned in a document of 1015. They had a sepulchre in S. Giacomo di Rialto (12 (*d*)) granted them on condition of their offering a brace of partridges to the doge on S. Stephen's Day. Their scuola was in Campo di Rialto Nuovo, and is now used as a subsidiary store for the State Archives. Bull-fights and bull-races were held in the Ruga degli Orefici, especially on Giovedi Grasso (Thursday before Lent). The vegetable market is now held here.

(*a*) (L) *Sottoportico del Rialto.*—There are a good many goldsmiths' shops here.

(*b*) (R) *Naranzeria.*—Oranges and lemons were sold here.

(*c*) (R) *Campo S. Giacomo di Rialto.*—The campo is surrounded by a colonnade, over which were the rooms of various magistrates, and schools of painting and music. Under the arches was the fashionable morning walk, a picture of which can be seen at the Raccolta Querini Stampalia (p. 147). The fruit and vegetable market in the campo is very picturesque.

(*d*) (R) *Church of S. Giacomo di Rialto.*—Was founded in 421 by the refugees from Padua; and is supposed to have been the first church in Venice. The last restoration was in 1600.

13. (R) SOTTOPORTIO DEL BANCO GIRO (under the colonnade).—The foreign merchants used to meet

under this colonnade, and here was the famous Banco Giro, which was instituted by the Government in 1585 after the failure of several private banks (p 381).

(*a*) (R) *Il Gobbo del Rialto.*—This small pulpit, formed from the base of a column, with a winding staircase supported by a hunchback ("gobbo"), is the work of Pietro da Salo (sixteenth century). From it the laws of the Republic were proclaimed in the same manner as from the one in the Piazza di S. Marco.

14. 2nd (L) CAMPO DELLA BELLA VIENNA.—Named after a caffè of that name which was here about the beginning of the nineteenth century.

N.B.—Cross to

15. (L) CALLE DIETRO LE SPADE.—There was an inn here called Le Spade (the swords).

(*a*) (L) *Calle della Scimia o delle Spade.*—As early as the fourteenth century there was an inn with the sign of the "Scimia" (monkey) in this calle.

(*b*) (L) *Calle dietro la Scimia.*

(*c*) *Pescaria* (fish market).—Established 1332; built in stone 1398; restored 1884. An alteration and enlargement is now (1906) being carried out (p. 314).

N.B.—Return from the fish market to

16. CALLE DELLA DONZELLA (1st (R) after leaving the fish market).—In the eighteenth century there was in this calle an "osteria," or inn, della Donzella, kept by Piero di Pieri, who had another inn of the same name not far off (p. 79).

17. 2nd (R) RUGA DEGLI SPEZIALI (wholesale druggists).

(*a*) (L) *Ramo 2° Calle Galeazze.*—So called after a goldsmith's shop, at the sign of the galley.

(*b*) (L) *Calle del Bò.*—In the fifteenth century there was an inn here at the sign "del Bò" (ox), probably so called from its vicinity to the slaughter-house; later on there was a druggist's shop with the same sign.

(*c*) (R) *Calle dell' osteria della Campana* (bell).—This inn was very famous and can be traced back to 1341. This being the business quarter was a very desirable position for inns, and the rents were very high. The landlord of the Campana is said to have paid 800 ducats annually, which was 250 ducats more than the rent of one of the best palaces in the city.

18. CAMPO DELLE BECCARIE.—In the thirteenth century there was a palace on the right of this campo, two-thirds of which belonged to Marco and Piero Querini and one-third to Giovanni Querini. As Marco and Piero were implicated in the revolt of Baiamonte Tiepolo (p. 369), their portion of the palace was confiscated, and the other third having been purchased by the Republic from Giovanni, the "Beccarie," or public slaughter-houses, were in 1339 established here. Later on it was a poultry market, the upper part being used as barracks. At the present time the whole palace is being restored for use as a market.

(*a*) (L) *Calle del Angelo.*—There was an osteria of this name here from very early days. Before the Turks in 1621 obtained possession of the Fontico dei Turchi (G. C., 149), many of them lived here.

* 19. PONTE DELLE BECCARIE.

N.B.—Immediately facing as you cross, is

(*a*) *Site of the old Post Office.*—Until 1775, when the General Post Office was established in Corte Barozzi (p. 53), the principal post-office was here. The building is now a wine shop, and has been so for many years. (For an account of the posts see p. 380.)

20. (R) CALLE DEL CAPPELLER.—Named after a hatter who lived here of late years.

(*a*) (L) *Ramo del Cappeller.*

21. (L) CALLE DEI BOTTERI.—In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries there were a large number of cask-makers ("botteri") living in the neighbourhood.

(*a*) (R) *Calle dei Cristi.*—In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was a family called Lion, makers of crucifixes, living in this calle.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Priuli*, No. 1560.—This palace, at the (L) corner of Calle Raspi, belonged at one time to a branch of the Priuli, and later to the Pesaro.

(*c*) (L) *Calle Raspi.*—So called from a palace (R) which belonged to the Raspi, who were nobles of Bergamo since 1209. They came to Venice in 1360 and were ennobled in 1662. In 1620 Pasqualino Raspi purchased this palace, and Senator Zanfrancesco Raspi and his three nephews were living here in 1797.

22. (R) CALLE MUTI.

23. (R) CALLE MUTI E BAGLIONI.

(*a*) *Palazzo Muti poi Baglioni*, No. 1866.—This magnificent palace, on the left as you turn into the calle, was built towards the end of the sixteenth century for the Muti, rich merchants. It appears to have remained their property till the end of the seventeenth century, when it passed to the Acquisti. (M. C. 1686.) In the early part of the eighteenth century it belonged to the Vezzi; and in 1750 it was purchased by the Baglioni, who were originally from Bergamo. (M. C. 1716.) Francesco d'Este stayed here with his family when exiled from his own state in 1742. Sansovino speaks with great praise of this palace, and says that if it had been on the Grand Canal it would appear still more marvellous. The façade can be seen from the Ponte della Malvasia (p. 92). (G. B. 1797, Zanantonio Baglioni.)

* 24. CAMPO S. CASSIANO (cross (L)).

(*a*) (R) *Calle dei Cristi.*

(*b*) (R) *Calle del Campanile.*—Leads to No. 1789, Palazzo Brandolin (G. C. 165).

(*c*) (R) *Church of S. Cassiano.*—Founded in the tenth century on the site of an oratory dedicated to S. Cecilia. The present church was built early in the seventeenth century. The campanile was in existence in 1292. The first stone theatre was built in the latter part of the sixteenth century, close to this church. It was renewed a few years afterwards, and in 1637 the first musical drama ever given in Venice, "Andromeda," poetry by Ferrari, and music by Manelli, was given here.

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Miani*, No. 1845.

25. PONTE DELLA MALVASIA.—The second palace (L) (near side) is the Palazzo Muti e Baglioni; farther on is Palazzo Albrizzi (p. 249), and on the far side Palazzo Bragadin (No. 27a).

26. CAMPIELLO DELLA MALVASIA.—A "malvasia" was a wine shop, where travelled wine, such as malmsey, etc., was sold (p. 140).

27. (L) CALLE DELLA REGINA.—At the extreme end of this calle, *to the right*, is No. 2214, Palazzo Corner (G. C. 163), and opposite to it Palazzo Coreggio (G. C. 162).

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Bragadin*, No. 2329. (G. B. 1797, Senator Zuanne Bragadin.)—This branch of the Bragadin became extinct in 1878.

28. (R) RAMO CALLE DELLA REGINA.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Gozzi*, No. 2268.—The citizen family Gozzi, originally silk merchants belonging to a noble family from Bergamo, built this palace in 1550. The two brothers Gasparo and Carlo Gozzi, so well-known for their literary work, lived here. Carlo Gozzi describes the palace at length in his *Memorie Inutili.*

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Manzoni*, No. 2267.—Marchese Francesco Manzoni was living here in 1802.

*29. PONTE S. MARIA MATER DOMINI.—From this bridge the façades of the two last-mentioned palaces are seen, and on the far side those of Palazzo Lion (R), and Palazzo Bonvicini (No. 2161 Ramo Ponte d'Agnello) (L). Signor Fabio Bonvicini was living in the latter palace in 1698. It is included in Coronelli's *Palazzi*.

30. CAMPO S. MARIA MATER DOMINI.

(*a*) *No.* 2177.—This house appears to have belonged to the Barbaro, whose arms are on the well-head and on a lavabo fixed to the wall. The building is of the fifteenth century.

(*b*) *Case Zane*, Nos. 2123 and 2174.—The Zane are reputed to be joint founders, with the Capello, of the church after which this campo is named. Andrea Zane was living in the parish in 1297, Francesco, Lorenzo and Piero in 1379, and Antonio in 1521. The owners of these houses are said to have been concerned in the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo, and the houses to have been marked with the lion of S. Mark (p. 370). This must have been before they belonged to the Zane, as the only member of the family concerned in the conspiracy appears to have been Marin Zane, rector of the church of S. Giacomo di Rialto.

31. (R) CALLE DELLA CHIESA.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Maria Mater Domini.*—Founded in 960, and rebuilt in the sixteenth century; opinions differ as to whether the architect was Pietro Lombardo or Jacopo Sansovino.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Lion*, No. 2180.—According to an inscription in this palace, it was restored by Zuanne Battista Lion in 1740.

N.B.—Keep round the church (L) to

32. PONTE DEL CRISTO O DEL TENTOR (dyer).
33. CAMPIELLO DEL SPEZIER.
(*a*) (R) *Corte Zanetti*, No. 2044.—The family Zanetti purchased this property in the seventeenth century, and had a haberdasher's shop here. Later on they were made original citizens, and afterwards nobles of the Roman Empire. Maria Zanetti, born in 1706, was author of a famous work on Venetian painters.
34. (R) FONDAMENTA RIMPETTO MOCENIGO.
(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Mocenigo* (Salizzada S. Stae, No. 1992). —The family of Mocenigo is one of the noblest and most renowned of Venice. The number of warriors and famous men belonging to it is too large to enumerate. Some of the family still live in this palace. (G. B. 1797, Senators Alvise 1° and his brother Alvise 2° Marcantonio.)
35. 1st (R) CALLE E PONTE DEL FORNER.
36. (L) FONDAMENTA PESARO.
(*a*) (L) *No.* 2081A.—The only mention made of this interesting palace is in the guide-book by Selvatico and Lazari, in which it is called a "fourteenth-century Gothic palace". It is sometimes called Palazzo Agnus Dei, on account of the Agnus Dei over the canal door. (There was a noble family called Agnus Dei, but they were extinct in 1242.) The window with the carvings of the four Evangelists has lately been copied for the back of the Palazzo Genovese (C. C. 230). The Zolio were living here in the middle of the sixteenth century. Annibale Zolio died about 1792; and in 1797 his three sons Agostino 1° Girolamo, Agostino 2° and Agostino 3° were minors, and unavailable for the M. C., being only fourteen, twelve and ten years old respectively. The Zolio were originally sausage-makers at Rialto, and were made patricians in 1653 and 1655.

Their arms are over the door at the other side of the palace (No. 2064).

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Pesaro*, No. 2076.—Gallery of modern art (G. C. 160).

37. (L) CALLE PESARO.

38. (R) SOTTOPORTICO GIOVANELLI.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Foscarini* (later Giovanelli), No. 2070 (G. C. 158).

39. (L) PONTE GIOVANELLI.

* 40. CAMPO S. STAE.

(*a*) (L) *Scuola di Battioro e Tiraoro.*—Erected in 1710. Is now an antiquity shop (G. C. 157). It bears the arms of the Molin.

(*b*) *Church of S. Stae* (S. Eustachio).—Founded by the del Corno (extinct in 1296). The present church was built in 1678, and the façade by Domenico Rossi in 1709.

(*c*) *Palazzo Priuli*, No. 1979 (G. C. 155).

41. (L) SALIZZADA S. STAE.

(*a*) (R) *Calle Tron.*—Leads to No. 1954, Palazzo Tron (G. C. 152).

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Mocenigo*, No. 1992 (34 (*a*)).

(*c*) (L) *Ramo Ponte di Rioda.*—Tassini says possibly "Rota," on account of coat of arms of the Molin (a wheel) in the vicinity.

42. (R) RAMO DEL TENTOR (after No. 1910).

(*a*) *Salizzada Carminati* (continuation of Salizzada S. Stae).—Leads to Palazzo Carminati, No. 1882. (G. B. 1797, Alessandro Carminati and his brother Senator Anzolo Carminati.) Their arms, a spread eagle over a four-wheel car, are still on the façade.

(*b*) (R) *Calle del Forno* (baker's oven).

(*c*) (L) *Calle dei Mercanti* (merchants).

43. PONTE DEL TENTOR.

44. (L) CALLE DEL MEGIO.—At the end of this calle, *to the right*, are the ancient granaries (G. C. 150) and No. 1783, Palazzo Battagia (G. C. 151).

45. (R) RAMO E PONTE DEL MEGIO (millet).
(*a*) *Casa Sanudo.*—Facing the bridge (R) is the house of the celebrated historian Marin Sanudo (or Sanuto), who died 1533.

46. (R) FONDAMENTA DEL MEGIO (no name visible).
(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Priuli-Stazio* (Calle del Megio, No. 1777).—The first palace on this site was built by the Surian. In 1534 it was sold to the Prezzati, who rebuilt it from designs by Jacopo Sansovino. In 1636 it was sold to the Stazio; and at the death of Andrea Stazio in 1722 it was inherited by his daughter Elisabetta, wife of Michele Priuli. It remained in the hands of the Priuli till 1859, when it was purchased by the Commune for the Municipal Police. It is now a municipal girls' school. (G. B. 1797, Bortolo 5° Michele Priuli.)
(*b*) *Site of Palazzo Renier.*—Next to Palazza Priuli is a vacant piece of ground, where stood the palace in which the penultimate doge, Paolo Renier, was born. (G. B. 1797, Senator Alvise Renier and his brothers.)

47. 1st (L) RAMO E FONDAMENTA DEL MEGIO.

* 48. (R) SALIZZADA DEL FONTICO DEI TURCHI.—This salizzada leads to No. 1730, Fontico dei Turchi (G. C. 149), and No. 1721, Palazzo Correr (G. C. 148).

N.B.—The steamer can be taken at the end of the salizzada to return home. Or the canal can be crossed by traghetto, and the route continued by Walk IIIa, Nos. 78, 77, 76, 75, 74, 80 and following numbers.

49. (L) CALLE DEI PRETI AL FIANCO DELLA CHIESA.
(*a*) (R) *Calle Correr.*
(*b*) (R) *Calle S. Zorzi.*—So called after a carving at the entrance supposed to represent S. George, but probably S. Martin, both being represented on horseback.

50. CAMPO S. ZAN DEGOLA.—Near the bridge is a

very battered head of S. John the Baptist, which was possibly overlooked when the church was rebuilt, and afterwards placed here.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Zan Degola* (S. Giovanni decollato).—This church was founded at the beginning of the eleventh century, and rebuilt in its present form in 1703.

(*b*) (R) *Sottoportico Giovanelli.*—Leads to No. 1681, Palazzo Giovanelli (G. C. 147).

51. (R) CALLE DEL CAPITELLO (same end of the campo as the church).—"Capitello" means a small altar or shrine, with the image of the Madonna or some saint. The capitelli, which always had a light burning before them, were originally placed in dark streets or alleys where assassinations had taken place, partly for the purpose of lighting the street and partly in order to excite the religious feelings and compassion of the would-be assassin.

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52. (R) SALIZZADA DEL FONTICO DEI TURCHI.

(*a*) (L) *Casa Battagia*, Nos. 1740-1755.—The whole block seems to have belonged to the Battagia. At the back (Fondamenta del Megio, No. 1755) is still the Libreria Emilia "successore Battagia."

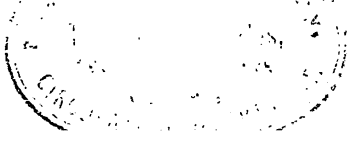
53. (L) CALLE DEL SPEZIER (turns twice).

54. 1st (R) CALLE LARGA.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Badoer*, No. 1662.

(*b*) (L) *Calle Colombo.*—A family of this name lived near here.

55. CAMPO S. GIACOMO DALL' ORIO (or de Lorio).—Some derive this appellation from the island Luprio on which this campo stands; others from a family called Orio. Sansovino derives it from "del rio" because the church stands opposite to a rio. The game of pallone used to be played in this campo, but was transferred to Campo dei Gesuiti because there was too much grass here. It was resumed again in 1711 after the campo was paved.



(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Zambelli*, No. 1624. (G. B. 1797, Mattio Zambelli, one of the governors of the arsenal.)

(*b*) (R) *Campiello dei Morti.*—There must have been a cemetery here.

(*c*) (R) *Church of S. Giacomo dell' Orio.*—Was built in the tenth century (?), and was thoroughly restored by Sansovino in the sixteenth century. It is now (1906) undergoing another restoration. The campanile was destroyed by the earthquake of 1347.

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Mariani*, No. 1585.—Was built by the Mariani, who became original citizens in 1717. There are traces of the family as far back as 1560. In 1740 the greater part was let to the patrician Gabriel Bembo.

56. (L) CALLE DEL TINTOR.

57. 1st (R) CALLE DELLE OCHE (geese).

*58. PONTE DELLE OCHE.—Palazzo Collalto (p. 72) is seen (L) (far side) rather distant.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo delle Oche*, No. 1033.—So called on account of the carvings of geese on the facade. (1712, Zuanne da Pozzo; 1740, Zuanne Gritti; 1808, Antonio Dente.) The Da Pozzo belonged to the M. C. from the eleventh century, Zuanne da Pozzo having married a niece of Doge Flabanico. They were removed, however, in 1297.

(*b*) 1st (L) *Palazzo Zino.* (G. B. 1797, Senator Carlo Zino.)

59. CALLE DELLE OCHE (continuation).

60. (R) RAMO CALLE DELLE OCHE.

(*a*) *Corte dell' Anatomia o Fiorenzuola* (in front as one leaves the ramo).—A law of 1368 prescribed that every year, for a given time, anatomical experiments should be carried out in Venice. At first this was done in various places,

but in 1507 an anatomical theatre was erected in the parish of S. Giacomo dell' Orio. In a notice of things taking place in Venice in 1694 (Vincenzo Coronelli) it is stated: "The anatomy of the human body is made daily (festivals excepted) in Lent, in the afternoon, at the Anatomical Theatre at S. Giacomo dell' Orio". Fiorenzuola appears to be the name of a family who once resided here.

61. (L) CAMPIELLO DELLE STROPPE.—An Andrea de Stropis lived here in 1456. "Stroppe" means willow bands used to tie up faggots, which probably either grew or were stored here. Andrea de Stropis might have been named after his trade, or because he lived near the willow-trees. There are so many cases in which the tradespeople adopted the name of their trade that it is often difficult to decide whether the locality is named after a certain person, or after a business carried on in the neighbourhood.

N.B.—Cross (L) to

62. (L) CALLE VENZATO O CAUSTICO.—First name from a Zuanne Venzato who was living here in the eighteenth century. Second name not explainable, unless caustic was made here.

(*a*) *Palazzo Malipiero*, Fondamenta Rio Marin, No. 837.— Eighteenth century. Seen across the rio.

*63. (R) FONDAMENTA RIO MARIN, O DEI GARZOTTI. —Skirts Rio Marin, which is said to be so called because it was excavated by Marin Dandolo; at any rate it was so called as far back as 1080. The "garzotti" (wool or cloth-carders) had at one time their scuola on this fondamenta.

(*a*) (R) *Calle Baldan.*—So called after a "cimador," or cloth-shearer, who lived here at the end of the sixteenth century.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Contarini*, No. 803 (across the rio).— This palace bears the arms of the Contarini. A Lunardo Contarini was living in this parish in the

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fourteenth century. In 1785 there was a Freemasons' Lodge in the palace.

(*c*) (R) *Calle della Croce.*—There is a cross and inscription at the entrance.

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Capello*, No. 770.—This palace, which first belonged to the Bragadin, then to the Soranzo, was famous for its marbles, its magnificent rooms and ample saloons, and for its rich and precious furniture, ornaments and pictures. There are two drawings of it in Coronelli's *Palazzi*. It came into the hands of the Capello in the eighteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Antonio Francesco Capello.)

(*e*) (L) *Palazzo Gradenigo*, No. 768.—This magnificent palace is of the school of Massari. The garden is so large that towards the end of the eighteenth century a coach and four horses was driven round it, and in 1767 it was the scene of a bull-fight. (G. B. 1797, Senator Bortolo 1° Piero Gradenigo.)

(*f*) (R) *Campo Santo and Church of S. Simeone Profeta.*—This church was called S. Simeone Grande to distinguish it from S. Simeone e Giuda, which had a smaller parish (see G. C. 134 and 141). The Campo Santo must have been a burial-ground. After 1808 no one was allowed to be buried in the city.

64. (L) PONTE BERGAMI.—There was an eating-house near here, called Trattoria Bergama, for the accommodation of the people from Bergamo, many of whom, being connected with the wool and cloth business, lived in the neighbourhood. The bridge has also been called Ponte S. Simeone and Ponte Gradenigo.

65. CALLE DEI BERGAMI.

66. (R) CALLE LUNGA.

(*a*) (R) *Sottoportico e Calle Zinelli.*—Leads to Palazzo Fontana, afterwards Zinelli (G. C. 139).

(*b*) (R) *Ramo di Brato.*—Leads to Palazzo Foscari (G. C. 138).

67. (L) FONDAMENTA S. SIMEONE PICCOLO.—Named after the church.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Foscari*, Nos. 716, 717 (G. C. 136).

(*b*) (L) *Casa Adoldo*, Nos. 711, 712 (G. C. 135).

68. (R) IRON BRIDGE.—This bridge was open to the public 29th April, 1858. Formerly there were several traghetti here to different points across the canal.

(*a*) (L) *The Railway Station*, etc. (see G. C. 130).—The bridge from the station to the mainland was built in 1841, for the first railway. There was no communication with the mainland before that, except by water.

69. (R) FONDAMENTA DEGLI SCALZI.

(*a*) (L) *Chiesa degli Scalzi* (G. C. 129).

(*b*) (L) *Calle Priuli dei Cavalletti.*—The patrician Paolina Priuli possessed fifty-nine houses here in the seventeenth century. Several dyers lived about here, and the second name probably refers to the "cavalletti" on which they dried the dyed articles.

N.B.—Immediately on the right is the steamer station I Scalzi, where a "vaporetto" can be taken for S. Marco. (To return home on foot continue Walk IIIA.)

CHAPTER VIII

WALK IIIA

WALK IIIA.—From the railway station by Ponte Cannaregio, Campo della Maddalena, Via Vittorio Emanuele, S. Gio Grisostomo, S. Lio, S. Giuliano to S. Marco.

N.B.—This walk is to follow No. 3. To take it separately go by steamer to the station Ferrovia. On landing, pass the railway station and the church of the Scalzi and take

70. RIO TERRA LISTA DI SPAGNA.—The word "lista" always signified the neighbourhood of an embassy—in this case the Spanish embassy. This street was formerly a canal, which was filled up in the eighteenth century. There are some old palaces in it. Nos. 119 and 125 (L) appear to have belonged at one time to the Pisani. No. 122 (R) is the back of Palazzo Calbo Crotta (G. C. 128). No. 134 possibly belonged to the Da Lezze, No. 170 to the Rizzi.

(*a*) (L) *Calle della Misericordia.*—The Scuola della Misericordia (p. 373) possessed some houses here, some of which still bear its emblem.

(*b*) (R) *Rio Terra Istituto Manin.*

(*c*) (L) *Istituto Manin*, No. 168.—The first palace on this site belonged to the citizen family Frizier (p. 32). S. Magno, who flourished in the seventh century, is said to have belonged to this family, and to have lived in the old palace. In 1613 Renier Zeno purchased the palace. After-

wards it was let to the Spanish ambassadors, and late in the eighteenth century, one of them—Count Giuseppe Monteallegre—bought it, and rebuilt it in its present form. The Istituto Manin was transferred here in 1857.

(*d*) (R) *Calle del Forno* (oven).

(*e*) (L) *Calle Gioachina.*—A family of this name lived here in the seventeenth century.

(*f*) (R) *Calle del Spezier* (druggist).

(*g*) (R) *Doorway of ancient Palazzo Morosini*, No. 233 (G. C. 126).—The arms over the door are those of the Morosini della Tressa (of the bar), with an angel on each side, and surmounted by a palm. The cortile and gardens of this palace were very famous, and the façade was painted by Pordenone.

(*h*) (R) *Calle Flangini.*—Leads to No. 252, Palazzo Flangini (G. C. 125).

71. Campo S. Geremia.—Many bull-fights took place in this campo. In the latter half of the eighteenth century a splendid one was held here, in the presence of the Spanish ambassador and many other persons of high standing.

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Geremia.*—Opinions vary as to when this church was built. It was rebuilt by Carlo Corbellini in 1753 (G. C. 124).

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Labia.*—The back of this palace, by Alessandro Tremignan, occupies the whole side of the campo. The entrance is on Fondamenta Labia (see G. C. 123).

(*c*) (L) *Calle Boter.*—Possibly the same signification as "Botteri" (p. 91).

(*d*) (L) *Calle Vergola.*—Vergole were silk cords on fine rolls of paper, used as ornaments for dresses.

72. Salizzada S. Geremia.

73. Ponte Cannaregio.—There are many opinions as to why the canal, which is crossed by this bridge, is

called Cannaregio. Perhaps the most prevalent is, that it was because of the number of reeds ("canne") that grew there. It was so called as early as 1410. The first bridge was built of wood in 1285, and renewed in stone in 1580. The present bridge was built in 1777. The palaces seen on both sides are described in Walk VIII (p. 219).

(*a*) (L) *Fondamenta Cannaregio.*—At Nos. 1293-1295 is the house of the famous doctor, poet and orator, Valerio Superchio, who came to Venice in 1480, and died in 1540. On the façade is a Latin inscription surmounted by his arms coupled with those of his wife, Pelegrina Avanzo.

**N.B.*—There is a steamer station at the end of Fondamenta Labia (R) (before crossing the bridge).

74. Rio Terra S. Leonardo.

(*a*) (L) *Calle dell' Olio.*

(*b*) (R) *Calle da Mosto o Balbi dei Colori.*—There was a Palazzo da Mosto (which, however, has not been identified) in the neighbourhood. Anzolo Balbi, a maker of colours, lived in this calle in the seventeenth century. The colours made in Venice were from vermilion, verdigris and prussiate of iron. This calle also leads to Palazzi Emo and Manzoni, Calle Emo, Nos. 1555 and 1558.

(*c*) (R) *Calle del Zavater.*—Called so from an old rag merchant ("Zavater") who lived here. It leads to Palazzo Contarini Lobbia (G. C. 121).

(*d*) (R) *Campo S. Leonardo.*

(*e*) (R) *Church of S. Leonardo.*—Founded 1025. Rebuilt 1794. Closed 1810. The Scuola della Carità (p. 326) had its origin here, and visited the church every year on the feast of S. Leonardo.

(*f*) (R) *Calle della Chiesa* (behind the church).—Leads to Palazzo Querini, No. 1574 Campiello del Remer (G. C. 122).

(*g*) (L) *Palazzo Zecchini*, No. 1353.—This palace was covered with mosaics, but only two remain, the others having fallen off.

(*h*) (R) *Palazzo Fanello*, No. 1744.

(*i*) (L) *Calle della Masena.*—Masena means a stone for grinding.

(*j*) (L) *Calle del Fruttarol* (fruitseller).

(*k*) (L) *Fondamenta Farsetti.*—A branch of the noble family Farsetti, who about 1775 inherited the magnificent palace on the G. C. at S. Luca, had a palace here.

(*l*) (L) *Fondamenta Balbi.*—A branch of the noble family Balbi had a palace here. (G. B. 1797, Zantommaso Balbi and his brothers.)

N.B.—Nos. 75 to 79 can be omitted.

75. (R) CALLE DEL CRISTO.—Leads to the Scuola del Cristo.

76. RIO TERRA DEL CRISTO.

77. (L) RIO TERRA DIETRO LA CHIESA.

(*a*) (R) *Scuola del Cristo.*—Founded 1644 for the use of the confraternity of Christ Crucified, whose special mission was to take the bodies of drowned people to burial. In the scuola is a picture of the drowned being carried to the Ponte di Paglia (p. 24).

(*b*) (R) *Church of S. Marcuola.*—Founded at an early date by the refugees from the invasions of the Lombards. Last restoration 1779. (G. C. 118.)

*78. (R) CAMPO S. MARCUOLA.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Zorzi*, No. 1761 (G. C. 117).

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Martinengo*, Nos. 1756-1757 (G. C. 119).

(*c*) (R) *Fondamenta Gritti e Martinengo.*—Leads to Palazzo Gritti, No. 1759 (G. C. 120).

N.B.—Return by 77, 76, 75, and continue

79. (R) RIO TERRA S. LEONARDO.

80. CALLE DEL PISTOR.

(*a*) (L) *Campiello dei Botteri* (cask-makers).

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Cadel*, No. 1905.—Possibly on the site of Palazzo Balbi, No. 74 (*l*).

(*c*) (L) *Calle dei Botteri.*

81. CAMPIELLO DELL' ANCONETTA.—"Anconetta" is the diminutive of "ancona," which corresponds to the Greek word "icon" or image. There was a little oratory here, containing an image of the Madonna, which was much venerated. The image was removed in 1855, and taken to the house of the Doctors Nardi Campiello S. Agostin, No. 2348 (see p. 72). A little shrine in Campiello del Botter (R) marks the place where the oratory was. Notice the lion of S. Mark on the side of No. 1825, with the inscription "Domus ecclesiæ S. Marco Venetiarum".

(*a*) (L) *Calle e Ponte dell' Aseo.*—There was a manufactory of vinegar ("aseo") here in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The calle leads to Palazzo Gheltoff, No. 1684 (p. 230).

(*b*) (L) *Calle del Pignater* (seller of earthen pots).

(*c*) (L) *Calle Lombardo.*—Formerly called del Lionpardo from a family of that name, who were living here in the seventeenth century.

82. CALLE DELL' ANCONETTA (name at the other end).

83. PONTE DELL' ANCONETTA.—This bridge was, with many surrounding houses, destroyed by fire in 1789. An inscription on the first house beyond it (L) records the fact.

84. RIO TERRA DELLA MADDALENA.—This has been filled up since 1398, before which time it was a canal. This was probably the first canal filled up, as even as late as the eighteenth century this road was known simply as Rio Terra without any distinguishing name (p. 11).

(*a*) (L) *Calle del Volto Santo.*—The building im-

mediately after the bridge is the Ospizio dei Lucchesi, which provided houses for the poor members of the guild of the silk-workers from Lucca. The Lucchesi first came to Venice from Lucca in 1309 for the silk industry. They established their oratory close to the convent of the Servi, and their scuola and hospice was here. Another inscription on this house, besides that recording the fire, records the fact. The "Volto Santo" (holy face), to which the scuola and oratorio were dedicated, is the title of a huge crucifix, still to be seen in the cathedral of Lucca, and supposed to have been made by S. Nicodemus, and brought in a miraculous way to Lucca in 782.

(*b*) (R) *Calle larga Vendramin.*—Leads to No. 2040, Palazzo Vendramin Calergi (G. C. 115).

(*c*) (R) *Calle e Sottoportico Vendramin.*—A tablet at the entrance announces that the famous composer Benedetto Marcello was born near here—probably in Palazzo Marcello (G. C. 114).

(*d*) (R) *Ramo* 1° *Erizzo.*—Leads to No. 2139, Palazzo Erizzo (G. C. 113).

(*e*) (L) *Calle Tornielli.*—Leads to No. 2370, Palazzo Tornielli. At the end is seen part of the convent of the Servi.

(*f*) (L) *Palazzo Contin*, No. 2346.—Both the Tornielli and the Contin belonged to the distinguished order of Secretaries of the Republic (p. 374), and were available for the post of Grand Chancellor. In 1797 Giorgio, Francesco and Baldassare Tornielli all held offices in this order, and at the same time Z. Battista Contin was one of the ducal notaries in ordinary, and another, Z. Battista, was one of the extraordinary notaries.

(*g*) (L) *Palazzo Donà dalle Rose*, No. 2343.—Now a wine shop. A drawing of this palace is given

by Coronelli, and it is also mentioned by Sansovino and others. Francesco Donà, elected doge in 1545, was living here before his election. This branch became extinct at the death of Nicolò Donà, 6th October, 1772. There is an older palace (No. 2083) on the other side of the road with the arms of the Donà dalle Rose.

(*h*) (R) *Calle Fonte.*—There was a family of this name (M. C. 1646) who lived in the parish of Madonna del Orto, and became extinct in Zuanne Fonte, who died 12th October, 1766. It is possible that they had property here. This calle leads to Palazzo Marcello (G. C. 114) and Palazzo Erizzo (G. C. 113).

* 85. CAMPO DELLA MADDALENA.—The ancient castle belonging to the Baffo is supposed to have been on this site. The tower of the castle, which stood in the Rio Terra, served as the campanile for the church till 1881.

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Maria Maddalena.*—Was erected by the Baffo in 1222. At the last restoration in 1701 the height of the tower was increased.

(*b*) (R) *Calle Piovene* (behind the church).—Leads to No. 2176, Palazzo Soranzo (G. C. 112).

86. PONTE S. ANTONIO.—So called from a small shrine dedicated to S. Antonio. In 1700 it was called Ponte Rio Terra.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Diedo*, Fondamenta Diedo, No. 2386 (see p. 167).

87. VIA VITTORIO EMANUELE.—Opened in 1871 as far as Calle della Cà d' Oro, and completed in 1872. Named after King Vittorio Emanuele II.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Correr*, Nos. 2214 to 2217.—This handsome palace came into the possession of the Correr in the seventeenth century. A drawing of it is included in Coronelli's *Palazzi*. (G. B.

CAMPO DELLA MADDALENA

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a

PALAZZO GIOVANELLI (*a*) FROM PONTE NICOLO PASQUALIGO

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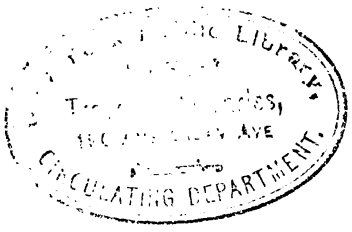
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1797, Senator Zanfrancesco Correr.) Part of the palace is now used as the Consulate of the Dominican Republic.

* (*b*) (L) *Campo and Church of S. Fosca.*—It is not certain when this church was founded, but it was rebuilt in 1297 and again in 1697. The campanile was built in the fifteenth century to replace one which fell down in consequence of an earthquake on the 10th August, 1410. In the centre of the campo is a statue of Paolo Sarpi (p. 167). The well is mentioned by Cicogna, as one of the few with an inscription ("Flabit spiritus Dei MDLXXIX.").

(*c*) (R) *Calle Correr.*

(*d*) (L) *Campiello della Chiesa.*—Across the rio is seen Palazzo Vendramin (Fondamenta Vendramin, No. 2400) with a very handsome door, drawings of which are found in the guide-book of Selvatico and Lazari, and in Coronelli's *Palazzi.* The latter calls it the former habitation of the celebrated Cardinal Francesco Vendramin (elected 1605), in whose time it contained a fine collection of busts, medals and statues, besides pictures by Giorgione, Giovanni Bellini, Titian and Michael Angelo. The greater part of this collection was afterwards sold to Nicholas II., Czar of Russia.

(*e*) *Palazzo Priuli*, No. 2292A.

(*f*) *Palazzo Urbino* (afterwards Donà), No. 2292.

(*g*) *Palazzo Grimani*, No. 2291. (G. B. 1797, Antonio Grimani.)—These three palaces are now included in Palazzo Giovanelli. Palazzo Urbino, which is the principal one, is supposed by some to have been originally built in the thirteenth century by Filippo Calendario for the Government; Selvatico, however, puts it down as fifteenth century. In 1538 the Government gave it to Francesco Maria, Duke of Urbino. In 1560 it

was restored by Jacopo Sansovino. This palace has been the scene of some most gorgeous festivals, notably on the occasion of the marriage of Guidobaldo II. of Urbino to Vittoria Farnese in 1548; and during the visit of Frederick IV. of Denmark in 1709. After the Urbino the palace in some way came into the hands of a branch of the Donà, and Zuanne Battista Donà, about the middle of the seventeenth century, surrendered it to the Giovanelli. Coronelli (1709) describes it as Palazzo Donà, now Giovanelli. The palace was again restored in 1847, by G. B. Meduna. (G. B. 1797, Iseppo Giovanelli and his brother Antonio.)

(*h*) (R) *Campiello dei Fiori.*—Leads, by Calle Noal, to No. 2268, Palazzo Zulian (G. C. 107). Also to No. 2277, Palazzo Gussoni (G. C. 104).

88. PONTE NICOLO PASQUALIGO.—This bridge is named after the Austrian naval commandant Nicolò Pasqualigo. Palazzo Grimani (87 (*g*))—part of which was destroyed when this bridge was made in 1870—is sometimes called Palazzo Nicolò Pasqualigo; but Dr. Tassini says there is no proof that Pasqualigo ever lived in the neighbourhood. On the left is seen the façade of Palazzo Giovanelli, and in the distance the Scuola della Misericordia.

(*a*) (L, far side) *Fondamenta della Stua* (stove).—There are several localities of this name, where the "stueri," or chiropodists, used to cut corns, etc. They had stoves for hot water, hence the name "stua".

(*b*) (R, far side) *Fondamenta dei Felzi.*—"Felzi," or gondola hoods, were left here when not in use.

(*c*) (R) *Calle del Beccher* (butcher).

(*d*) (R) *Doorway of Palazzo Boldù*, No. 3685 (G. C. 102).

(*e*) (R) *Calle del Traghetto.*—Leads to the British Consulate (G. C. 100).

(*f*) (L) *Garden of Palazzo Mora.*—The façade of this palace is on Fondamenta S. Felice just beyond the church (No. 3644). This branch of the Mora came to Venice from Vicenza. (M. C. 1665.) Pope Gregory VIII. belonged to this family. (G. B. 1797, Senator Bortolo 1° Mora, and his brothers Bortolo 2° and Bortolo 3°.)

(*g*) (L) *Church and Campo S. Felice.*—The church was founded in the latter part of the tenth century, and rebuilt after the school of the Lombardi in 1551-1556.

89. PONTE NUOVO S. FELICE.—Built in 1872. On the left is seen the Ponte Vecchio S. Felice, and beyond it the Palazzo Priuli (p. 232).

(*a*) (L) *Campiello Testori.*—A family called Testori lived here, who may possibly have taken their name from their trade ("testori," weavers). Ignazio Testori was a great friend of Carlo Rezzonico, afterwards Pope Clement XIII.

(*b*) (R) *Calle Fontana.*—Leads to No. 3829, Palazzo Fontana (G. C. 98).

(*c*) (R) *Calle Pali detta Testori.*—Named after two families. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Ignazio Testori was living in Palazzo Coletti (G. C. 96), at the end of this calle.

(*d*) (L) *Ramo della Cà d' Oro.*

* (*e*) (R) *Calle della Cà d' Oro.*—Leads to No. 3936, Palazzo Pesaro, and No. 3933, Cà d' Oro (G. C. 94 and 95).

N.B.—At the end of this calle is a steamer station.

(*f*) (L) *Calle delle Vele.*—A sail-maker lived here in the seventeenth century.

(*g*) (L) *Calle Priuli.*—This used to be called Calle Sporca (dirty). It leads to Palazzo Priuli (Campiello Priuli, No. 4011). At the entrance to this calle was the Scuola dei Pittori, which was built

in 1572. The arms still remain on some pillars. The "pittori" (or painters) formerly had their scuola in Campo S. Luca, where they assisted in the defeat of Baiamonte Tiepolo 15th June, 1310 (p. 370).

* (*h*) (R) *Campo S. Sofia.*—No. 4199, Palazzo Sagredo, and No. 4200, Palazzo Foscari (G. C. 93 and 92). At No. 4204 is a portion of an ancient Palazzo Morosini.

(*i*) (L) *Church of S. Sofia.*—Founded, possibly on the site of an earlier church, by the Gussoni in 1020, and restored finally in 1698.

(*j*) (L) *Ramo di Calle dell' Oca.*—There was a fruiterer's shop here at the sign "dell' oca" (goose) in the sixteenth century. At one time the calle was called Callè del Fruttarol dell' Oca. There was a small theatre here till 1707.

(*k*) (R) *Calle della Pegola* (pitch).—Probably a calker or calkers used to live here.

(*l*) (R) and (L) *Calle del Duca.*—The calle (R) leads to No. 4314, Palazzo Michiel dalle Colonne (G. C. 90), which at one time belonged to the Duke of Mantua.

(*m*) (R) *Calle Michiel.*

(*n*) (R) *Palazzo Michiel da Brusà*, No. 4390 (G. C. 88).

(*o*) (R) *Palazzo Mangilli Valmarana*, No. 4392 (G. C. 87).

(*p*) (L) *Calle Dragan.*—There were several citizen families of this name in Venice in very early days. Some of them lived in this parish.

(*q*) (R) *Scuola del Angelo Custode*, No. 4448-56.—Built early in the eighteenth century, by the architect Andrea Tirali, for the confraternity of the Angelo Custode. In 1813 after the confraternities had been suppressed it was handed over to the German Protestants, who since 1657 had had

their place of worship at the Fondaco dei Tedeschi near the Ponte di Rialto.

90. CAMPO SS. APOSTOLI.—The great fire of 1105, which crossed the Grand Canal and burned out five parishes on the other side, with their churches, commenced in this campo either in the house of Enrico Dandolo, or in that of Renier Zeno.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Corner*, No. 4438.—The Corner lived in this parish for centuries and had a chapel in the church. There were no Corner living here after 1767.

(*b*) (L) *Church* of *SS. Apostoli*.—Tradition says that in the seventh century the twelve Apostles appeared to S. Magno, and directed him to build a church in their honour, on a spot where he should see twelve cranes assembled together. Soon after this a church was built on this site. It was restored in 1575, and in the eighteenth century the whole church was rebuilt with the exception of the chapel of the Corner family. The father and brother of Catterina Corner, Queen of Cyprus, have monuments in this chapel.

*91. (R) PONTE SS. APOSTOLI.

(*a*) *Palazzo Falier*, No. 5641.—Facing any one crossing the bridge is the palace of Doge Marino Faliero whose story is too well known to need repetition. After he was beheaded, on the 16th April, 1355, the palace was confiscated, but was repurchased later on by the family, who still possessed it in the sixteenth century. The present building still retains some traces of the former one, notably a window in the Arabo-Byzantine style of the thirteenth century.

(*b*) (R) *Corte del Leon Bianco* (on the right, at the foot of the bridge).—In this court is No. 5631, Palazzo da Mosto, afterwards Albergo del Leon Bianco (G. C. 85).

92. (L) SOTTOPORTICO FALIER (no name visible).—No. 5641 (R) is the door of Palazzo Falier. The large stone on the left, at the turn to Calle Dolfin, bears an inscription, threatening with all kinds of penalties those who, while not belonging to the confraternity of pistori (bread-sellers), dare to sell bread in the city. The reverse side (towards the rio) threatens the gondoliers who carry people with bread for sale.

93. 1st (R) CALLE DOLFIN (no name visible).

(*a*) 1st (R) *Ramo della Posta.*—At one time the post-office for Florence was here (see p. 380).

94. CAMPIELLO RICCARDO SELVATICO.—Riccardo Selvatico was syndic of Venice in 1900, and initiated the biennial exhibitions. He was also a writer of comedies in the Venetian dialect in the style of Goldoni.

(*a*) *Sottoportico Dolfin.*—Leads to one of the Dolfin palaces, No. 5665 (G. C. 83). Next to it was the house of Pietro Aretino, No. 5667 (G. C. 82).

95. CALLE DOLFIN (continued).

96. CAMPIELLO FLAMINIO CORNER.—Named after Senator Flaminio Corner (1693-1778), who wrote the history of the Venetian churches, and lived near here in Palazzo Corner, No. 5904 Salizzada S. Canciano.

(*a*) (L) *Calle del Magazen.*

(*b*) (L) *Salizzada S. Canciano.*—Leads to the church of S. Canciano.

*97. (R) PONTE S. GIO GRISOSTOMO.—The façade of Palazzo Corner is seen (L, near side.) (G. B. 1797, Tomà Corner, son of Flaminio (see 96).)

98. SALIZZADA S. GIO GRISOSTOMO.

(*a*) (R) *Calle della Stua* (stove).—Leads to No. 5703, Palazzo Lion (G. C. 81).

(*b*) (L) *Campo S. Gio Grisostomo.*—The well in this campo was brought from the Giudecca in 1855.

(*c*) (L) *Church of S. Giovanni Grisostomo.*—Founded in the eleventh century, and rebuilt at the end of the fifteenth century by Moro Lombardo and

Sebastiano da Lugano. The campanile was moved in 1531, when the salizzada was widened.

(*d*) (R) *Sottoportico e Corte Sernagiotto.*—Leads to No. 5722, Palazzo Sernagiotto (G. C. 80).

(*e*) (R) *Calle Gustavo Modena.*—Gustavo Modena was the most celebrated Venetian actor of the nineteenth century, and a famous soldier and politician. He was born in this parish.

(*f*) (L) *Calle dell' Uffizio della Seta.*—Leads to Uffizio della Seta (p. 214) and house of Marco Polo (p. 214).

(*g*) (R) *Calle Civran.*—Leads to No. 5751, Palazzo Civran (G. C. 78).

(*h*) (R) *Calle dell' Aseo* (vinegar).—Leads to No. 5772, Palazzo Perducci (G. C. 77). The Perducci were silk-workers from Lucca who became Venetian citizens in 1361.

(*i*) (R) *Magazzini di Cà Ruzzini*, No. 5785 (G. C. 76).—The arms of the Ruzzini are on the side towards the Rio.

99. PONTE DELL' OLIO.—There were large magazines of oil near here.

N.B.—Notice across the bridge "No. 5562, last number of Sestiere S. Marco" ("ultimo numero della Sestiere di S. Marco").

(*a*) (L, near side) *The first palace* belonged at one time to the citizen family Noris, who sold it in 1619 to Piero Vidale and the brothers of Zuanne Coreggio, after which it went to the Tellaroli, and in 1808 the greater part of it belonged to the brothers Leonessa of Padua.

(*b*) (L, near side) *The second palace* belonged formerly to the Michiel, who sold it in 1615 to the Coreggio. Agostin Coreggio sold it in 1806 to Valentino Serafini, who was living there in 1808.

(*c*) (L, near side) *The third palace*, with the ornamental balcony, is Casa Amadi, Corte e Sottoportico

Amadi, No. 5814. The Amadi were a rich citizen family who came from Lucca, some in the thirteenth and some in the fourteenth century. They had other notable houses in Venice. Some of the family were living in this house at a very early date; and in 1452 Francesco Amadi and his brothers assisted to house the suite of Frederick III., for which they were made Counts Palatine.

(*d*) (L, near side) *The fourth palace*, Palazzo Morosini, Sottoportico e Corte Morosini, No. 5826.—This palace was built in 1369 by Marin Morosini, and restored by Vincenzo Morosini in 1715. (G. B. 1797, Lodovico Morosini and his two brothers Lodovico 2° and Alessandro.)

100. CALLE DELL' OLIO (name at the other end).

101. CAMPO S. BARTOLOMEO (p. 87).

(*a*) (R) *Calle del Fontego dei Tedeschi.*—Leads to the Fontego dei Tedeschi, now the General Post Office.

(*b*) (L) *Calle della Bissa.*—Some derive this name from "bissa," a snake, because it twists about; and some from "bisso," fine linen, which was sold here. The inhabitants of Lucca, who brought the art of silk-working to Venice in the fourteenth century, lived all round here.

(*c*) (L) *Calle Galleazo* (p. 87).

(*d*) (R) *Ponte di Rialto* (and street leading to it).

(*e*) *Statue of Goldoni.*—Inaugurated 1883.

102. (L) CALLE DEI STAGNERI O DELLA FAVA.

* 103. PONTE DELLA FAVA.—The explanations given of the name "Fava" are numerous. The more popular is, that there was a shop near the bridge where "fave," a species of biscuit eaten on All Souls' Day, were made.

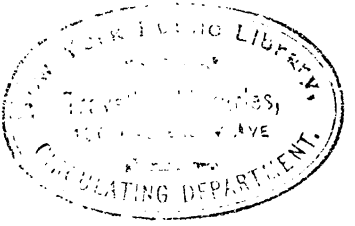
(*a*) (R, near side) *Palazzo Giustinian* (afterwards Facanon), Calle delle Acque, No. 5016.—This beautiful Gothic fifteenth-century palace, which stands at the corner of the canal, belonged to the

DOOR OF PALAZZO TASCA-PAPAFAVA

p. 119

PALAZZO GIUSTINIAN (FACANON)

p. 116


CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT.

Giustinian. After the fall of the Republic it was occupied for a time by Cavaliere Facanon, Sardinian Consul. From 1872 till a few years ago this was the General Post Office. The Giustinian lived here till 1791, when the branch became extinct in the male line through the death of Senator Girolamo Ascanio Giustinian.

(*b*) (L, far side, 1st) *Palazzo Corner*, Calle della Fava, No. 5527. (G. B. 1797, Pier Antonio Francesco Corner.)

(*c*) (L, far side, 3rd) *Palazzo Gussoni*, Calle della Fava, No. 5601.—This palace, which has a small but very decorative façade, belonged to the same branch of the Gussoni as the one on the G. C. (No. 104). The family must have been here at a fairly early date as a chapel belonging to them in the neighbouring church of S. Lio is mentioned by Sansovino (1580). The palace was sold in 1748 by the widow of Giulio Gussoni, who died in 1736, leaving no male heirs.

104. CAMPO DELLA FAVA.

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Maria della Fava.*—The little church of S. Maria della Consolazione was built on this site in 1496 to receive a miraculous image of the Madonna, formerly on the wall of a neighbouring house. The church was rebuilt in its present form in the eighteenth century.

N.B.—Keep round to the left of the church.

105. (L) CALLE DELLA FAVA.

(*a*) (R) *Calle Algarotto.*—A family of this name lived here in the eighteenth century.

(*b*) (R) *Calle larga.*

(*c*) (R) *Calle della Fava.*

106. (R) CAMPO S. LIO.

(*a*) (L) *Calle al Ponte S. Antonio.*

(*b*) (in front) *Calle Carminati.*—Leads to No. 5652, Palazzo Carminati, and No. 5645, Palazzo Cavazza.

(*c*) (L) *Church of S. Lio* (Leo).—This church, which was founded by the Badoer, has been twice rebuilt. When it was first rebuilt, in the eleventh century, it was dedicated to S. Leo IX. The present church, which dates from 1619, was restored in 1783. The foundation in 1866 of a modern guild of pistori, or bread-sellers, is recorded on the ancient abate.

107. SALIZZADA S. LIO.

(*a*) (L) *Calle delle Vele.*—Zuanne di Pietro, a Flemish sailmaker, lived here in the seventeenth century. At the entrance to this calle is a very old palace with a Byzantine arch (about 1300). The four stones projecting on the façade with holes in them were for poles to hang cloth.

(*b*) (L) *Calle della Nave.*—A casemaker had a shop here at the sign of the ship ("nave").

(*c*) (R) *Sottoportico Perini.*—Two members of a family of this name, a schoolmaster and a barber, lived here in the seventeenth century. Casa Canal (Calle della Malvasia, No. 5845), where the famous painter Canaletto lived, is reached through this court.

(*d*) (R) *Nos.* 5475-5472.—Façade of a Palazzo Gradenigo with the arms of the family. A branch of the Gradenigo had this palace till after the fall of the Republic. In 1661 Giacomo Perini, the schoolmaster above mentioned, was occupying a portion of it.

(*e*) (L) *Calle del Volto.*

(*f*) (L) *Calle del Fruttarol* (fruiterer).

(*g*) (L) *Calle del Paradiso.*—At the end of this calle is the famous Porta del Paradiso (p. 216).

(*h*) (R) *Calle S. Antonio.*

(*i*) (R) *Calle Musatto o Tasca.*—Leads to No. 5402, Palazzo Papafava Tasca, which was at one time rented by a family called Musatto (see No. 109 (*a*)).

(*j*) (L) *Sottoportico e Corte Venier.*

(*k*) (L) *Calle del Mondo Novo.*—There was a large "magazen," or wine shop, here in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries called "il Mondo Novo." Some derive the name from a family that lived here. The wife of Apostolo Zeno (p. 172) was a Mondo novo.

108. (R) CALLE DELLE BANDE.—Leads (L) to Ponte delle Bande, which is said to have been the first bridge that had "bande" (side walls).

(*a*) (L) *Calle della Casselleria* (casemakers), at No. 5349.—It was the casemakers from this part that assisted in the rescue of the "spose" carried off from S. Pietro in Castello in the tenth century (p. 366).

N.B.—The name of the Calle delle Bande changes here to Calle della Guerra.

109. PONTE DELLA GUERRA.—This was one of the bridges where the fights were held (p. 370).

(*a*) (R, near side) *Palazzo Papafava o Tasca,* Fondamenta Papafava o Tasca, No. 5402.—This palace was founded in the sixteenth century by the citizen family Veggia; it then passed to the Molin; and in 1644 was purchased by Annibale Tasca. At the death of Giulio Tasca, son of Annibale, without male heirs, in 1748, it was inherited by his sister, wife of Zuanne Papafava. The Tasca, originally from Bergamo, were merchants of camlet, and were ennobled in 1646. Temanza says that the door of this palace was brought from Portogruaro, where it adorned a magnificent palace by Guglielmo Bergamasco belonging to the Tasca. The Papafava are supposed to have been so called because Jacopo Papafava, the first of the family who came to Venice, was inordinately fond of "fave" (p. 358). (G. B. 1797, Zuanne Ruberto Papafava.)

Palazzo Vignola, Campo dell.
This palace belonged former.
was sold in 1591 to the citize
o were still living here when th
l in 1761.

last building) *Palazzo Surian*,
orte del Banchetto, No. 506.
built by the famous doctor J.
died in 1499.

LLA GUERRA.—There was a fa
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the first to increase the size of
ising the price from two soldi to
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rederick Augustus, Elector of Saxo
ector of Bavaria, were among th

ortico e Corte del Banchetto (a litt
obably so called from a seller c
tables, who stationed himself there
ortico leads to Palazzo Surian (No.
arms over the arch are those of the

l Nuovo Commercio.—Here existed in
th century the Casa del Nuovo Com-
nging to the brothers Vignola.
urn (L) at the end and take
EI SEGRETARII.

.—This street was at one time entirely
kers of swords. The guild of sword-
m the end of the thirteenth century.
adai," or swordmakers, accompanied
ance from Murano to Venice, with a
ith gold leather, on which were dis-
rms and trophies, thirty-eight little
nd a beautiful ancient battle-flag of
e Ziani.

SS. Apostoli
S. Canciano
SS. Giova
e Paolo
S. Maria
Formos
Ponte
di Rialto
S. Salvatore
Mercerie
S. Luca
Piazza di S. Marco
S. Maria
dell Giglio
BACINO DI S.
CANAL GRANDE

(*b*) (R, far side) *Palazzo Vignola*, Campo della Guerra, No. 515.—This palace belonged formerly to the Badoer, but was sold in 1591 to the citizen family Vignola, who were still living here when the palace was restored in 1761.

(*c*) (L, far side, last building) *Palazzo Surian*, Sottoportico e Corte del Banchetto, No. 506.—This palace was built by the famous doctor Jacopo Surian, who died in 1499.

110. CAMPO DELLA GUERRA.—There was a famous caffè in this campo kept by Antonio Bresciani about 1720. He was the first to increase the size of the cups of coffee, raising the price from two soldi to five. A quantity of gentlemen used to frequent the caffè, and princes such as Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony, and Charles, Elector of Bavaria, were among those invited there.

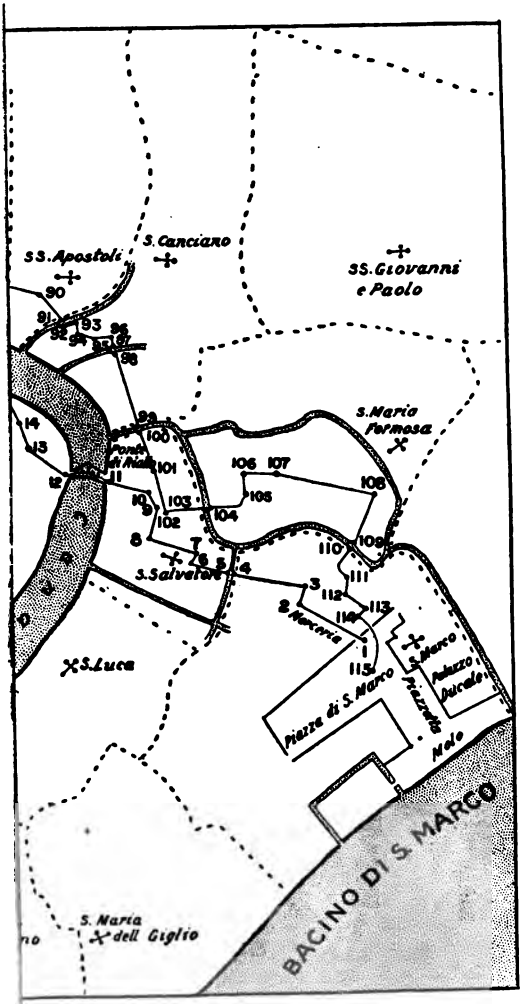
(*a*) (L) *Sottoportico e Corte del Banchetto* (a little bench).—Probably so called from a seller of goods or eatables, who stationed himself there. This sottoportico leads to Palazzo Surian (No. 506). The arms over the arch are those of the Bembo.

(*b*) (R) *Calle del Nuovo Commercio.*—Here existed in the eighteenth century the Casa del Nuovo Commercio belonging to the brothers Vignola.

N.B.—Turn (L) at the end and take

111. (R) CALLE DEI SEGRETARII.

112. (L) SPADARIA.—This street was at one time entirely occupied by makers of swords. The guild of swordmakers dates from the end of the thirteenth century. In 1574 the "spadai," or swordmakers, accompanied Henry III. of France from Murano to Venice, with a boat decorated with gold leather, on which were displayed ancient arms and trophies, thirty-eight little Turkish flags, and a beautiful ancient battle-flag of the time of Doge Ziani.


SS. Apostoli
S. Canciano
SS. Giovanni e Paolo
S. Maria Formosa
Ponte di Noale
S. Salvatore
S. Luca
S. Marco Palazzo Ducale
Piazza di S. Marco
Piazzetta
Molo
BACINO DI S. MARCO
S. Maria dell Giglio

113. (R) CALLE LARGA S. MARCO (p. 82).
114. (L) CALLE S. BASSO.—Named after the church of S. Basso. A skirmish took place in this calle during the revolution of Baiamonte Tiepolo.
115. (R) PIAZZA DI S. MARCO.

CHAPTER IX

WALK IV

WALK IV.—From Piazza di S. Marco, by S. Zaccaria, S. Maria Formosa, S. Canciano, S. Salvatore, Palazzo Contarini del Bovolo, S. Fantino, Piazza di S. Marco.

Leave PIAZZA DI S. MARCO by

1. (R) PIAZZETTA DI S. MARCO and (L) Molo (p. 21).
2. PONTE DI PAGLIA.
   (*a*) (L) *Bridge of Sighs*
   (*b*) (L) *The State Prisons*
3. RIVA DEGLI SCHIAVONI
   (*a*) *Calle delle Rasse*
   (*b*) *Hotel Daniele*
4. PONTE DEL VIN
   (*a*) *Calle del Vin*

pp. 24 to 26.

5. (L) SOTTOPORTICO S. ZACCARIA.—On the left near the entrance is one of the usual "bande," or tablets, reciting the penalties for gambling, swearing, selling things, etc., in the campo.

*6. CAMPO S. ZACCARIA.—At the entrance to this campo Doge Pietro Tradonico was murdered when returning from Vespers on 13th September, 864, the vigil of the anniversary of the consecration of the church. On the right of the church (when facing it) are the remains of the old monastery, founded in 809, with a beautiful door. The later monastery (near the campanile) is now a barrack. On the left are the remains of the sixteenth-century cloisters. The arches are now walled up, and some used for shops.

HOUSE OF DANIELE MANIN

p. 139

CHURCH OF S. ZACCARIA

p. 122

CAMPIELLO S. GAETANO

p. 142

CHURCH OF S. MOISÈ

p. 143

this was one of the three public colleges of the city. (See p. 46.)

8. (L) PONTE DEI CARMINI (p. 46).

9. CALLE CORTE ROTTA.—Perhaps so called on account of the delapidated state of the houses ("rotta" means broken). There were several families, however, called Rotta or Rota.

10. CORTE ROTTA.

11. (R) CALLE CORTE ROTTA (turns L).

(*a*) (R) *Ramo Correr.*

12. (R) CALLE CORRER.

N.B.—A short turn (R) to

13. (L) RUGA GIUFFA.—"Ruga," possibly derived from the French "rue," means a street with shops on each side. The derivation of the word "giuffa" is much disputed (see p. 47).

(*a*) (R) *Calle dell' Arco detto Bon.*—"Arco" from the arch at the entrance. The calle leads to No. 4907, Palazzo Zorzi, which in the eighteenth century was let to the Bon.

(*b*) (R) *Calle del Mezzo.*—So called after the noble family of that name.

(*c*) (L) *Sottoportico dell' Annuziata.*—There was a special veneration of the Madonna of the Annunciation in the parish of S. Maria Formosa, and there was probably a small altar here.

(*d*) (R) *Ramo Grimani.*—Leads to

(*e*) *Palazzo Grimani*, No. 4858.—This is one of the most famous palaces in Venice. It was built by Giovanni Grimani, Patriarch of Aquileia, in the fifteenth century. Temanza says the architect was Michele Sammicheli, but others, among whom is Selvatico, say that the patriarch was his own architect. The fine cortile in which at one time stood the famous statue of Agrippa—brought from the Pantheon at Rome, and now in the Civic Museum—should be seen. The museum

in this palace was so famous, that in 1574 Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, and Henry III. of France spent a whole day in examining it. In the early part of the nineteenth century the public were admitted to see this museum. (G. B. 1797, the only representative of this branch was Michele Grimani, born 1792.)

14. PONTE RUGA GIUFFA.

*15. CAMPO S. MARIA FORMOSA.—This campo, rich in beautiful palaces, has been the scene of many bull-fights and other entertainments. In the eighteenth century open-air theatricals and concerts were of frequent occurrence.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Malipiero* (later Trevisan), No. 5250.—This palace was built in the fifteenth century, and is supposed to be by Sante Lombardo. There were Malipiero in this parish in the fourteenth century. The palace is mentioned by Sansovino. Bassan calls it Palazzo Diedo.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Carminati*, No. 5251.

(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Vitturi*, No. 5246.—The Vitturi appear to have lived in this palace since it was built in the fourteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Andrea Vitturi.) The palace is mentioned by Sansovino.

N.B.—The palaces at the other end of the campo are mentioned in Walk V. (p. 148).

(*d*) (L) *Church of S. Maria Formosa.*—This is one of the churches said to have been founded by S. Magno, in the seventh century. It was rebuilt from the foundation in 1492, and the façade (on the other side) in 1541. The latter was built at the expense of the Capello, and the monument of Vincenzo Capello, by Domenico da Salo, is over the door. On the same side of the church, between it and the campanile, were the scuole, or guildhalls of the casemakers ("casselleri") and the fruitsellers ("fruttaioli"). These two buildings,

which were much damaged by lightning towards the end of the eighteenth century, were united in 1833, and dedicated to S. Maria della Salute. The house near Ponte delle Bande (also on the same side of the church) was the scuola of the gunners ("bombardieri") (p. 202), in whose chapel, in the church, is the famous picture of their patron saint, S. Barbara, by Palma Vecchio. On the angle of this house close to the bridge is a small bas-relief representing her. Near the canal are two abati (pillars for standards), one of which belonged to the gunners, and the other to the fruitsellers. The doge used to visit this church annually on the 2nd of February, in commemoration of the rescue of the brides who had been carried off from S. Pietro in Castello (see p. 367, "Il ratto delle spose").

N.B.—Return to Campo S. Maria Formosa and take

16. CALLE LUNGA.—This calle, which leaves the campo about half-way down, near the clock, has been called "lunga" (long) since the thirteenth century, probably because at that time it was longer than most calli.

(*a*) (L) *Calle del Pestrin.*—Leads to No. 6140, Palazzo Morosini. This branch of the Morosini was called "del Pestrin," on account of a dairyman who lived near the palace. The dairy still exists at the end of the calle, and has in the courtyard an interesting Arabo-Byzantine well-head.

(*b*) (L) *Calle Cocco detta del Remer.*—Leads to No. 6165, Palazzo Cocco (see No. 19 (*b*)). "Remer" means oar-maker.

(*c*) (R) *Calle del Caffetier* (coffee-house keeper).

(*d*) (L) *Calle Schiavolina.*—From a family (fifteenth century). On Nos. 5227-5229, opposite this calle, are the arms of the Bernardo.

(*e*) (L) *Calle Emanuele Cicogna* (late Calle Trevisan). —Leads to the house of Emanuele Cicogna.

(*f*) (R) *Calle degli Orbi.*—The confraternity of the blind ("orbi") probably possessed property here.

(*g*) (L) *Calle del Console.*—John Ros, Dutch Consul, lived here in the eighteenth century. He died here in 1767.

17. (L) CALLE BRAGADIN O PINELLI.—This very narrow calle (which comes after No. 6252) is named after the former occupants of

(*a*) (L) *Casa Bragadin*, No. 6257.—This house has its façade on Rio del Pestrin. In 1661 Lunardo Girolamo Bragadin was living here. In 1752 Pinelli's printing works were transferred here. These were followed by Andreola's; then it was the seat of the "Gazzetta Ufficiale," and later on it was occupied by the famous publisher Merlo, at the sign of the anchor.

18. PONTE STORTO O PINELLI.—"Storto," crooked, because it crosses the canal diagonally.

(*a*) (R) *Casa Tetta.*—This house, which divides the canal, belonged to the citizen family Tetta, who came to Venice about 1611. Marchio Tetta, who lived here with his sons, was grand guardian of the arch-confraternity of S. Rocco, and governor of the Hospital of the Mendicanti. The land entrance is Rio S. Giovanni Laterano, No. 6378.

(*b*) (R) *Corte Bottera.*—This picturesque court is worth a visit.

19. (L) FONDAMENTA DEI FELZI (hoods for gondolas). —Across the rio is seen

(*a*) (L) *Façade of Casa Cicogna.*—The famous author of the *Iscrizioni Veneziane* lived in the house beyond the calle, from 1827 to 1865, and died in a house close by in 1878.

(*b*) *Façade of Palazzo Cocco.*—The house beyond the last named, with the lions on the façade, is

Palazzo Cocco (16 (*b*)). A branch of this noble family were living here in the fourteenth century.

(*c*) (R) *Corte del Verier* (glassmaker).

(*d*) (R) *Calle della Madonna.*

(*e*) *Palazzo Contarini dalla Zogia,* No. 6317.—The branch of the Contarini who lived in this palace are said to have been called Dalla Zogia because they added a "zogia," or wreath, to the ensign of their ships, in order to distinguish them from those of another branch of the same family. The present palace, built about the end of the sixteenth century, is on the site of a much more ancient one, of which there remain various traces. The Contarini dalla Zogia were living in this parish in 1297. The palace extended as far as Campo SS. Giovanni e Paolo. (G. B. 1797, Zuanne Contarini.)

20. (R) CALLE BRESSANA (last turning, name at the other end).—The Casa Bressana, which was in the seventeenth century a sort of lodging-house for people from Brescia, used to be here.

*21. CAMPO SS. GIOVANNI E PAOLO (SS. Zanipolo).—This campo must have been the scene of some imposing spectacles on the occasion of the funerals of the doges, which used to take place in the church. There is an interesting picture in the gallery of Palazzo Querini Stampalia (p. 147) of the blessing of the people here, by Pope Pius VI., in 1782.

(*a*) *The Well.*—The well-head was brought here from Palazzo Corner at S. Maurizio (G. C. 27) in 1824. It has the arms of the Corner family. Zanotto says it is the work of Cabianca (Franceso Penso) who lived early in the seventeenth century. There are two abati in this campo; one bears the monogram of the confraternity of SS. Vincenzo and Pietro (see below), and the other merely the date 1st March, 1754.

(*b*) *Statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni.*—Refer to guide-book.

(*c*) (L) *Sottoportico e Corte Bressana* (see Calle Bressana).—One of the most beautiful well-heads in Venice was in this court, but was sold in 1883. The fact of its bearing the arms of the Contarini dalla Zogia seems to indicate that this court was at one time part of their palace.

(*d*) (L) *Calle Verocchio.*—Named after Andrea Verocchio who modelled the statue of Colleoni. This calle leads to No. 6818, Palazzo Morosini, the façade of which is on Rio S. Marina.

(*e*) (L) *Fondamenta Dandolo.*—Leads to two Palazzi Dandolo, Nos. 6826 and 6828. The latter of these has a garden running down to Rio S. Marina.

(*f*) (R) *Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo.*—This church was commenced in 1246 on a piece of marsh land granted to the Dominicans by Doge Giacomo Tiepolo and was completed in 1430. There is said to have been a Dominican oratory here before then, dedicated to S. Daniele, and the doge is supposed to have seen this oratory in a vision, with the campo covered with flowers, with some white doves flying above, and two angels swinging censers; and to have heard the words: "This is the place I have chosen for my preachers". Flaminio Corner, who wrote the history of the Venetian churches, considers this legend is borne out by the fact that on the tomb of Giacomo Tiepolo, against the façade of the church, are carved two angels with censers in their hands. An ancient bas-relief of Daniel between the lions probably came from the oratory. An old print of 1490 shows the proposed ornamentation of the façade, which was never carried out. The scuole of S. Vincenzo and Pietro, S. Ursula and

the Holy Rosary were close to the church. The first still remains as an oratory under the second window of the right aisle. The second, which contained the famous pictures of the story of S. Ursula by Vittore Carpaccio—now in the Accademia—was destroyed early in the nineteenth century. The third, which was demolished in 1575, was rebuilt in 1582 as part of the church, and destroyed by fire in 1867. The church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo is one of the most famous in Venice. A full description of the interior will be found in all the guide-books.

(*g*) *Scuola di S. Marco*, No. 6778.—The first scuola on this site was built by the confraternity of S. Marco in 1473. It was burned down in 1485, and the present building was erected from designs by Martino Lombardo. The statues are by Bartolomeo Bon, and the two lions, and the story of the healing and baptism of S. Mark are by Tullio Lombardo. This scuola, together with the ex-convent of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, and the Cappella di Pace, are now included in the Civil Hospital. Doge Marino Faliero was buried in the atrium of the Cappella di Pace after his decapitation. The sarcophagus, which was found early in the nineteenth century, is now in the Civic Museum. There is an interesting inscription on the side of the scuola, near the bridge, forbidding people, under severe penalties, to annoy by noise or otherwise the members of the confraternity.

(*h*) (R) *Fondamenta dei Mendicanti*.—So called from the church and hospital of S. Lazzaro dei Mendicanti (indigent men) which were moved to this site (beyond the Scuola di S. Marco) in the seventeenth century, and which now form part of the Civil Hospital. Immediately behind the scuola, there was, in 1640, the entrance to a small theatre,

which was destroyed in 1647, and on its site was established the famous "Cavallerizza," or riding school. There was stabling for seventy-five horses. The school was under the management of a committee of patricians; and the master, who was very well paid, was bound to keep at his own expense four horses, three for riding lessons, and the other for racing, etc. During carnival all sorts of riding exercises, including jousts, tilting, etc., were carried on here. Vincenzo Coronelli in his notices for 1694 says, "Riding exercises are carried on near SS. Giovanni e Paolo, on the mornings of all ferial days". The Cavallerizza was closed in 1735, but reopened again in 1750. It continued open till the fall of the Republic.

22. (L) PONTE DEL CAVALLO (horse).—This bridge is said to be so called because the first view of the equestrian statue of Colleoni is obtained from here. In the seventeenth century, however, it was called Ponte dei Mendicanti. A view of the lagoon is got from here, including the cemetery. On a house to the right, on the far side of the bridge, is a good bas-relief representing the Annunciation, attributed by some to Melchiorre Barthel, and by others to Giusto le Curt, both about the middle of the seventeenth century.

23. CALLE LARGA GIACINTO GALLINA (formerly Calle del Cavallo).—Is called after the famous playwright Giacinto Gallina. On the left (seen better before leaving the bridge) is a small palace with entrance No. 6383 Calle della Testa. In 1661 this belonged to N. H. Giacomo Semitecolo. In 1712 Mattio Fontana was the owner, and it was let to the minister of the Duke of Lorraine. In 1740 Maria Gheltoff had it, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century part of it belonged to Giustin Giulio Donà and part to the sisters Gheltoff. (G. B. 1797, Giustin Giulio Donà.)

(*a*) (R) and (L) *Calle della Testa.*—So called from a

large head, which is still to be seen, on the wall of No. 6201 (R). The right portion of the calle also leads to No. 6359, Palazzo Grifalconi (Litografia di Venezia and Stablimento del Gaz). The cortile of this ancient palace, the door of which is usually open, is well worth seeing. The Grifalconi, who came from Verona, were made Venetian citizens in 1383. A new campo is being made at the entrance to the calle.

24. PONTE DELLA PANADA.—This bridge crosses the rio of the same name, the origin of which is disputed.

(*a*) (R, far side) *Palazzo Loredan*, No. 5400.—Francesco Loredan was living here in 1711, and his grandson Francesco was still occupying the palace in 1778, shortly after which he removed to S. Bartolomeo.

(*b*) (L) Back of *Palazzo van Axel* (p. 151).

* 25. PONTE DEL PIOVAN DETTO DEL VOLTO.—The "piovan," or rector, of S. Maria Nova probably lived near here. "Volto" refers to the arches or colonnades under the first two palaces (R).

(*a*) *Palazzo Widmann* (3rd palace (R), near side), Nos. 5403-5404.—This palace was built at the beginning of the seventeenth century, probably by Baldassare Longhena, for the citizen Paolo Sarotti. Zuanne Widmann lived here from the first, and according to his testamentary instructions his sons bought it from Zuanne Ambrogio Sarotti, son of the founder. The Widmann were very rich, and Zuanne, who was the first to come to Venice, boasted in his will that, up to that time, none of his countrymen had succeeded in making so much money. (G. B. 1797, Senators Zuanne and Carlo Aurelio Widmann and their brother Antonio.) The first palace (R) with the arcade is part of Palazzo Loredan, just mentioned.

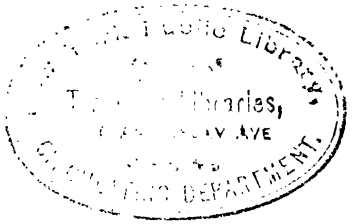
(*b*) *Palazzo Pasqualigo* (4th palace (R), near side), No.

PALAZZO WIDMAN FROM PONTE DEL PIOVAN

p. 132

SCUOLA DI S. FANTINO (ATENEO VENETO)

p. 141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5514. (G. B. 1797, Zuanne Francesco Pasqualigo and his two brothers.)

(*c*) *Collegio e Convitto Dandolo* (R, far side), No. 6059 Calle larga Widmann.—This palace in 1712 belonged to Francesco Loredan, son of Lunardo (probably of S. Stefano), from whom it passed before 1740 to Zuanne Widmann, grandson of the above-mentioned Zuanne. It remained in their possession till after 1808, but does not appear to have been occupied by them.

* *N.B.—The Church of S. Maria dei Miracoli* (L) is included in Walk V. It can, however, be passed in this one by taking (L) *Ponte S. Maria Nova*, (R) *Calle a fianco della Chiesa*, (R) *Campo S. Maria dei Miracoli* (which is opposite the church door), *Ponte and Calle dei Miracoli*, (R) *Campo S. Maria Nova* (notice No. 6000, Palazzo Bembo, p. 153), (L) *Campo S. Canciano* (for descriptions of the above, see Walk V, pp. 152 to 154), then continue Walk IV. from No. 28.

26. (R) CAMPO S. MARIA NOVA.—Cross diagonally (L) to the smaller campo.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Bembo*, No. 6000 (p. 153).

27. (R) CAMPO S. CANCIANO.—The church of S. Canciano was founded in the fourteenth century, and rebuilt, in its present form, in the eighteenth.

28. (L) SALIZZADA S. CANCIANO.

(*a*) (L) *Calle Boldù*.—Leads to Palazzo Boldù (formerly Bembo), Campo S. Maria Nova, No. 6000 (p. 153). (G. B. 1797, Roberto Boldù).

(*b*) (R) *Ramo del Cavalletto*.—There was a family of this name living in the parish in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

(*c*) (R) *No.* 5549.—In 1661 this old fifteenth-century palace belonged to Ferigo Sanudo, and afterwards to the Contarini. It is impossible to identify the arms over the door without knowing the

colours, but they resemble those of the Sanudo, or the Lippomano, to whom many of the houses in this street belonged.

(*d*) (R) *Corte* (*and Palazzo*) *Gerardi*, No. 5557.—The citizen family Gerardi (or Girardi) lived in this palace from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The arms of the Moro are on the well-head. Nicolò Girardi was Grand Chancellor ("Gran Cancelliere") 1402-1405, and Francesco Girardi 1604-1605.

(*e*) (R) and (L) *Calle Bagatin.*—According to Tassini a smith of this name was living near here in the seventeenth century. "Bagatin" also signifies the twelfth part of a soldo.

(*f*) (L) *Sottoportico e Corte Corner.*

(*g*) (L) *Palazzo Corner*, No. 5904.—Senator Flaminio Corner (1693-1778), who wrote the history of the Venetian churches, lived here. (G. B. 1797, Tomà Corner, son of Flaminio.)

N.B.—For descriptive notes from 29 to 33 see Walk IIIa, 96 to 100 (pp. 114 to 116).

29. Campiello Flaminio Corner.

* 30. (L) Ponte S. Gio Grisostomo.

31. Salizzada S. Gio Grisostomo.

(*a*) (R) *Calle della Stua.*

(*b*) (L) *Campo S. Gio Grisostomo.*

(*c*) (L) *Church of S. Gio Grisostomo.*

(*d*) (R) *Sottoportico e Corte Sernagiotto.*

(*e*) (R) *Calle Gustavo Modena.*

(*f*) (L) *Calle dell' Uffizio della Seta.*

(*g*) (R) *Calle Civran.*

(*h*) (R) *Calle dell' Aseo.*

32. Ponte dell' Olio.

(*a*) (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) *Palaces* on the left of the bridge (p. 115).

33. Calle dell' Olio.

34. Campo S. Bartolomeo (p. 87).

(*a*) (R) *Calle del Fontego dei Tedeschi.*

(*b*) (L) *Calle della Bissa* (p. 116).

* (*c*) (R) *Ponte di Rialto.*

(*d*) (L) *Sottoportico e Calle della Pirieta* (tinman).—There was a tinman living here in the latter days of the Republic. The Gothic house on each side, and over the sottoportico, belonged from 1661 to 1740 to the families Zon-Barbellini and Trevisan, and afterwards to the former alone. This calle leads to the Corte dell' Aquila Nera (Black Eagle), so called on account of a famous inn of that name which was there early in the sixteenth century, and was still in existence in the latter part of the eighteenth.

(*e*) *Statue of Goldoni.*—This statue by Dal Zotto was inaugurated in 1883.

(*f*) (L) *Calle Galleazo* (p. 87).

35. MERCERIA DUE APRILE.—So called in remembrance of 2nd April, 1849, on which day the Venetians decided to resist the Austrians at any cost.

(*a*) (L) *Calle dei Stagneri* (tinkers) *o della Fava.*—Leads to Campo della Fava.

N.B.—To shorten the walk take this calle, and return by Walk IIIA, 102 to 115 (pp. 116 to 121). Or take Merceria S. Salvatore (next turning), and return by Walk II., 83 to 91 (pp. 81 to 82).

(*b*) (R) *Calle dei Bombaseri.*—Several sellers of "bombaso" (cotton) lived here in the seventeenth century.

(*c*) (L) *Merceria S. Salvatore.*

36. CAMPO S. SALVATORE.—The column in the centre is in remembrance of the 22nd March, 1848, on which day the Provisional Government of Venice was proclaimed. In the centre of this campo was the fig-tree mentioned at p. 375.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Salvatore* (Salvador).—This is

another of the churches built by S. Magno in the seventh century. It is said in early days to have had a floor of iron grating, with running water underneath, after the manner of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The present church was completed—after the design of Giorgio Spavento—under the superintendence of Pietro and Tullio Lombardo in 1534. The façade by Giuseppe Sardi was added in 1663. In the angle of the façade is a cannon-ball, which was fired by the Austrians, with the date 6th August, 1849. The side portico of this church (in the Merceria) is claimed to be the place where Pope Alexander III. passed the first night after his arrival "incognito" in Venice in 1177, when he was fleeing from the persecution of Barbarossa (see pp. 86, 251 and 385) and there is a commemorative tablet there. This church was still roofed with straw in 1365.

(*b*) (R) *Calle larga Mazzini.*

(*c*) (R) *Calle Manin.*—Leads to Palazzo Manin (G. C. 73).

(*d*) (L) *Convent of S. Salvatore,* No. 4826.—This convent, founded in ancient times, was rebuilt in its present form by Tullio and Sante Lombardo and Sansovino. In 1810 it was suppressed and turned into a barrack.

(*e*) (R) *Scuola di S. Teodoro,* No. 4811.—Built about 1530. The façade is by Giuseppe Sardi, 1648. Selvatico abuses this and the façade of S. Salvatore, and says that as Sardi was the architect they could not be otherwise than inelegant, inharmonic, etc. The confraternity of S. Teodoro was one of the six "Scuole grandi" (p. 373).

37. CALLE AL PONTE LOVO (no name visible).

38. PONTE LOVO.—A family of this name was living here in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"Lovo" in the Venetian dialect means a wolf and also a stock-fish. Notice (L) the back of the convent of S. Salvatore.

39. CALLE DEL LOVO.

(*a*) (R) *Calle del Cappeller* (hatter).

(*b*) (R) *Calle Bembo.*—Leads to Palazzo Bembo (G. C. 72).

(*c*) (at angle) *Teatro Goldoni*, No. 4658.—This theatre was built early in the seventeenth century by the Vendramin. This and the theatre at S. Cassiano were the first two in Venice. It was originally called indifferently Teatro di S. Luca or di S. Salvatore. It was burned down and rebuilt in 1740 and has had several restorations since. It was named after Goldoni in 1875, having been previously called Teatro Apollo.

40. (L) CALLE DEI FABBRI (smiths).—This calle was inhabited principally by smiths. The confraternity of the smiths was a very important one, and they had their scuola near S. Moise. They used to assist the butchers to cut off the head of the bull in the Piazza on "Giovedi Grasso" (p. 383), armed and dressed in the costume their predecessors wore in 1162, when they took a prominent part in a victory over the Patriarch of Aquileia.

(*a*) (R) *Calle e Ramo del Teatro.*

N.B.—By continuing No. 40 the Piazza di S. Marco may be reached in a few minutes.

41. 1st (R) CALLE S. LUCA.

42. CAMPO S. LUCA.

(*a*) (R) *Farmacia del Cedro Imperiale.*—There was an old farmacia, first called "della Vecchia" and then "della Vecchia e del Cedro Imperiale," where this stands. It is not certain whether the name "Vecchia" was adopted because of a fourteenth-century carving of an old woman ("vecchia") at the back of the house—in the Corte del

Teatro—or because of the custom of burning a figure of an old woman in the Campo S. Luca at midlent. This farmacia is frequently mentioned in ancient documents.

(*b*) (L) *Calle dei Fuseri* (spindle-makers).

(*c*) *Marble pedestal* in the centre.—Sansovino says this indicated the centre of the city; but as it bears the emblems of the Scuola della Carità and of the confraternity of the painters, with the date 1310, it probably, as suggested by other writers, bore a standard commemorative of the defeat of the followers of Baiamonte Tiepolo by these two bodies (p. 369).

(*d*) (L) *Rio Terra S. Paternian.*—The church of S. Paternian extended from here to the Campo S. Paternian. The singers of S. Marco used to go to sing the mass at this church on the 10th July (S. Paternian), in remembrance of a victory over the Turks on that day in 1631. The church was removed in 1871.

43. SALIZZADA S. LUCA (name farther on).—Commences at No. 4154.

(*a*) (R) *Calle del Carbon.*—Leads to Riva del Carbon (p. 234).

(*b*) (R) *Calle Memmo o Loredan.*—Leads to No. 4137, Palazzo Loredan, and No. 4136, Palazzo Farsetti (G. C. 70 and 69).

(*c*) (R) *Calle S. Antonio.*—So called from an ancient painting of S. Antonio Abbot.

(*d*) *Palazzo Mocenigo.*—A handsome Gothic palace at the end of the salizzada with the Mocenigo arms. In 1661 it belonged to Polo Dandolo, but in 1712 it had already come into the hands of the Mocenigo, who appear to have always let it. In 1802 Alvise Mocenigo was the proprietor.

44. (L) RAMO DELLA SALIZZADA.

* 45. CAMPO DANIELE MANIN (formerly Campo S. Pa-

ternian).—Daniele Manin, President of the Provisional Government in 1848, lived in the house at the end of the campo between the two bridges. His statue, by Luigi Borro (1875), stands in the centre.

(*a*) (L) *Cassa di Risparmio* (Savings Bank), No. 4216.—This modern building is on the site of the house and academy of Aldo Manuzio, where he printed, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, his famous editions of the classics.

N.B.—Cross diagonally (L) to

46. CALLE DELLA VIDA (vine) O DELLE LOCANDE (inns).—There were several inns in this calle. In 1740 the following are mentioned: the Tre Chiavi (keys), Tre Rose, Tre Visi (faces). Facing you as you enter is No. 4298, Palazzo Contarini del Bovolo (see next number).

N.B.—The calle turns (L).

47. 1st (R) CALLE E CORTE CONTARINI DEL BOVOLO.—Enter this calle to see:—

(*N.B.*) (*a*) *Staircase of Palazzo Contarini del Bovolo.*—This palace, which has its Gothic façade on Rio di S. Luca, was founded by the branch of the Contarini to which Doge Andrea (1367-1381) belonged. It was called "del Bovolo," on account of a magnificent external staircase in the style of the Lombardi, called in the Venetian dialect "bovolo" because it was spiral. At the death of Domenico Contarini in 1772, without male heirs, the palace was inherited by his sister, wife of Zuanne Minelli, and it is also known as Palazzo Minelli. In 1852 it became the property of the confraternity of the poor of the parish of S. Luca.

N.B.—Return to Calle della Vida o delle Locande, and continue (R).

(*b*) (R) *Ramo delle Case Nuove* (new houses).

(*c*) (R) *Sottoportico e Corte Coppo.*—The patrician

family Coppo became extinct at the death of Francesco Coppo in 1708.

(*d*) (R) *Ramo delle Locande.*

48. (R) CALLE DEI FUSERI (spindle-makers).—This was one of the worst parts of the city for robberies and assassinations.

(*a*) (L) *Sottoportico della Malvasia.*—Navigated wine, principally malmsey, was sold in the "malvasie". The owners of these establishments were distinct from other wine sellers, and were not allowed to sell native wines. Malmsey was considered very wholesome, and was often taken with biscuits for breakfast. It was also the wine principally used at the mass.

(*b*) (R) *Corte e Ramo Coppo.*

49. PONTE DEI FUSERI.

50. RAMO DEI FUSERI.

(*a*) *Hotel Victoria,* No. 1812.—A tablet on this hotel records the fact that Goethe stayed here in 1786. It was formerly Palazzo Molin, and has a beautiful fifteenth-century façade, a drawing of which is included in Coronelli's *Palazzi* (see Ponte dei Barcaroli, No. 52). (G. B. 1797, Filippo Molin and his brother Senator Zuanne Molin.)

51. (R) FREZZERIA (see p. 51).

52. PONTE DEI BARCAROLI.—This crosses the Rio dei Barcaroli, so called because there is a station for gondolas farther down. "Barcarolo" or "barcariol" means one who rows a gondola. To the left as one mounts the steps is Palazzo Basadonna, with entrance, No. 1850, towards the rio.

(*a*) (R, near side) Façade of *Palazzo Molin* (Hotel Victoria).

(*b*) (R, far side) Façade of *Palazzo Giustinian,* Calle del Fruttarol, No. 1859.—The saintly S. Lorenzo Giustinian, first Patriarch of Venice, was born in this palace. Also the blessed Nicolò, of whom

it is related that when all the younger members of the family perished of the plague, while on an expedition against the Greek Emperor in 1170, he at the request of the older members, who foresaw the extinction of the race, induced Pope Alexander III. to permit him to leave the monastery of S. Nicolò to which he belonged, and —although some writers say he was only sixteen —to marry Anna, daughter of Doge Vitale Michiel II. After the birth of six—or according to some eight—children he is said to have returned to his monastery, his wife becoming Abbess of the Convent of S. Anna. The palace latterly belonged to the Morosini.

52A. CALLE DEL FRUTTAROL.

53. CAMPIELLO S. FANTINO.

(*a*) (R) *Calle Minelli.*—Leads to a palace which once belonged to the Minelli.

(*b*) (R) *Scuola di S. Fantino*, No. 1897.—The confraternity of S. Fantino, dedicated to S. Maria della Giustizia, was of very ancient origin, and one of their principal duties consisted in accompanying the condemned to the scaffold, and afterwards to burial. In 1458 they incorporated themselves with the Scuola di S. Girolamo, under whose protection they also placed themselves. The buildings, which consisted of the oratory below, and the place of meeting above, were restored in 1580. On the façade is a bas-relief of Christ on the cross, with the Madonna and S. John, which Selvatico says is one of the best pieces of work of Alessandro Vittoria. The confraternity was suppressed in 1810, and the building, after having been put to various uses, is now the seat of the "Ateneo Veneto".

(*c*) (R) *Calle della Verona.*

54. (L) CAMPO S. FANTINO.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Fantino.*—This church was founded in the very early days of Venice, and rebuilt early in the sixteenth century.

(*b*) (R) *Teatro della Fenice*, No. 1979.—This theatre was opened on Ascension Day, 1792, with an opera called "I giuochi di Agrigento," by Giovanni Paisiello. It was burned out in December, 1836, and rebuilt in seven months by the brothers Meduna. It was restored and redecorated in 1854.

(*c*) (R) *Campiello S. Gaetano.*—The confraternity of S. Gaetano, which had an altar in S. Fantino, rented a house here, from the family Molin, for a scuola, and in 1752 they bought it. This is the house with the picturesque outside staircase, and the arms of the Molin on the façade.

(*d*) (L) *Calle dietro la Chiesa* (behind the church).

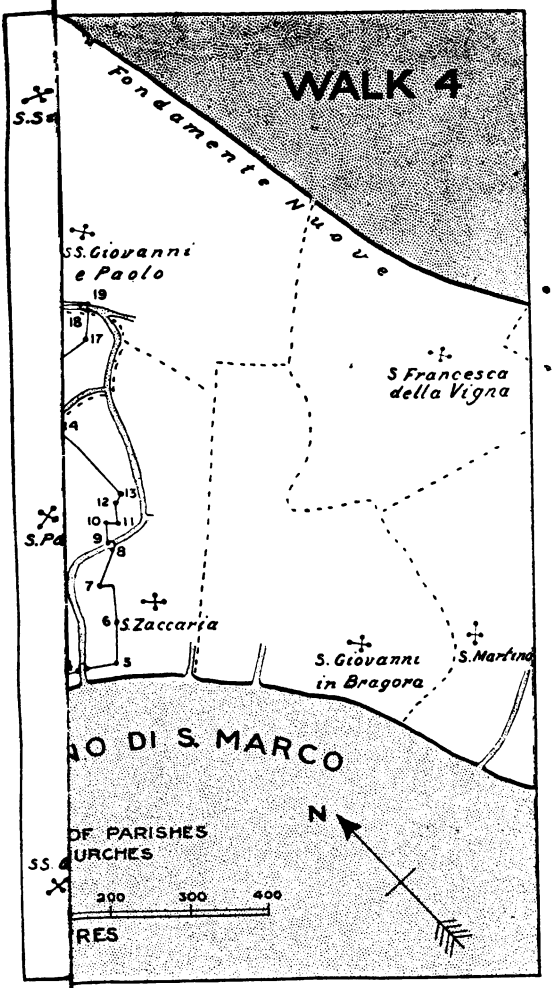
(*e*) (L) *Palazzo Tiepolo*, Nos. 1997-2004.—This palace was built in the fifteenth century by the citizen family Salvador, whose arms are on the well-head. It afterwards came into the hands of a branch of the Tiepolo. (G. B. 1797, Lorenzo Tiepolo and his three brothers.)

55. (L) CALLE DEL CAFFETIER.—Called so on account of a caffè at the corner which still exists. Formerly there was a tailor's shop here, and the calle was called "Delle Veste". Now only the portion beyond the bridge is so called.

56. PONTE DELLE VESTE.

57. CALLE DELLE VESTE.

(*a*) (L) *Piscina S. Moise.*—Leopoldo Cicognara, the celebrated author of *La storia della Scultura*, lived here. He had in his house the Beatrice di Dante of Canova, which had been given to him by the sculptor himself. In the early part of the nineteenth century visitors used to be admitted to see it.


WALK 4
Fondamente Nuove
SS. Giovanni e Paolo
S. Francesca della Vigna
S. Zaccaria
S. Giovanni in Bragora
S. Martino
DI S. MARCO
N
200
300
400

58. (L) CALLE LARGA 22 MARZO.
N.B.—To reach Piazza di S. Marco keep straight on, past S. Moise. For Grand Hotel, take Calle del Pestrin. For Hotels de Rome and Milano, Calle del Traghetto. For Hotel Britannia, Calle dello Squero. All these calli run out of Calle larga 22 Marzo.
59. PIAZZA DI S. MARCO.

CHAPTER X

WALK V

WALK V.—From Piazza di S. Marco to S. Maria Formosa, S. Maria dei Miracoli, I Gesuiti, Abazia della Misericordia Cà d' Oro, and back by the Grand Canal.

N.B.—Leave PIAZZA DI S. MARCO by the arch under the Clock Tower.

1. MERCERIA DELL' OROLOGIO (see Walk III., p. 83).
   (*a*) (L) *Sottoportico e Calle del Cappello Nero* (p. 84).
2. (R) CALLE LARGA S. MARCO (p. 85).
   (*a*) (R) *Calle del Pellegrin.*—So named from an inn of this name, which was removed to this spot from the Piazzetta di S. Marco, when the Public Library was built.
   (*b*) (R) *Calle S. Basso.*—So called because it skirted the church of S. Basso. The Tiepolo conspirators (p. 369) had a fight in this calle with the followers of the doge.
   (*c*) (L) *Calle dei Specchieri.*—A large number of looking-glass makers ("specchieri") were living here in the seventeenth century. The art was introduced from Germany about 1317.
   (*d*) (L) *Palazzo Anzelieri* (Farmacia Mantovani), Nos. 412-413.—The Farmacia Mantovani was here before the fall of the Republic. In 1797-1798 Jacopo Morelli, Prefect of the Public Library, used to pass his evenings here, surrounded by a circle of literary men. It is still the custom in parts of Italy to use

the chemists' shops as places of reunion (see note on "spezieri," p. 384).

(*e*) (L) *Palazzo Donà dalle Rose*, No. 383.—A fifteenth-century palace just beyond the next turning.

(*f*) *Ponte and Palazzo dei Consorzi* (at the end of the calle).—The Morosini owned this palace from an early date, and until the end of the eighteenth century the bridge was called Ponte Morosini. (G. B. 1797, Senator Barbo Victor 4° Alvise Morosini.) The palace was afterwards called "dei Consorzi," because the "consorzi," or committee for the management of the irrigation of Venetia, used to meet there. This and the next palace are now used by Messrs. Pauly as stores for glass and statuary, etc.

3. (L) CALLE AL PONTE DELL' ANGELO.—Leads to Ponte dell' Angelo (p. 217).

4. (R) CALLE DEL RIMEDIO.—At No. 392 Calle al Ponte dell' Angelo there is an osteria which occupies the site of a famous "malvasia," or wine shop, for the sale of malmsey ("malvasia") and other navigated wines (p 140.) As this wine was taken as a remedy for several complaints it has been suggested that this may have given the name to this calle. There was, however, a Lorenzo Rimedio, seller of "malvasia," living in Venice in 1570; and in 1634 a family of Rimedio "della malvasia" were living close by.

5. PONTE DEL RIMEDIO.—Several palaces are seen from this bridge.

(*a*) (R, near side) *Palazzo Donà dalle Rose* (just mentioned).

(*b*) (R, far side, 1st) *Palazzo Rota* (see (*e*)).

(*c*) (R, far side, 2nd) *Palazzo Piasentini*, Calle Piasentini, No. 4392.—This palace was built by the Michiel in the fifteenth century. Many families inhabited it afterwards, including the Baffo, Donà, Allegri, Ganasoni, Moretti, Molin and Piasentini.

Marco Baffo, who lived here in 1485, had his hand cut off, and was then decapitated for having written counterfeit letters in the name of the Council of Ten. There were some famous bas-reliefs and inscriptions in this palace, brought from Trieste by Domenico Michiel.

(*d*) (L, far side) *Palazzo Soranzo*, Calle del Rimedio, No. 4419.—This palace, which is also called Casa dell' Angelo, on account of the carving of an angel on the façade, belonged, in the fifteenth century, to Luca Soranzo. The angel, according to a legend quoted by Dr. Tassini, was put here in the sixteenth century to prevent the return of a demon who, having been exorcised, had left the house by a hole which he made in the wall at this spot.

(*e*) (R) *Corte Rota ora Campana.*—The Palazzo Rota (Nos. 4410-4414), which extends the whole length of the second part of the Calle del Rimedio, formerly belonged to the Zorzi, from whom it was bought in 1532 by Nicolò and Dionisio dalla Vecchia. In 1679 it came into the hands of Bortolo Rota, who restored it in 1680. It was later occupied by the Corsican family Campana, to which belonged the famous surgeon Andrea Campana, who died in 1855.

6. (L) FONDAMENTA DEL RIMEDIO.

7. PONTE PASQUALIGO AND PONTE AVOGADRO.—These two bridges are joined together. The first is named after the Pasqualigo who lived formerly at S. Giustina and moved into the neighbourhood—possibly into Palazzo Soranzo (see above)—in 1768. The second from the family Avogadro, who lived in No. 4426 on the bridge (R).

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Venier*, Calle Venier, No. 5270 (at the angle across the rio).—This old Gothic palace belonged to the Venier. There was once a

bridge from this palace to the Fondamenta del Rimedio. (G. B. 1797, Sebastian Venier and his brother Piero Girolamo.)

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Cabrini*, Calle delle Bande, No. 5273.—This palace, which stands next to the latter, belonged to a citizen family Cabrini or Gabrini, who bought it in the sixteenth century.

(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Avogadro*, No. 4426.—The Avogadro, who came from Brescia, received their name (according to Dr. Tassini) from the fact of their having been advocates to the bishop and church of Brescia. Pietro Avogadro, who defended the city of Brescia against the Milanese, was created by Doge Francesco Foscari, in 1488, Patrician of Venice and Cavaliere della Stola d'oro (p. 377). (G. B. 1797, Claudio Avogadro and his brothers.)

*8. CAMPIELLO QUERINI STAMPALIA.

(*a*) (R) *Ponte and Calle Querini Stampalia.*—Named after

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Querini Stampalia.*—The branch of the Querini who occupied this palace seems to have been descended from Giovanni Querini, who, after the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo, was banished, and went to Rhodes, where he repurchased the island of Stampalia, which had been taken away from his family. His son Fantino, who on account of his youth at the time of the conspiracy was readmitted to the Maggior Consiglio, was living here in 1350. The present palace was built in the seventeenth century, and the last possessor was Giovanni Querini, who died in 1869, having bequeathed the palace and its contents to the Government, who open the museum and collection of pictures to the public every Thursday and Sunday till noon. There are many records of splendid festivals given here

in days gone by. The Patriarch of Venice lived in this palace, during the building of his new residence (completed 1850), near S. Marco; and on 3rd August, 1849, rumours having got about that he had counselled the capitulation of the city to the Austrians, a crowd of paid ruffians invaded the palace, but not finding the patriarch, they devastated the lower floor, where Count Giovanni Querini lived, stealing many valuable things, and throwing others into the canal, causing a damage of over 50,000 Austrian lire. (G. B. 1797, Senator Andrea Querini and his brothers.)

It may be worth mentioning that some people hold that the originals of Othello and Desdemona were members of the Querini that lived in this palace. Zuanne Querini, who was very dark, and commonly called "Il Moro," being Othello, and his cousin Palma Querini, Desdemona.

N.B.—Cross to

9. (R) CAMPIELLO S. MARIA FORMOSA.
   (*a*) (L) *Church of S. Maria Formosa* (p. 125).
10. (L) CAMPO S. MARIA FORMOSA (p. 125).
   (*a*) (R) *Palazzo Carminati*, No. 5251 (p. 125).
   (*b*) (R) *Palazzo Malipiero*, No. 5250 (p. 125).
   (*c*) (R) *Palazzo Vitturi*, No. 5246 (p. 125).
   N.B.—Continue the full length of the campo.
   (*d*) (R) *Palazzi Donà*, Nos. 6125 and 6126.—These two palaces are joined, and one of them bears the Donà arms. Ermolato Donà, who in 1450 was assassinated at the door of his house, lived here.
   (*e*) (L) *Palazzo Priuli* (formerly Ruzzini), No. 5866. —This palace, supposed to be by Bartolomeo Monopola, is mentioned as Palazzo Ruzzini by Sansovino (1581), who says it had been built a few years before. (G. B. 1797, Marcantonio 2° Piero Priuli.)
11. RAMO BORGOLOCO.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Donà*, No. 6121.—On the wall of this palace was the miraculous image of the Madonna, which in 1612 was transported to the altar of the Donà in S. Maria Formosa. See the epigraph on the capitello (shrine) still remaining on the palace.

12. PONTE DEL BORGOLOCO.—This bridge is also vulgarly called "Ponte dell' Impresa" (enterprise), because in 1734 the offices of the public lottery were established here. On the left, near side, is seen the façade of Palazzo Priuli-Ruzzini (just mentioned), so well known, on account of the lions, to those passing in a gondola to SS. Giovanni e Paolo, S. Maria dei Miracoli, etc.

(*a*) (R, near side) *Palazzo Morosini del Pestrin.*—Next to Palazzo Donà (p. 126).

(*b*) (R, far side) *Palazzo Zusto*, Borgoloco S. Maria Formosa, No. 6118.—The Zusto (or Giusto) lived here from 1661 to 1808, and probably later. At one time the bridge was called Ponte di Cà Zusto. In 1178 a member of this family was among the electors of Doge Orso Malipiero. (G. B. 1797, Senators Zuanne and Piero Zusto.)

(*c*) (L, far side) *No.* 5867.—This interesting-looking house, with its projecting gables, was for some time the property of the Grimani of S. Fosca; at the time of the fall of the Republic it was let to Senator Stefano Valier.

13. BORGOLOCO S. MARIA FORMOSA.

(*a*) (L) *No.* 5868.—In 1661 this house belonged to Lorenzo Stefani of the order of Secretaries (p. 374). It remained in the family till the end of the eighteenth century. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it belonged to Domenico Fadiga, who had two shops below.

N.B.—The yellow house (R) is part of Palazzo Papadopoli (No. 18).

14. CALLE DI BORGOLOCO.

(*a*) (L) *Calle del Dose.*—So called because Nicolò Marcello, who was doge 1473-1474, was born in the Palazzo Marcello close by.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Marcello* (now Papadopoli), No. 6108. —This palace was founded by the citizen family Anzelieri, who came from Lucca in the fourteenth century. It afterwards came into the hands of the Marcello, who rebuilt it. In 1701 the Pindemonte, citizens from Verona, owned it, and shortly afterwards added the yellow wing. They were made patricians in 1782 and continued to live here till the beginning of the nineteenth century. The palace was purchased by the Conti Papadopoli in 1808. (G. B. 1797, Zuanne Pindemonte).

15. PONTE MARCELLO O PINDEMONTE (and Calle).

16. CAMPO S. MARINA. (*N.B.* Turn immediately (R).) —The church of S. Marina, which stood in the centre of this campo, was founded in the eleventh century. It was visited by the doge in state on the 17th July, the festival of the patron saint, in commemoration of the retaking of Padua on that day in 1509. The doges Nicolò Marcello and Michele Steno were buried in this church; and over the tomb of the latter were hung the keys of Padua (now in the Patriarchal Seminary), which city was first taken in 1405, during his reign. In 1818 the church was closed, and for a short time used as a wine shop, and Cicogna relates that the servants used to call out, "Un bocal a la Madonna!" (A jug in the chapel of the Madonna!), "Un bocal al Santissimo!" (A jug at the altar of the Sacrament!), according to where their customers were sitting. The church was destroyed in 1820, and houses built on the site.

(*a*) (R) *Sottoportico del Indorador.*—A gilder, named Antonio Scalabrin, lived here in 1661. The Venetian gilders were held in great repute, and were often sent for to other countries.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Dolfin* (later Bolani), No. 6073.—This palace in early days belonged to a branch of the Dolfin, who were bankers. Being sold by auction by order of the creditors of the bank it was purchased by Z. Antonio Cima, whose father came to Venice in 1567. From the Cima it passed by marriage to the Bolani, who lived here till the completion of their palace at S. Trovaso (p. 62) in 1709. They returned in 1820.

17. CALLE DEL CRISTO.

18. PONTE DEL CRISTO.—The following palaces can be seen from this bridge: Near side (R) Palazzo Marcello-Papadopoli (after the 1st rio) and the yellow addition; (L) Palazzo Dolfin. Far side (R) Palazzo Pisani; (L) Palazzo Zacco (2nd); Palazzo Castelli (3rd). On the bridge (No. 6077) is Casa Lion with the Lion arms and a bas-relief.

* 19. FONDAMENTA MARIN SANUDO.—So called after Marin Sanudo the historian, who lived in the palace at the end.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Pisani*, Calle delle Erbe, No. 6104.—This palace, a drawing of which is given by Coronelli, was founded by the Pisani, who were still living here at the fall of the Republic. (G. B. 1797, Michele and Vincenzo Pisani.) Sanudo mentions many festivals held in this palace in the sixteenth century.

(*b*) *Ponte delle Erbe.*—This bridge was formerly called Ponte Pisani.

(*c*) *Palazzo Van Axel*, No. 6099 (at the end of the fondamenta).—This palace belonged in the fifteenth century to the Soranzo, then part of it became the property of a branch of the Sanudo (or Sanuto), and in the seventeenth century it was bought by the Van Axel, a family from Malines, who were made patricians in 1665. (G. B. 1797, Giusto Adolfo Van Axel.) There is a very fine

courtyard to this palace, and the door is one of the best in the city. The palace is more photographed than any other in Venice.

20. (L) CALLE CASTELLI.

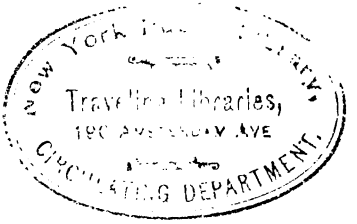
(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Zacco*, No. 6097.—It is not known who built this palace, but from the seventeenth century it belonged to the Zacco, a noble family from Padua, who were made Venetian patricians in 1653. (G. B. 1797, Costantino Zacco and his brothers Francesco and Girolamo.)

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Castelli*, No. 6091.—This palace belonged to a branch of the Corner, then to the Pisani, from whom it was rented for about a century by the Castelli, a noble family from Bergamo, who exercised the trade of silk-merchants and were admitted to the M. C. in 1667.

(*c*) *Corte delle Muneghe* (nuns).—This was the entrance to the house of the Amadi, who built the church of S. Maria dei Miracoli. Francesco Amadi, the husband of Elena Badoer, the most beautiful Venetian of her day, lived here at the beginning of the fifteenth century. After the foundation of the church of S. Maria dei Miracoli, the house was given to the Franciscan nuns who officiated there, and the name of this court was changed from Corte degli Amadi to Corte delle Muneghe. Over the entrance are the arms of the Amadi.

21. (L) CAMPO S. MARIA DEI MIRACOLI.

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Maria dei Miracoli.*—This church, which is a perfect gem inside and out, was built in 1480 by Angelo Amadi, nephew of Francesco mentioned above, to receive a miraculous picture of the Madonna, which his uncle had had painted, and about which ligitation was going on with their neighbours the Barozzi, on whose house it had been hung for the convenience of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PALAZZO BENEDETTI, FROM PONTE PRIULI

p. 158

PALAZZO BEMBO

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DOOR OF PALAZZO VAN AXEL

p. 150

A BRIDGE WITHOUT A PARAPET

p. 160

the crowds that came to visit it. During the building of the church the picture was placed in a small wooden chapel. The building and exquisite carvings are by Pietro Lombardo.

22. PONTE DEI MIRACOLI.

23. CALLE DEI MIRACOLI.

(*a*) (L) *Calle Maggioni.*—A family of this name lived here in the eighteenth century.

24. CAMPO S. MARIA NOVA.—The palace, No. 6024, belonged at one time to a branch of the Priuli.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Bembo*, No. 6000 (L as you enter the campo).—This Gothic palace, which is one of the important ones of Venice, belonged originally to the Bembo. On the façade is an elegant niche, in which is a carving of a bearded man, supposed to represent Saturn, or Time. In his hand he holds the solar disc, and underneath is a motto referring to the movements of the sun. This was placed here in the sixteenth century by Senator Giammatteo Bembo, who was famous for his learning. The last of this branch, Lorenzo Bembo, died in 1747 without male heirs, and was succeeded by his daughter Pellegrina, who in 1752 married Ruberto Boldù. (G. B. 1797, Ruberto Boldù.) The arms of the Bembo are on the palace, and those of the Boldù over the door at the side.

(*b*) *Church of S. Maria Nova.*—This church, of which nothing now remains, is said to have been built about 971. It fell down in 1535, and, after being rebuilt, was restored in 1760. In 1808 it was closed and in 1852 demolished. The ruins of the campanile were bought by Conte Widmann, and used in some houses he was building in Cassellaria.

(*c*) (R) *Calle Cappellis.*—The Cappellis, who were silk-merchants, lived here in the eighteenth century.

25. (L) CAMPO S. CANCIANO.

(*a*) (R) *Ramo del Campaniel.*

(*b*) (R) *Church of S. Canciano.*—This church is said to have been founded in the early days of the Republic by refugees from Aquileia. The present façade was built in 1760 at the expense of Michele Tommasi, whose bust is in the centre.

* 26. PONTE S. CANCIANO.—This was the site of the ancient traghetto to Murano. Almost all the palaces on both sides, to the right of the bridge, belonged to the Morosini and they are nearly all included in Coronelli's drawings. The most famous one was—

(*a*) (R, far side) *Palazzo Morosini del Giardino.*—This palace was the fourth from the bridge, where there is now a blank wall. It had a beautiful garden, afterwards turned into a cortile, with exquisite statues, and is mentioned by most writers. Martinioni says that when he wrote (1663) it belonged to Z. Francesco Morosini, Patriarch of Venice, and was inhabited by his nephews. He describes the façade, which he says was adorned with beautiful towers, marbles, etc., and painted by Paolo Veronese. The palace originally belonged to the Erizzo (1580, Battista Erizzo). It was demolished in the nineteenth century, and the statues, etc., were removed to the palace of the Morosini at S. Stefano. In the eighteenth century it was let for many years to the Valmarana, and known as Palazzo Valmarana. (G. B. 1797, Senator Prospero Valmarana and his two nephews Stefano and Lunardo, also senators.)

(*b*) (R) *Sottoportico del Traghetto.*—The old traghetto to Murano is said to have been here since the ninth century. The first palace over the sotto-portico belonged also to the Morosini. In the sixteenth century it was for a short time inhabited

by the Strozzi of Florence, and was known as Cà Strozzi. It was afterwards occupied by Amadeus Svajer, and then by David Weber, the latter of whom adorned the façade with remains of Greek sculptures, a few specimens of which still remain. The next palace (No. 5401) belonged to the Corner.

27. CALLE DELLA MALVASIA (p. 140).

28. CAMPIELLO DELLA CASON.—Doge Angelo Partecipazio (809-827) is said to have lived here during the building of the Ducal Palace. His palace, which seems to have included the whole campiello, and to have extended as far as Campo SS. Apostoli, was strongly fortified against inroads from Murano. The name "Cason" refers to the "casoni," or prisons, for the sestiere of Cannaregio that were here later on.

(*a*) (R) *Calle dei Volti.*

29. CALLE DEL MANGANER.—Pietro Bonora, a mangler ("manganer") was living here in 1713.

30. (R) CALLE MUAZZO.—The noble family Muazzo lived at No. 4512.

31. 1st (R) CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO.

N.B.—At the turning is

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo della Torre*, No. 4571.—This palace, which is supposed to occupy a portion of the site of the ancient palace of the Partecipazio, belonged to the citizen family Dalla Torre, and then to the noble family Bellegno. Cicogna mentions a well-head in this palace, with the arms of the Dalla Torre (a tower surrounded by flowers) and with an inscription: "Servendo se acquista". Over the door (No. 4571) is the motto: "Soli Deo honor et glorio," and at the other end (No. 4574): "Spes mea in Deo est". There was a private theatre here from 1649 to 1707.

32. 1st (L) CALLE VALMARANA.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Valmarana*, Campiello Valmarana,

No. 4651.—Built on part of the site of the palace already described at No. 26 (*a*).

33. (L) RAMO VALMARANA (name at the other end).

34. (R) RIO TERRA (SS. Apostoli).

(*a*) (L) *Calle 2da Tagliapietra* (stonecutter).—There was also a noble family of this name, extinct in 1670.

(*b*) (R) *Rio Terra Barba Fruttarol.*—The derivation of this name is disputed. Tassini suggests that it may be named after a fruitseller called Barba. Three or four other localities are named after fruitsellers. The name dates back, at least, as far as the sixteenth century.

(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Jägher*, No. 4760 Rio Terra Barba Fruttarol.—Attention is called to this palace, which is off the route, only because its handsome façade is so well known to those passing in a gondola by Rio SS. Apostoli. It belonged in the sixteenth century to the Giustinian, and, after passing through several hands, was purchased, in 1788, by the citizen family Jägher, who spent a large sum of money in embellishing it. It was famous for its staircase.

35. SALIZZADA DEL SPEZIER (druggist).—At No. 4717A is the original druggist's shop after which this calle is named.

36. PONTE DEI SARTORI (tailors).

(*a*) (L) *Fondamenta dei Sartori.*—The guild of the tailors possessed seventeen houses here. The hospital (No. 4838) is worth visiting, as there is on the façade a most perfect bas-relief (A.D. 1511), representing the Madonna, seated—in a beautiful chair—between S. Barbara and S. Omobon, the patron saints of the tailors. S. Omobon holds a gigantic pair of scissors. The guild of the tailors held two of the keys of the case which held the

relics of S. Barbara, in the neighbouring church of the Gesuiti.

37. SALIZZADA SERIMAN.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Seriman*, No. 4851.—This palace was founded in the fourteenth century by the Dolce. In the sixteenth century it belonged to a branch of the Contarini, whose arms are still on the side. After belonging to the Gozzi, one of whom—Alberto—in 1698 left it to the Hospital of the Incurabili (p. 171) it was, in 1726 sold by auction, and bought by Stefano Seriman, whose family, being persecuted on account of their religion, had come to Italy from the Gulf of Ispahan at the end of the seventeenth century. They do not appear to have been made Venetian nobles, although they lent 720,000 ducats to the Republic for the war with Candia.

(*b*) (R) *Calle Venier.*—Used to lead to Palazzo Venier, which occupied the site of the present garden of Palazzo Seriman. This palace, which had a fine court, with some splendid statuary, was demolished about 1821. (G. B. 1797, Senators Nicolò and Alvise Venier.)

(*c*) (R) *Calle dei Volti.*—Called so on account of the arches or vaults ("volti").

* 38. PONTE DEI GESUITI.—The houses on the right (near side), which extend to Rio dei Gesuiti, belonged to the Scuola Grande della Carità. They were built in 1495, and restored in 1747-1753. On the face is a carving of the Madonna della Carità, similar to the one on the church of the Carita (p. 325). The six lions' heads under the Madonna represent the arms of Tommaso Cavazza, from the sale of whose palace, left to the confraternity in 1495, the funds for building these houses were supplied.

39. (L) FONDAMENTA ZEN.

(*a*) (R) *Campo dei Gesuiti* (see Walk VII., p. 212).

(*b*) (R) *Palazzi Zen*, Nos. 4922-4925.—These three palaces were built in the sixteenth century, probably on the site of a more ancient one. The architect was Francesco Zen, who died in 1538 before the work was finished. They were, however, completed, according to his designs, some years after. A tablet has lately been placed on the first palace in memory of Nicolò and Antonio Zen, famous fourteenth-century explorers, and brothers of the renowned captain, Carlo Zen. (G. B. 1797, Antonio Zen.)

(*c*) (R) *Campo S. Antonio.*—There appears to have been a little altar here, dedicated to S. Antonio.

(*d*) (L) *Rio Cà Dolce.*—The buildings from the Ponte dei Gesuiti to this rio probably belonged to the Dolce, and passed to the Contarini with Palazzo Seriman (p. 157). The Contarini arms are on the palace near the bridge and over the archway leading to Corte Nuova.

(*e*) (L) *Ponte e Calle Zanardi.*

N.B.—A diversion might be made here by crossing the bridge, and continuing straight on to Campo dei due Pozzi, where at the far end (R) is No. 4173, Palazzo Benedetti, one of the oldest palaces in Venice. The last of the family, Vincenzo Benedetti, was murdered by robbers in this palace in 1658. The palace just beyond the bridge on the opposite side of the rio is No. 4011, Palazzo Priuli Stazio. Return to Fondamenta Zen.

(*f*) (L) *Palazzo Zanardi*, Calle Zanardi, No. 4132.—This palace, which is just beyond the bridge, belonged originally to the citizen family Rizzo. In 1540 it was purchased by Benedetto Ragazzoni, and finally in 1661 it came into the hands of Z. Andrea Zanardi, whose descendants continued to live there till the death, on 3rd May, 1757, of Andrea Zanardi, the last of the line. The

palace used to bear the royal arms of England, granted by Queen Mary and her husband Philip of Spain to Giacomo Ragazzoni.

N.B.—About here the name of the fondamenta changes to Fondamenta S. Catterina.

(*g*) (R) *Istituto Marco Foscarini*, No. 4941.—This is built on the site of the Convent of S. Catterina, part of which remains. The church serves as an oratory for the college.

(*h*) (L) *Remains of an old palace.*—The bridge which crossed the canal to this palace was in 1700 called Ponte di Cà Donà; so it would appear that the palace must at one time have belonged to the Donà. The bridge no longer exists.

(*i*) (R) *Sottoportico e Corte del Lovo.*—A family of this name was living here in the fourteenth century.

40. (L) PONTE MOLIN.—Leads to (L) the remains of Palazzo Molin. In 1709 Alessandro Molin, who was confined to the house with gout, surrounded himself with an interesting circle of friends, among whom was Frederick IV. of Denmark, who frequently came to see him when in Venice. The palace, which was destroyed in 1819, was included in Coronelli's work on Gothic architecture. (G. B. 1797, Alessandro Molin.) The Abazia della Misericordia can be seen from this bridge.

41. CALLE DELLA RACCHETTA.—This was one of the three sites for the game of racquets, the others being at S. Cassiano and in Birri, near S. Canciano.

(*a*) (R) *Sottoportico Molin.*

(*b*) (R) *Ramo Molin.*

(*c*) (R) *Sottoportico Papafava* (see No. 160).

N.B. to return home.—Instead of taking No. 42 (*Sottoportico dei Preti*) keep straight on. At the end turn (L) *Calle S. Felice*, keep straight to (R) *Ramo della Cà d' Oro*, cross *Via Vittorio*

Emanuele, and enter *Calle della Cà d' Oro*, at the end of which is a steamer station.

42. SOTTOPORTICO DEI PRETI.

43. SOTTOPORTICO DELLA RACCHETTA.

44. PONTE DELLA RACCHETTA.

45. (R) FONDAMENTA S. FELICE.

(*a*) (L) *Site of Palazzo Antelmi.*—Now a garden (p. 232.)

* 46. (L) PONTE DELLA MISERICORDIA.—In the distance (L, far side) is seen Palazzo Giovanelli. In front, on the fondamenta, Palazzo Lezze (p. 232).

47. *N.B.*—Turn immediately (R).

(*a*) (L) *Scuola Nuova della Misericordia.*—Was built in 1534, after designs of Jacopo Sansovino, to replace the older scuola in the Campo della Misericordia. In 1806 it was handed over to the military. (Selvatico says it was commenced in 1508 after a design by Alessandro Leopardi, and finished by Sansovino.) The hall of meeting was entirely painted by Tintoretto.

(*b*) (R) *Site of ancient Palazzo Tiepolo.*—Francesco Sansovino mentions this palace, which stood on the spit of land where the two canals meet, as one of the most beautiful in Venice. Although it no longer exists it is worthy of remembrance as having been rebuilt from the foundations by Jacopo Sansovino, while the family continued to live in it.

48. WOODEN BRIDGE.—This bridge, which was called Ponte dell' Abazia, was of stone, but was destroyed in 1835.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Papafava*, Calle della Racchetta, No. 3764.—This Gothic palace, seen across the canal, belonged formerly to the Pesaro, but was inherited by the Papafava, on account of a marriage in 1615 between Bonifazio Papafava and Pesarina Pesaro. It was known as Cà

PALAZZO PESARO-PAPAFAVA

p. 160

WELL IN THE GARDEN OF PALAZZO CONTARINI

p. 162

a *b* *c*

CAMPO S. MARIA FORMOSA, *f.* 148. (*a*, PALAZZO RUZZINI-PRIULI. *b* TO *c*, 3 PALAZZI DONA)

Pesaro as early as 1372. The Papafava lived here till 1796, when this branch became extinct, through the death of Giacomo Papafava.

49. (L) CAMPO DELLA MISERICORDIA.

(*a*) (R) *Chiesa della Misericordia.*—This abbey, church and convent were founded in the tenth century, and dedicated to S. Maria di Valverde, which was the name of the island on which they were built. In 1348 all the monks died of the plague, leaving only the prior, who at his death, in 1369, yielded his dignity to Luca Moro, in whose family the patronage remained. The façade was rebuilt in the seventeenth century. The convent being in a ruinous condition was demolished at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The church was closed in 1868, when many valuable works of art were removed, and it has only quite lately been reopened. The Madonna on the wall facing the bridge is said to be of the thirteenth century. The statue over the door represents Gasparo Moro, at whose expense the façade was rebuilt. Girolamo Savina, author of the famous *Cronaca Savina*, was prior of this abbey, and was poisoned on 9th June, 1611, by a priest, who put the poison in the chalice.

(*b*) (R) *Scuola dei Tessitori di Seta* (silkweavers).—This scuola, which originally belonged to the confraternity of the Misericordia, was built in 1308. At the end of the sixteenth century, after the completion of the larger school, it was handed over to the guild of the silkweavers. Since the dissolution of the confraternities it has been put to various uses, having been at one time a theatre.

50. FONDAMENTA DELL' ABAZIA.—Across the rio is seen the back of Palazzo Lezze (No. 46).

(*a*) (R) *Gateway at No.* 3568.—This is the entrance to the Corte Nuova where the confraternity kept an asylum for their poorer members. An inscription over the gateway records that the building was commenced and completed in 1505. Over this is a famous sculpture, representing the Madonna with kneeling friars, with a figure of a saint on each side, and above two adoring angels. Selvatico says the sculpture is by Bartolomeo Bon; Zanotto, however, considers it to be much older, and only *placed* there in 1505. On the well-head in the court are the letters S. M. V. (Santa Maria Valverde) with kneeling friars.

(*b*) (L) *Ponte Corte Vecchia.*—This bridge leads to a hospice for the poor citizens of Treviso, founded and maintained by that city. The arms and inscription still remain. The traghetto for Treviso was close by (near the abazia).

51. (R) CORTE VECCHIA.—Here was an asylum for twelve poor sailors, founded in 1385, in accordance with the will of Zorzi Baseggio. The greater part of this court is now used as a wood-shed, only leaving a small passage to

52. PONTE DI SACCA.—On the right is the Sacca della Misericordia. "Sacca" means a place where the water encroaches, and forms a little bay. A good view of Murano and the lagoon is obtained from here.

53. (L) FONDAMENTA GASPARO CONTARINI (formerly Fondamenta Madonna del Orto).—Cardinal Gasparo Contarini, a famous man of letters, born 1483, died 1542, lived here in

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Contarini*, No. 3539.—In 1502 Alvise Contarini was living here. In 1514 half the palace belonged to the Cardinal and half to Zuanne Priuli. Before 1582 Tommaso Contarini purchased the half belonging to the Priuli and so possessed the whole palace, which re-

mained in the hands of the Contarini (Counts of Zaffo) till quite lately, when it was purchased by Mr. Humphreys Johnston, the present owner (1906).

An engraving of the palace is included by Coronelli, and it is mentioned by several writers. It has a fine garden, specially mentioned by Sansovino, at the end of which is the Casino degli Spiriti (p. 211), now used by Mr. Johnston as a studio. (G. B. 1797, Alvise 5° Z. Battista Contarini, and his sons, Alvise 2° (senator) and Alvise 4°.)

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Minelli*, No. 3536.—This palace is also included in Coronelli's engravings. The Minelli were living here early in the seventeenth century and were still here in 1774. Shortly afterwards they removed to S. Paternian, and became extinct in the male line in 1793 through the death of Cristofolo Minelli, an ecclesiastic. Andrea Spada lived here later on, and the palace is sometimes called Palazzo Spada. The arms of the Spada are over the windows.

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Mastelli*, Calle dei Mori, No. 3381.—Just before Ponte Madonna del Orto, across the rio, is an ancient palace with a high relief of a man leading a camel on the façade (the palace is sometimes called Palazzo del Camello). It extends backwards to the next rio, and the arms of the Mastelli—a family of three brothers, Rioba, Sandi and Afani, who fled to Venice from Morea in 1112, and adopted the name of Mastelli—are several times repeated in the interior. Temanza calls this the palace of the Signori Rioba, and says it is the work of Guglielmo Bergamasco. The family, who were extremely rich, became extinct in 1620, having retired from commerce long before. The palace passed later to the citizen

family Prezzato, connected by marriage with the Mastelli, and in 1757 it belonged to the notary Pietro Prezzato.

(*d*) (R) *Church and Convent Madonna dell' Orto.*—This church, which is in the campo of the same name just beyond the bridge, and the convent attached to it, were founded by Tiberio da Parma about the middle of the fourteenth century, and dedicated to S. Cristoforo. The dedication was afterwards changed on account of the removal to the church of a miraculous image of the Madonna and Child, which was found in a neighbouring garden. The church was rebuilt in 1399, and again, in its present form, shortly after 1473, when the old façade was probably left, but thoroughly restored by Bartolomeo Bon. In 1855 the church was given to the military as a depôt for straw; but it was reopened for public worship in 1869.

(*e*) (R) *Scuola dei Mercanti*, No. 3519.—This scuola, which adjoins the church, was, from 1377, the seat of the confraternity dei Mercanti (merchants) under the protection of S. Cristoforo. In 1570 they were joined by another similar confraternity (p. 69), and the building was restored. It is now used as an oratory for the asylum for homeless boys.

N.B.—There are one or two more palaces beyond, *viz.*, No. 3458, *Palazzo Benzi Zecchini;* No. 3459, *Palazzo Bartolini-Benzi Zecchini;* No. 3499, *Palazzo Rizzo Patarol*, famous in days gone by for its garden, which in 1815 was visited by Francis I., Emperor of Austria. The *Palazzo dalla Vecchia*, once the seat of the French ambassadors, used also to be here. It is not worth while to visit these. At Nos. 3484-3497 is Corte del Cavallo, where the statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni was cast by Alessandro Leopardi.

*54. (L) PONTE MADONNA DEL ORTO.

55. CALLE DEI MORI.

(*a*) (L) *No.* 3370.—This was the ancient Scuola dei Fornai (bakers). The bakers were first recognised as a confraternity in 1445. They had a chapel, however, before this, in the church of the Madonna dell' Orto, which still contains a slab in remembrance of Galliardo Visconti, who was their president in the fourteenth century.

56. CAMPO DEI MORI.—All the buildings on the left form part of Palazzo Mastelli. No. 3381 is the entrance.

(*a*) (L) *Fondamenta dei Mori.*—On the left are three Moorish figures, supposed to represent the three original Mastelli, Rioba, Sandi and Afani. The nearest one is usually called Antonio Rioba; Antonio having been the last of the Mastelli to live here.

(*b*) (L) *House of Tintoretto*, Fondamenta dei Mori, No. 3399.—Although Jacopo Robusti (Tintoretto) purchased this house in 1574 from Francesco Schietti, yet it is more than probable that it originally formed part of Palazzo Mastelli. When Jacopo died in 1594, the house was inherited by his son Domenico, from whom it passed to his sister Ottavia, wife of Sebastiano Carrer, in whose family it remained for a very long time.

57. PONTE DEI MORI.—The name Mori was given to this locality, according to Dr. Tassini, because the Mastelli came from Morea, and not, as is generally supposed, because it was a Moorish quarter.

58. CALLE LARGA DEI MORI.—The little shrine in this calle was erected in 1688 and restored in 1899. Observe the inscription on No. 2554 (L): "Bestemmie non più, e date gloria a Dio"—Swear no more and give glory to God. The old Venetians were much given to swearing and using profane language, and special magistrates were appointed to regulate the matter.

59. (L) FONDAMENTA DELLA MISERICORDIA.

(*a*) (L) *Calle dei Groppi.*—Domenico Groppi, parish priest of S. Barnaba, who was a well-known notary, possessed several houses here in the fifteenth century.

(*b*) (L) *Corte dei Facchini* (porters).—This was probably one of the stations where porters and odd men could be hired for cleaning wells and similar duties. Each section of the town had licensed porters who could be found at specified places.

(*c*) (R) *Garden of the Convent of the Servi.*

(*d*) (L) *Calle delle Pignate.*—There must have been a maker of "pignate," or earthen pots, in this calle.

(*e*) (L) *Calle del Zoccolo.*—A family of this name used to live here.

60. (R) PONTE S. MARZIALE.—This was one of the bridges where the fights with sticks used to be held.

61. CAMPO S. MARZIALE.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Marziale.*—Built 1333; restored 1693-1721. There is a figure of a Madonna and Child in this church, which, according to tradition, came alone in a boat from Rimini in 1286. The picture of Tobias and the angel by Titian is here. The doge and signoria used to visit this church in state on the patronal festival, 1st July, because in the fourteenth century the Venetians gained three signal victories on that day.

(*b*) (R) *Scuola della Beata Vergine della Visitazione.*—A very old house with an inscription, stating that it was built in 1424 and restored in 1505. It is now a private habitation.

N.B.—Keep round this house (R) and take

62. PONTE MORO.—This used to be called Ponte di Cà Grimani.

63. (L) FONDAMENTA GRIMANI.—One of the most important Grimani palaces (included in Coronelli's engravings) stood here. It was completely destroyed about

the middle of the nineteenth century. The last of this branch, Zuanne Grimani, died in 1782. His daughter Loredana married Cavaliere Francesco Morosini, who was later on owner of the magnificent palace at S. Stefano (p. 58).

64. (R) FONDAMENTA DANIELE CANAL.—So named in memory of Canon Daniele Canal, founder of many pious institutes and schools during the last century.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Tornielli* (corner of 1st calle), p. 107.

(*b*) *Church and Convent of the Servi.*—Founded early in the fourteenth century, but not completed till 1474. In 1812 the buildings were almost entirely demolished; but in 1862 Canon Daniele Canal purchased the site and remains for an institute for girls. The church has lately been rebuilt and is used as a chapel for the institute. The beautiful doorway of the convent, one of the most interesting relics of Venice, is almost intact. Close to the church stood the Scuola del Volto Santo (see p. 106), built in 1360, della SS. Annunziata built in 1314, and those of the guilds of barbers and woollen cloth-dyers. The church contained the mausoleums of Doge Andrea Vendramin (now at SS. Giovanni e Paolo); Doge Francesco Donà (now at Meren near Conegliano); and Admiral Angelo Emo (now at S. Biagio). Paolo Sarpi, of famous memory, consultor and theologist of the Republic, lived in this convent, and when he died, in 1623, he was buried in the church. His remains were removed to S. Michele at Murano after the church was demolished.

N.B.—Return by *Fondamenta Daniele Canal.*

65. PONTE DIEDO.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Diedo*, No. 2386.—This palace was built from designs of Andrea Tirali in the seventeenth century. It probably occupied the site of an older one, as the Diedo were living in this

parish in the fourteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Senator Anzolo Diedo.)

66. (R) PONTE S. FOSCA (formerly called Ponte di Guerra).—This is another bridge which was used for the fight with sticks (p. 370). The four footmarks indicate the places where the leaders' feet were placed while awaiting the signal to commence. It was at this bridge that Paolo Sarpi was stabbed on the 5th October, 1607.

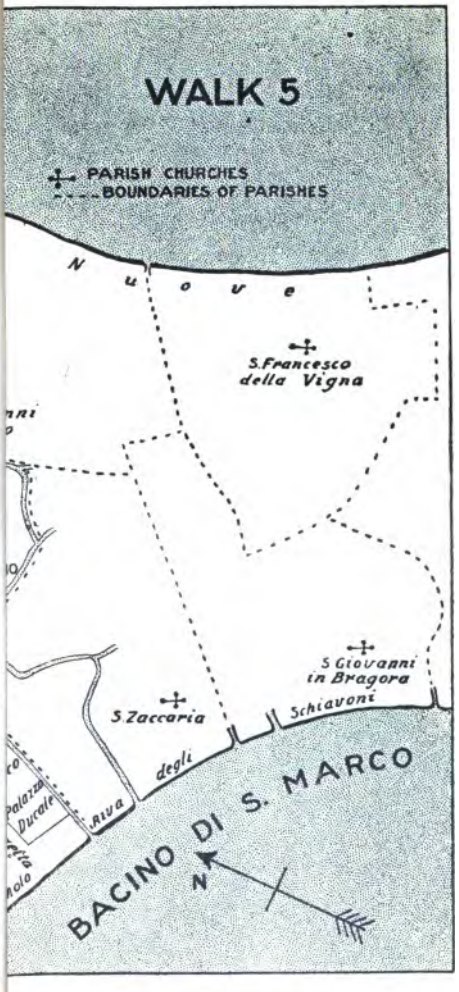
(*a*) (L) *Fondamenta Vendramin.*—For Palazzo Vendramin, No. 2400, see p. 109.

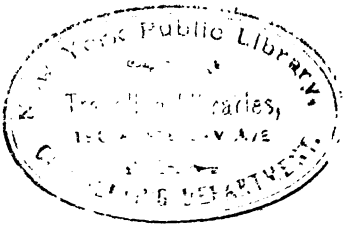
67. CAMPO S. FOSCA (p. 109).

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Fosca* (p. 109).

68. (L) VIA VITTORIO EMANUELE.

N.B.—To return home continue straight on (see p. 109) to (R) *Calle della Cà d'Oro*, at the end of which is a steamer station.


WALK 5
PARISH CHURCHES
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
N u o v e
S. Francesco della Vigna
S. Giovanni in Bragora
S. Zaccaria
Schiavoni
degli
Riva
Palazzo Ducale
BACINO DI S. MARCO
N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CHURCH OF S. MARIA DELLA SALUTE

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CHAPTER XI

WALK VI

WALK VI.—Piazza di S. Marco, S. Maria della Salute, Zattere, S. Sebastiano, S. Nicolò dei Mendicoli, Campo S. Margarita, S. Andrea, I Scalzi. Home by steamer.

Leave PIAZZA DI S. MARCO by

1. CALLE 2DA ASCENSIONE
2. SALIZZADA S. MOISE
3. CAMPO S. MOISE
4. PONTE S. MOISE
5. CALLE LARGA 22 MARZO

} see Walk II., pp. 50 to 52.

6. (L) CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO.

N.B.—Go to the end, and cross by the "traghetto" (ferry) to

*7. CAMPO S. MARIA DELLA SALUTE.

(*a*) *Church of S. Maria della Salute* (G. C. 232).

N.B.—Keep round the church (R) (L). Just before crossing the bridge is a small door leading to the tombs of the former clergy of the church. Here are stored the figures of a Madonna and Child with a king, and a shepherd adoring. These figures, which date from the fifteenth century, adorned the façade of the church of SS. Filippo e Giacomo (p. 46).

8. (R) PONTE DELLA SALUTE.

9. RIO TERRA DEI CATECUMENI.—Named after the Istituto dei Catecumeni (L), which was built in 1571 for the reception of slaves and prisoners of war, etc.,

who wished to embrace the religion of their conquerors. The building was restored in 1727 and the church in 1855. An inscription at the farther corner says that this road having been closed by the Saloni (who appear to have owned the greater part of the property about here) was reopened in 1843, at the expense of the city.

10. (R) CALLE DELL' ABAZIA (sometimes written "Abbazia").

11. CAMPO S. GREGORIO.

(*a*) *Church of S. Gregorio.*—The church was founded before the tenth century. It was rebuilt in the thirteenth century and the adjoining abazia in the fourteenth century. In 1803 it was closed and put to secular uses.

The skin of Marcantonio Bragadin (p. 199), who was flayed alive by the Turks in 1571, was preserved in this church, till it was removed to SS. Giovanni e Paolo in 1596.

N.B.—Visit the beautiful cloisters at the left of the church.

(*b*) *Palazzo Genovese*, No. 173 (G. C. 230).—The window at the back of this modern palace is copied from the palace mentioned at p. 94 (Walk III., 36).

N.B.—Return by CALLE DELL' ABAZIA (12) to

13. FONDAMENTA DI FIANCO I CATECUMENI, O RIO TERRA.

(*a*) (R) *Calle Costantini.*—Named after a family.

14. (R) FONDAMENTA DELLE ZATTERE.—Constructed about 1519, and named after the "zatte" or rafts of wood that used to be moored here.

N.B.—Observe the view of the Giudecca, across the water (L), with the church of the Redentore, which was built in 1576 after the liberation of the city from a plague. On the third Sunday in July a bridge is built across the canal from the Zattere to this church, and it is still crossed on this occasion by a religious procession.

(*a*) (R) *Fondamenta Cabalà.*—The origin of this name, the spelling of which has been frequently changed, is doubtful. There were, however, several families in Venice so named.

(*b*) (R) *Magazzini di Sale.*—At the corner of the Fondamenta Cabalà are the salt stores. The first stores (completed 1340) were at the point where the Custom House now is (formerly called "Punta del Sal"). The appointment of four patricians as Magistrati del Sale dates from 1240.

15. PONTE DEI SALONI.—The citizen family Salone had a great deal of property in this neighbourhood. From 1651 to 1689 there was a small theatre close to this bridge. The rio is called della Fornase on account of the lime-burners' furnaces which used to be here.

16. FONDAMENTA DELLE ZATTERE ALLO SPIRITO SANTO.

(*a*) (R) *Scuola dello Spirito Santo,* No. 399.—The confraternity of the Spirito Santo was founded in the adjoining church in 1492. The scuola was built in 1506. The confraternity was suppressed in 1810, and the scuola is now used as a store for manufactured tobacco.

(*b*) (R) *Church and Convent dello Spirito Santo.*—Founded in 1483 by Maria Caroldo, who was the first abbess. The church was restored about the end of the sixteenth century. After having been closed, when the convent was suppressed in 1806, it was reopened a few years afterwards and attached to the neighbouring parish.

(*c*) (R) *Caserma degli Incurabili.*—The Hospital of the Incurabili was founded in 1522 and rebuilt in 1579. In 1807 it was used as a civil hospital, and in 1819 it was turned into a barrack ("caserma"). The centre doorway, by Antonio da Ponte, was made for one of the rooms of the Ducal Palace, but as it was not required, it was

given by the Senate to the hospital. Ignazio Loyola and Francesco Saverio both served in this hospital.

(*d*) (R) *Calle dello Zucchero.*—Here from the earliest days were large stores of sugar, brought principally from Candia. There was great traffic in sugar in the province, the towns of Lombardy alone buying to the amount of 85,000 zecchini per annum.

17. PONTE DEGLI INCURABILI.

(*a*) (R) *Rio delle Torreselle.*—Runs into the Grand Canal by Palazzo Venier dalle Torreselle (G. C. 223), hence its name.

(*b*) (R) *Fondamenta Bragadin.*—The Bragadin had a palace on this fondamenta. It was destroyed by fire in the eighteenth century, and not rebuilt.

18. PONTE DELLA CALCINA.—So called from the stores of lime, etc., that used to be near here.

(*a*) (R) *Campiello della Calcina.*—The well-known osteria of this name, where Ruskin stayed, is now rebuilt as a modern hotel. Just beyond is the house where Apostolo Zeno, the famous man of letters, died in 1750 (see inscription over the door).

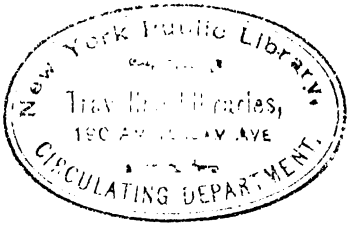
(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Trevisan*, No. 790 (fifteenth century). —A branch of the Trevisan were living in this parish in 1242. (G. B. 1797, Zan Polo Trevisan.)

19. (R) SOTTOPORTICO TREVISAN.

20. CAMPO S. AGNESE.

(*a*) *Church of S. Agnese.*—Mention is made of this church as early as 1081. It was restored in the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, and after having been closed in 1810, it was practically rebuilt by the brothers Cavanis, the founders of the congregation of pious schools, who founded a school in the Palazzo da Mosto just beyond it. The plague of 1630 commenced in this parish.

N.B.—Turn (L).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PALAZZO MARCELLO

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CASA MORO (PONTE LUNGO)

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(*b*) (L) *Sottoportico Bisatti* (eels).—The purveyors of eels had their establishments here.

21. (L) Rio Terra dei Gesuati.

22. (R) Fondamenta delle Zattere ai Gesuati.

(*a*) (R) *Church of the Gesuati* (S. Maria del Rosario). —Was built by the Dominicans, who succeeded the Gesuati, after their suppression in 1688.

(*b*) (R) *Convent of the Gesuati.*—The Gesuati, who came to this locality in 1392, were an order who assisted at the funerals of the city. Their convent, which extends from the church of S. Maria del Rosario to that of the Visitation, was rebuilt in the seventeenth century by the Dominicans. In 1815 it was converted into an orphanage, and is still used for that purpose.

(*c*) (R) *Church of the Visitation.*—This church was originally the oratory of the convent of the Gesuati. When the Dominicans built the larger church of S. Maria del Rosario, this one was abandoned. In 1750, when Apostolo Zeno left his valuable library to the Dominicans, it was placed here. The books are now in the public library, and the church is used as the oratory of the orphanage.

(*d*) (R) *Palazzo Cavanis*, No. 920.—The two brothers Cavanis (priests), mentioned above as having rebuilt the church of S. Agnese in 1854, and founded the Istituto Cavanis next to it, were born of the family who for several centuries lived in this palace. The family came originally from Bergamo.

(*e*) (R) *No.* 929 (old house before Ponte lungo).—This interesting-looking house in 1582 belonged to the nobles Antonio and Zuanne Moro (the latter of whom was for some time attached to the legation in Paris). It remained in the same family till the beginning of the nineteenth cen-

tury, but appears to have been always let. In 1797 Gasparo Moro 1°, to whom it belonged, was living at S. Fantino.

*23. PONTE LUNGO.—So called because when it was built it was longer than the others. The Emperor Joseph II. with his brothers witnessed the regatta from this bridge on Ascension Day, 1755. The view of the side canal is attractive, and much painted and photographed. The church of S. Trovaso is seen from here (R, far side).

(*a*) (R) *Fondamenta Nani.*—Named after Palazzo Nani (formerly Barbarigo), p. 264.

(*b*) (R) *Sottoportico Fioravanti.*—The house at the corner (No. 1381) belonged to the Venier, and in 1808 was let to the Rev. D. Camillo Fioravanti.

24. FONDAMENTA DELLE ZATTERE AL PONTE LUNGO.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Michiel*, No. 1397.—This palace, which in 1580 belonged to Andrea Michiel, is specially mentioned by Francesco Sansovino on account of its beautiful garden. At the death of Anzolo Michiel in 1763, the property passed to Domenico Trevisan, who had married Lugrezia Michiel (sister of Anzolo). (G. B. 1797, Senator Marcantonio Trevisan, brother of Domenico.)

(*b*) (R) *No.* 1401.—This modern palace has only been built a few years.

(*c*) (R) *Calle Trevisan.*—Named after the Trevisan who lived in Palazzo Michiel. It was formerly called the Callesella, and this branch of the Trevisan were then known as the Trevisan della Callesella.

(*d*) (R) *Palazzo Giustinian Recanati*, No. 1402.—This branch of the Giustinian came to live in this palace about 1784, and are living there still. They possess the small dagger which was left in Paolo Sarpi's neck after his attempted assassination in 1607 (p. 168).

(*e*) (R) *No.* 1403.—In 1700 the bridge leading to the back of this palace was called Ponte Cà Duodo. A Senator Giacomo Duodo is buried in the neighbouring church of Ognissanti.

(*f*) (R) *Palazzo Lippomano*, No. 1404.—The Lippomano were living here before 1661. (G. B. 1797, Senator Francesco Lippomano.)

(*g*) (R) *Palazzo Molin*, No. 1411.—Fifteenth century (Guardie di Finanze).

(*h*) (R) *Nos.* 1413-1415.—This appears to be the site of the theatre which flourished here about the middle of the seventeenth century.

(*i*) (R) *Palazzo Zorzi*, Nos. 1416, 1417.—When Gabrieli Zorzi in 1614 married Marietta Querini he built this palace to live in. Alvise Zorzi, the last of this branch, died in 1751.

(*j*) (R) *Calle Cortelotti.*—A family of this name had a wine shop here from the middle of the sixteenth century (p. 262).

(*k*) (R) *Scuola dei Luganegheri*, No. 1473.—This house was bought by the guild of the "luganagheri" (sausage-makers) in 1681. Since the dissolution of the guild it has been an inn and a theatre, and is now used as a private store.

(*l*) (R) *Calle della Masena.*—"Masena," or "macina," means a grindstone.

25. (R) CALLE DEL VENTO (a windy corner).

26. CAMPO S. BASEGGIO (Basilio).

(*a*) (R) *No.* 1525.—The Giuseppe Stupa, referred to in the inscription over the door, was the parish priest, who lived in this house.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Molin*, No. 1529.—The branch of the Molin who lived here founded the church of S. Agnese early in the eleventh century. The palace is mentioned by Sansovino (1581) as belonging to the Molin. A Marco Molin, of S. Baseggio, was one of the councillors from 1261 to 1283.

(*c*) (R) *Trattoria alle due Sorelle.*—The old church of S. Baseggio stood here. It was built in the eleventh century, turned into a wood store in 1808, and finally destroyed in 1824. The façade fell down in the earthquake of 1347.

27. (R) FONDAMENTA S. BASEGGIO.

(*a*) (L) *Ponte S. Baseggio.*

(*b*) (R) *Calle della Chiesa* (church).

(*c*) (R) *Calle Balastro.*—A family of this name had several houses here in the thirteenth century. The last member died in 1534.

(*d*) (R) *Calle Avogaria.*—Supposed to be so called after Nicolò Crasso, a famous lawyer who lived here in the sixteenth century.

*(*e*) (L) *Ponte S. Sebastiano.*—A church and monastery were founded here in 1396. The monastery was suppressed in 1810, and after being rebuilt in 1851 became the seat of a branch of the Istituto Manin. The present church, which was consecrated in 1562, remained open. It contains several pictures by Paolo Veronese, who is said to have been imprisoned here.

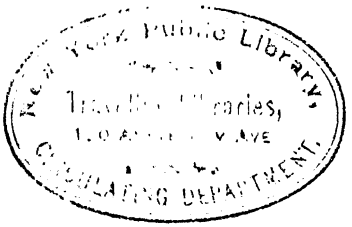
(*f*) (R) *Calle dei Vecchi.*—In the sixteenth century there were some alms-houses for old men in this calle.

(*g*) (R) *Calle e Corte Rossi.*—Named after a family.

(*h*) (L) *Ancient doorway* (across the rio).—This doorway formed part of an ancient palace which belonged to a branch of the Trevisan in the thirteenth century. Marcantonio Trevisan (elected Doge 1553) lived here, and the palace was the scene of great *fêtes* in honour of his election.

(*i*) (L) *Ponte della Maddalena.*—So called from an asylum for seven old women founded in 1361 by Gabriel and Luciano Prior.

(*j*) *Palazzo Busetto*, No. 2581, with garden.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PALAZZO ARIANI

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PALAZZO RIZZI

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28. (R) FONDAMENTA DEL SOCCORSO.

N.B.—Look across at Palazzo Ariani.

(*a*) (R) *No.* 2590 (1) *Ospizio e Chiesa del Soccorso.*—Veronica Franco, the famous courtesan, repenting for her past life, in 1587 persuaded certain families to found an asylum for the recovery of fallen women. In 1593 it was removed to this spot. The church was consecrated in 1609. The establishment was removed to Cannaregio in 1807 (p. 223), and part of the building is now occupied by an institute for girls.

29. (L) PONTE DEL SOCCORSO.

30. (L) FONDAMENTA BRIATI.—Before leaving the bridge observe (R) a new house, No 2530. This house, now Casa Busetto, is on the site of the glass works of Giuseppe Briati, who learned the art of glass-making in Bohemia. He was so persecuted in Murano, that he obtained permission to remove his works to this spot, where he remained till the nineteenth century. His work is said to have been very beautiful, and he was largely patronised by the patrician families, and by the doges themselves. It is said that he could imitate anything, and that among his specialities was glass dessert, which was at one time much in vogue for smart dinners.

(*a*) (R) *Calle dei Guardiani.*—An inscription on the shrine in this calle, dated 1640, seems to indicate that the "guardiani," or officers of the confraternity of the Holy Sacrament (attached to the church of S. Angelo Raffaele), lived here.

(*b*) (R) *Calle Ariani.*

(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Ariani*, No. 2376.—The first palace on this site was built by the Ariani in the ninth century, and it was replaced by the present building in the fourteenth century. The Ariani were still living here in 1535. At the death of Giacomo Arian about 1650 the palace

passed to his mother's family, the Pasqualigo, who retained it till the latter half of the eighteenth century, when it was inherited by the Rev. Antonio and Carlo Pasinetti, whose heirs sold one floor to Lucia Cicogna, who kept a college for girls there. At her death it became the property of the municipality, and is now used as a public school. The Ariani, who originally came from the Capitanata, were excluded from the M. C. in the fourteenth century, and not reinstated. The palace is frequently called Palazzo Cicogna.

N.B.—The name of the fondamenta here changes to Barbarigo.

(*d*) (L) *Church of S. Angelo Raffaele.*—The origin of this church is doubtful, but it is said to have been the second church founded in Venice. It was rebuilt by the Ariani in the ninth century, and after several restorations was brought to its present form in 1618. The façade was built in 1735. There is an old well-head in the campo, with the arms of the Ariani.

(*e*) (L) *Ponte dell' Angelo.*

(*f*) (L) *Fondamenta della Pescaria* (fish market).—The headquarters of the fishing industry was in this part of Venice, and the retailers of fish (of whom there were about 500 at the fall of the Republic) were obliged to come either from here or from the island of Poveglia.

(*g*) (R) *No.* 2364.—In 1207 an asylum for poor pilgrims was founded on this site. Later on some Franciscan nuns of the Third Order resided here. They remained till 1807. In 1812 the Oblate Sisters of S. Filippo instituted here a school for poor girls, which still exists. The bas-relief over the door represents S. Francis of Assisi.

(*h*) (R) *Palazzo Minotto*, No. 2365.—Senator Piero Minotto, called "Il Zotto" (the lame), was living in this parish in 1564. In 1841 this palace was added to the adjoining school (No. 2364). (G. B. 1797, Senator Zuanne Minotto.)

(*i*) (R) *Palazzo Barbarigo*, No. 2356.—The present palace was built in 1820 on the site of an older one, which at one time belonged to the Michiel. An inscription in the garden records that Archduke Maximilian of Austria stayed here in 1592. (G. B. 1797, Senators Nicolò and Agostin Barbarigo.)

(*j*) (R) *No.* 2346.—On this house is a small head of S. Marta, probably from the fourteenth century statue that was in the church of S. Marta close by. The statue, when found, was headless, and was placed, with a new head, in the church of S. Angelo Raffaele.

(*k*) (R) *Corte Maggiore.*

(*l*) (L) *Ponte della Piova* (rain).—Said to be called after a branch of the Nani so nicknamed. It may have been originally della Piovan (rector); there being other localities so called (see p. 132).

31. FONDAMENTA DI RIELLO (a small rio).

(*a*) (R) *Lizza Fusina.*—There was a traghetto here, where the inhabitants had to keep two boats always ready for the service of the signoria (p. 373). The origin of the name is much disputed.

(*b*) (R) *Calle del Buratello.*—A family of this name were living here in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

(*c*) (R) *No.* 1845.—This palace belonged about the middle of the seventeenth century to the citizen family Franceschi, who were ennobled in the eighteenth century. It was still their property in 1712, after which it passed to Antonio Masini. It probably belonged formerly to the Venier,

whose arms are on the façade and on the well-head. At one time there were several palaces in this neighbourhood belonging to noble families. This is one of the few that remain.

32. (R) FONDAMENTA LIZZA FUSINA.
   (*a*) (R) *Calle dietro la Chiesa* (behind the church).
33. (L) CAMPIELLO DELL' ORATORIO.
   (*a*) (L) *Oratorio S. Filippo Neri.*—Built 1760.
34. (R) CAMPO S. NICOLÒ.
   (*a*) (R) *Church of S. Nicolò dei Mendicoli* (mendicants).—Most writers say that the latter name was given to the island, on which this parish was situated, on account of the poverty of the inhabitants, who were chiefly fishermen. This was the head-quarters of the Nicolotti mentioned in connection with the Guerra dei Pugni at p. 370. The chief of this parish, including also that of S. Angelo Raffaele, was called the Doge of the Nicolotti. This office was still in existence at the fall of the Republic. There is a commemorative pillar in the campo. The church is said to have been built in the seventh century, but it has undergone many restorations since.
   (*b*) (L) *Bridge to Cotton Manufactory.*—The Arzere S. Marta, where the factory stands, is an artificial bank, originally made as a protection against the encroachment of the water.

   N.B.—Go round the church to

35. (L) PONTE S. NICOLÒ.
36. (R) FONDAMENTA DELLE TERESE.
   (*a*) (L) *Church and Convent of S. Teresa* (Le Terese).—Were built about 1647 for some Carmelite nuns called Le Terese. Since their dissolution in 1810, the convent has been used as an orphanage and school.
   (*b*) (L) *No.* 2209A.—An ancient asylum for six poor widows, founded by Zuanne Contarini in the

fourteenth century, in connection with the one at S. Giobbe (p. 221).

(*c*) (L) *No.* 2220.—Is the site of the ancient Oratorio del Cristo, which belonged to a confraternity whose occupation consisted in collecting and distributing alms.

37. PONTE DELL' ARSARE (arzere).

38. (L) ARZERE S. NICOLÒ.—Also constructed to stay the inroads of the water.

39. (R) CALLE DELL' OLIO (oil).

40. (L) CAMPIELLO TERREN.—There used to be a piece of vacant land ("terreno") here.

41. PONTE STORTO (crooked).

42. FONDAMENTA DELLA MADONNA.—In front is the church and monastery of S. Maria Maggiore, founded in 1497. The monastery was given to the military in 1806, and the church to the administrators of tobacco in 1817. The Campo di Marte, or parade ground—seen from here—was made at the beginning of the nineteenth century with earth taken from the canals.

(*a*) (R) *Fondamenta dei Cereri* (see No. 45).

43. (R) FONDAMENTA DELLE PROCURATIE.—Filippo Tron in 1502 left certain houses on this fondamenta (between Calle delle Procuratie and Calle Sporca) to be assigned to certain indigent families by the Procuratori di S. Marco.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Rizzi*, Fondamenta Rizzi, No. 316.—The Rizzi who occupied this palace were originally goldsmiths. They were ennobled in 1687 on the payment of 100,000 ducats towards the expenses of the war against the Turks. In 1743 some valuable pictures were purchased from this palace by Count Francesco Algarotti for the court of Saxony and the King of Poland, much to the annoyance of the Venetians, who objected to their precious works of art being sent out of Venice. Antonio Maria and Piero Maria Rizzi

were living here in 1790, but they shortly after removed to S. Moise.

(*b*) (R) *Calle delle Procuratie.*

(*c*) (R) *Calle larga dei Volti.*

(*d*) (R) *Calle sporca* (dirty).

(*e*) (R) *Calle Cappello.*

(*f*) (L) *Ponte della Cazziola 2da.*—A family of wool merchants of this name were living here towards the end of the fifteenth century.

44. (R) FONDAMENTA S. MARCO.—Skirts the houses which used to be occupied by the poorer members of the Scuola di S. Marco, and which included the whole block from Calle Cappello (43 (*e*)).

(*a*) (L) *Ponte Ragusei.*—Named after a family which lived here from the fourteenth century.

45. (R) FONDAMENTA DEI CERERI (waxworkers).—The Venetian candles and torches were much prized. At one time there were twenty-four factories, and the value of the export amounted to 3,500,000 lire, exclusive of the consumption in Venice, which was enormous, owing to the great waste in the church functions.

(*a*) (L) *Corte S. Marco.*—This court is in the centre of the buildings mentioned at No. 44.

N.B.—A little farther on, beyond Ponte Rosso, is Corte S. Rocco, now walled up. On a new house, No. 2448A and B, is a curious inscription dated 18th February, 1709, forbidding bull-fights in the court.

46. (L) PONTE ROSSO.—Before mounting the bridge, notice the inscription over the door of No. 2508, "Cà Capello de fassa al Ponte Rosso al Angelo".

(*a*) (L) *Casa Bonazza.*—The mercantile family Bonazza possessed houses at Ponte Rosso and Corte Bonazza in the sixteenth century. Isabetta, widow of Nicolò Bonazza, was living here in 1699.

47. FONDAMENTA ROSSA.—This and the bridge prob-

ably took their name from the original colour of the houses. There are several instances of this.

(*a*) (R) *Garden of Casa Busetto.*—In 1854 this house was a "trattoria," or eating-house. The present villa was built in 1863 by Signor Angelo Busetto, who adorned the beautiful gardens with a valuable collection of Greek and Roman antiquities (see also No. 30).

(*b*) *Ponte Briati o Martini.*—A family called Martini lived near here in the sixteenth century. (For Briati see No. 30.)

(*c*) (across the canal) *Palazzo Zenobio*, No. 2593 Fondamenta del Soccorso.—This palace, which is now an Armenian College, was famous for its garden, which contained a beautiful loggia by Temanza. Both the palace and garden are illustrated by Coronelli. (G. B. 1797, Alvise Zenobio.)

48. (L) FONDAMENTA FOSCARINI.

(*a*) (L) *Calle Ragusei.*—Leads to Ponte Ragusei (No. 44 (*a*)).

* 49. (R) PONTE FOSCARINI.—This was one of the bridges where the fights were held (p. 370).

N.B.—Look back at

(*a*) *Palazzo Foscarini*, Fondamenta Foscarini, No. 3464.—This was the principal palace of the Foscarini. Giacomo Foscarini, Cavaliere and Procuratore di S. Marco, was living here in 1574 when Henry III. of France witnessed the fight on the neighbouring bridge from a balcony of the palace. The original branch becoming extinct in 1745, the palace was inherited by Marco Foscarini, who was created doge in 1762. (G. B. 1797, Senators Giacomo and Nicolò Foscarini.) Next to this palace is

(*b*) *Palazzo Vendramin*, No. 3462.—A branch of the Vendramin lived here till the nineteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Senator Francesco Vendra-

min.) The palace is now used for studios. Andrea Vendramin, who lived in this palace, was created doge in 1476.

50. (L) CAMPO DEL CARMINE.

(*a*) *Church and Monastery S. Maria del Carmine.*—The date of foundation of the monastery is not quite certain. The church was commenced in 1290, and consecrated in 1348. It was much restored in the sixteenth century, but bears traces of its ancient origin. The emblems round the side door are said to have come from Altino or Aquileia (p. 344). For the account of the straightening of the campanile see p. 63. The cloisters of the monastery (entrance No. 2613) should be seen.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Guoro*, No. 2615.—This is generally called the house of Othello, but appears to have belonged to the Guoro as early as 1502, when Pietro Guoro rebuilt it. Before 1519 it passed to the Civran, Luca Civran being Pietro's maternal uncle. The statue on the façade of the palace bears the Civran arms, and the Civran tombs are in the church. Cristoforo Moro, Shakespeare's supposed hero, lived in Campo S. Giovanni Decollato (p. 97). Until quite lately the neighbouring Ponte Foscarini was called Ponte dei Guori (see p. 148).

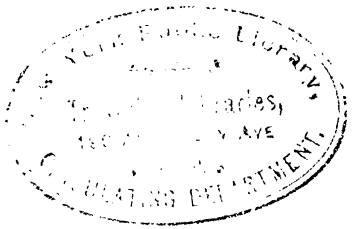
(*c*) (L) *Scuola di S. Maria del Carmine*, No. 2616.—The confraternity was formed in 1594. The scuola was built in the seventeenth century, and still contains some fine pictures. The scuola of the fisherman, dedicated to S. Alberto, was also close to the church.

51. (L) CALLE DELLE SCUOLE.

52. (L) CAMPO S. MARGARITA.

N.B.—Before turning notice

(*a*) (R) *No.* 3035.—An asylum for old people, built in 1428 by Maddalena Scrovegna, and rebuilt in 1762. (See inscription.)



NO. 2931 CAMPO S. MARGARITA (CÀ CORNER)

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PALAZZO FOSCARINI (S. MARIA DEL CARMINE)

p. 183

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Torni*, No. 3042.—Now belonging to the Congregazione della Carità.

N.B.—The rest of the calli or buildings on the *right* are described in Walk II., p. 65. Keep round to the left.

(*c*) (L) *Sottoportico e Corte del Calderer* (tinker).

(*d*) (L) *Calle delle Carrozze.*—Although carriages were not used in Venice, they were made for use on the mainland. There is an engraving of the Campo dei Frari by Marieschi, showing a carriage standing there.

(*e*) (L) *No.* 2931.—This house, which is supposed to have been built by the architect Pier Paolo Celega in the latter part of the fourteenth century, belonged originally to Nicolò Foscolo. At his death, about 1380, it was inherited by his daughter Maria, wife of Marco Corner, and it remained in the possession of a branch of the Corner, who, however, in the eighteenth century were living at S. Maurizio; in 1797 it belonged to Senator Nicolò Corner of S. Maurizio, and in 1808 to his son Andrea.

(*f*) (L) *Calle Sangue.*—A Giacomo Sangue was living here in 1731.

(*g*) (L) *Sottoportico dell' Uva* (grapes).—A vine used to grow here.

(*h*) (L) *Calle del Forner* (baker).—In 1773 there were 62 bakers' ovens in Venice and 15 shops, employing 15 superintendents, 149 workmen, and 22 boys.

(*i*) (L) *Calle del Caffetier* (coffee-house keeper).

(*j*) (L) *No.* 3032.—Has the arms of the Grifalconi on the façade.

(*k*) (L) *Calle Renier.*—The doorway of the ancient Palazzo Renier can be seen. (G. B. 1797, Senators Lancilotto and Andrea Renier.)

(*l*) (R) *Church of S. Margarita.*—Was first built about 836. Restored in 1687, and closed in 1810. Since 1882 it has been an Evangelical church.

(*m*) (R) *Calle del Formagier* (cheesemonger).

53. CAMPIELLO DEL TRAGHETTO O DELLA CHIESA
54. (L) PONTE S. MARGARITA
* 55. CAMPO S. PANTALON
(*a*) *Church of S. Pantalon*
(*b*) *Palazzo Loredan*

p. 66.

56. (L) PONTE S. PANTALON.

57. CAMPIELLO MOSCA.—There was a family of this name living in Venice as early as 1406. A "mosca" (literally fly) was a black patch for the face.

(*a*) *Palazzo Barbo*, Ramo Corte Barbo, No. 18.—This is a large palace, although but little is seen from the campiello. The Barbo had possessions in this parish in 1188. Pope Paolo II. was a member of this family. This branch became extinct in 1721, and the palace passed to a branch of the Bembo, who removed about 1790 to S. Sebastiano, where Senator Paolo Bembo was still living in 1797.

58. RAMO MOSCA (name at the other end).

59. (L) SALIZZADA S. PANTALON (name farther on).

(*a*) (R) *Calle Molin.*—Leads to Nō. 79, Palazzo Molin, which early in the fourteenth century belonged to Jacopo Bertaldi, rector of S. Pantalon; in the fifteenth century to the famous Giorgio Castriotti, called Scanderbeg, and afterwards to the Molin. (G. B. 1797, Senator Benetto Vettor Molin.)

(*b*) (L) *Ramo Arnaldi.*

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Arnaldi*, No. 35.—The Arnaldi who lived here were originally from Vicenza, and were admitted to the M. C. in 1687. (G. B.

1797, Costanzo Arnaldi and his brother Senator Girolamo.)

(*d*) (R) *Calle Bezzo.*—There were several families of this name in Venice.

(*e*) (L) *Calle e Fondamenta della Madonna.*

(*f*) (R) *Calle Falier.*

(*g*) (R) *Scuola dei Laneri* (woollen drapers), No. 131.—The present building was erected in 1633, after the destruction of the former one by fire. The patron saint of the guild was S. Bernardino, hence the B in the ironwork.

(*h*) (L) *Rio del Malcanton verso il Gaffaro.*—"Malcanton," which means literally "bad corner," is a district of S. Pantalon. Some authors suggest that it is so called on account of the night aggressions and assassinations that took place there; others trace it to the incident between the Bishop of Castello and the parish priest of S. Pantalon, mentioned at p. 371.

(*i*) (R) *Palazzo Marcello*, Fondamenta Minotto, No. 134.—This is a fine specimen of Venetian Gothic of the fourteenth century. There is an open staircase in the courtyard.

60. (L) PONTE MARCELLO.—Beyond this bridge on the Fondamenta Malcanton is No. 3593, Palazzo Dolfin (G. B. 1797, Senators Lunardo, Vicenzo and Girolamo Maria Dolfin), and No. 3552, Palazzo Surian, which in the fifteenth century belonged to the famous doctor Jacopo Surian.

61. (R) FONDAMENTA DEL GAFFARO.—A family called Gaffaro were living here in the fourteenth century, and appear to have been still here in the sixteenth century. Some authors, however, say that the name is derived from an Arab, or Gaffer, who lived here.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Minotto*, Fondamenta Minotto, No. 143.—A Pietro Minotto, one of the Signori

al Magistrato di Sale, was living here in 1564. (G. B. 1797, Alvise Minotto.)

(*b*) (L) *Nos.* 3542-3543.—Emanuele Cicogna, the historian, was born in a house on this site on 17th January, 1789.

(*c*) (R) *No.* 151 (across the rio).—An old palace (restored seventeenth century) with the Foscarini arms (sixteenth century). It is said that the famous savant Ermolao Barbaro, founder of the academy at the Giudecca, which was afterwards so well known as "dei Filaretti," lived here at the end of the fifteenth century.

N.B.—Branches of the noble families Malipiero, Persico and Soranzo were living on the Fondamenta del Gaffaro in the eighteenth century.

62. (R) PONTE DEL GAFFARO.

63. FONDAMENTA DEI TOLENTINI.

(*a*) (R) *Calle dei Preti.*

(*b*) (R) *Campo and Chiesa dei Tolentini.*—The present church was built at the end of the sixteenth century. The architect was either Vincenzo Scamozzi or Andrea Palladio. The façade is by Andrea Tirali (eighteenth century).

N.B.—The house of the Amadi, which had beautiful gardens stocked with rare plants, was just beyond the church. A portion remains at No. 203. Agostino Amadi lived here in 1580.

The walk can be shortened here by following the Fondamenta dei Tolentini to Ponte della Croce (No. 74).

* 64. (L) PONTE DEI TOLENTINI.—Opposite this bridge are the gates of the Papadopoli Gardens.

65. (L) FONDAMENTA CONDULMER.

(*a*) (R) *No.* 250.—A palace belonging to Count Papadopoli.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Condulmer*, No. 251.—This palace

originally belonged to a branch of the Loredan, and then to the senior branch of the Condulmer, who came from Pavia in the early days of the Republic. They were excluded from the Maggior Consiglio in 1297, but were reinstated in 1381, 1431 and 1653 respectively. Pope Eugenio IV. belonged to the branch ennobled in 1431. (G. B. 1797, Senator Anzolo Condulmer.)

(*c*) (R) *Calle dei Lavadori* (wool-washers).

66. PONTE DEI SQUARTARI.—From "squartare" to divide into quarters. It is supposed that either the bodies of malefactors were quartered here, or that this was one of the places where a quarter was exposed, as a warning to the people. "Squartao" in Venetian dialect is used as a term of reproach for one who leads a bad life.

67. (R) FONDAMENTA DEL MAGAZEN.

(*a*) (L) *Calle Passamonte.*—A fruiterer of this name lived here at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

68. PONTE TRE PONTI.—A bridge over a canal with three branches.

(*a*) (R) *Ponte e Calle Gossetti.*—All the houses on the right belonged to a citizen family called Cuccetti or Cossetti.

(*b*) (L) *Fondamenta Bernardo.*—The large palace at the corner is probably Palazzo Bernardo.

69. CAMPAZZO TRE PONTI.

(*a*) (L) (across the rio) *Fondamenta delle Burchielli.*—The little boats ("burchielle") of the scavengers were stationed here. This business was the privilege of certain families, who did not do it themselves, but paid others to do it for them. They were formed into a guild in 1503, and had their scuola in Campo S. Andrea (No. 72).

N.B.—The tobacco factory (Palazzo Gritti) is at the end of this fondamenta.

70. FONDAMENTA S. ANDREA O DELLA CERERIA.—The Cereria or Royal Wax Manufactory is on this fondamenta.

(*a*) (R) *Calle dei Testori.*—The guild of the testori, or silkweavers, had some houses here for their poorer members.

71. PONTE S. ANDREA.

72. CAMPO S. ANDREA.—This is the type of an old-fashioned campo. At No. 469 is one of the usual tablets forbidding swearing, blaspheming, etc.

(*a*) (L) *Church and Monastery S. Andrea.*—About 1330 an asylum for poor women and an oratory were founded here. Later on it became a monastery of Augustine nuns. The first church was consecrated in 1502, and restored in the seventeenth century. The monastery was practically destroyed at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Over the door is a bas-relief representing S. Peter walking on the water. A beautiful view of the Euganian hills is obtained from here.

73. (R) FONDAMENTA S. CHIARA.—On the left is the island of S. Chiara, which is now occupied partly as a maritime station and partly by the military hospital, established in the old convent, which was built in 1236 and secularised in 1819.

(*a*) (R) *Church Nome di Gesù.*—This church was built by the architect Gianantonio Selva 1810-1831. The little campanile is from the disused church of S. Basso (p. 50). The adjoining monastery is still occupied by nuns. The community commenced with thirteen nuns. In 1849 they had to abandon the monastery, because of the Austrian bombardment; but they returned on 27th August, and found that only one shell had

fallen in the building, causing only a very slight damage.

(*b*) (R) *No.* 495.—An old palace, now part of the monastery.

N.B.—The fondamenta turns (R), but still retains its name.

(*c*) (R) *No.* 517, Birreria S. Chiara (G. C. 131 (*a*)).

(*d*) (R) *Campo Morto.*—A solitary spot.

(*e*) (R) *Calle del Volto.*

N.B.—Here the name of the fondamenta changes to

74. FONDAMENTA DELLA CROCE.

(*a*) (R) *No.* 549, *etc.*—The gardens of Count Papadopoli, which are on the site of the church and monastery of S. Croce.

75. PONTE DELLA CROCE.—This bridge used to be called Ponte della Zirada (of the turn), because in the regattas the boats rounded a post placed opposite to it.

(*a*) (R) *Fondamenta dei Tolentini* (see No. 63).

76. FONDAMENTA S. SIMEONE PICCOLO.

(*a*) (R) *No.* 553.—The International Seamen's Institute.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Diedo*, No. 561 (G. C. 133).—This palace, which formerly belonged to the Emo, is claimed as the birthplace of the famous admiral Angelo Emo, a claim also advanced by some for Palazzo Emo (G. C., 111). The Emo lived here till 1792, when this branch became extinct through the death of the above-mentioned admiral, whose sisters sold it to the Diedo. (G. B. 1797, Iseppo and Alvise Diedo.)

(*c*) (R) *Calle dei Bergamaschi.*—People from Bergamo lived here.

(*d*) (R) *Calle del Traghetto di S. Lucia.*—The church and monastery of S. Lucia—destroyed 1861—were just opposite.

(*e*) (R) *Campiello S. Simeone Piccolo.*

(*f*) (R) *Scuola dei Tessitori di panni lani* (woollen cloth weavers).—Notice the medallions of SS. Simon and Jude on the top storey. This scuola was erected in 1533, and the guild to which it belonged was suppressed in 1787.

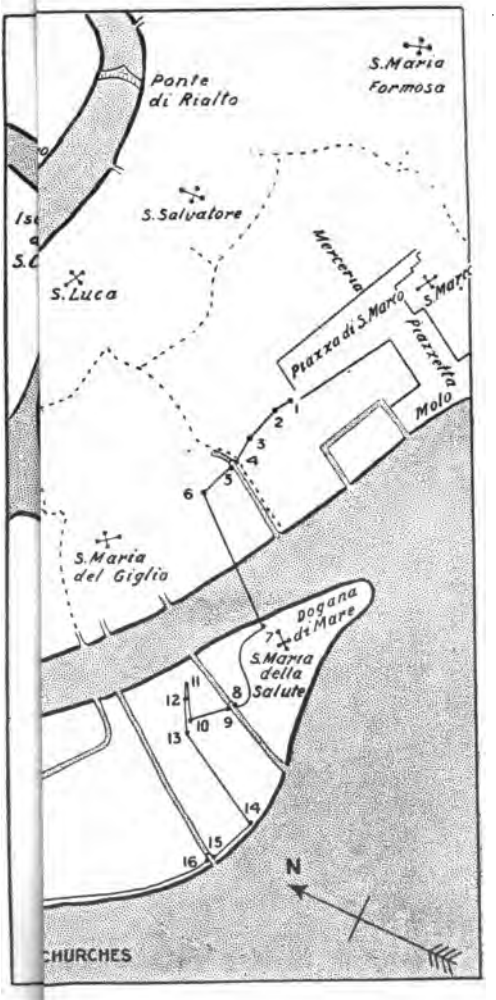
(*g*) *Church of SS. Simeone e Taddeo* (SS. Simon and Jude).—This church, which is also called S. Simeone Piccolo (small) to distinguish it from S. Simeone Grande (large), was founded in the ninth century and rebuilt in 1718-1738 by the architect Giovanni Scalfurotto, in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. When rebuilding the church three pavements were found at a good distance apart. To defray the expenses of rebuilding, the parish priest inaugurated a series of lotteries. As the public lotteries in Venice commenced about this time (1734), this ecclesiastic has been credited with their invention.

(*h*) (R) *Campiello della Comare.*—In Venetian dialect "comare" means a midwife, and the probability is that a well-known one lived here. The gardens of Palazzo Gradenigo (p. 100) are seen at the end of this campiello.

(*i*) (R) *Casa Adoldo*, Nos. 711-712.—This interesting house, as appears from the inscriptions and arms on it, belonged originally to the Adoldo or Adoaldo. Lucia Adoldo left it by will dated 8th July, 1345, to the church of S. Simeone Piccolo, to which it has belonged ever since. In 1520 it was rebuilt and enlarged at the expense of Victor (Vettore) Spiera (G. C. 135).

(*j*) (R) *Palazzo Foscari*, Nos. 716-717 (G. C. 136).

N.B.—Cross the iron bridge (L), and the steamer station will be seen on the right. (The bridge and the church of the Scalzi are mentioned in Walk III., p. 101.)


Ponte di Rialto
S. Maria Formosa
S. Salvatore
S. Luca
Mercería
Piazza di S. Marco
Piazzetta
Molo
S. Maria del Giglio
Dogana di Mare
S. Maria della Salute
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N
CHURCHES

CHAPTER XII

WALK VII

WALK VII.—Piazza di S. Marco, Fondamenta S. Severo, Barbaria delle Tole, S. Giustina, S. Ternita, S. Francesco della Vigna, Fondamente Nuove, I Gesuiti, SS. Apostoli, Campo S. Marina, Calle del Paradiso, Cassellaria, Piazza di S. Marco.

Leave PIAZZA DI S. MARCO by the arch under the clock.

1. MERCERIA DELL' OROLOGIO
   (*a*) (L) *Sottoportico e Calle del Cappello Nero* } p. 83.
2. (R) CALLE LARGA S. MARCO
   (*a*) (R) *Calle del Pelegrin* (pilgrim)
   (*b*) (R) *Calle S. Basso*
   (*c*) (L) *Calle dei Specchieri*
   (*d*) (R) *Palazzo Donà dalle Rose*, No. 383, at the angle of } Walk V., 1 to 5 (pp. 144 to 146).
3. (L) CALLE AL PONTE DELL' ANGELO
4. (R) CALLE DEL RIMEDIO
5. PONTE DEL RIMEDIO (and calle continued)
   (*a*) (R) *Corte Rota o Campana*
6. (R) FONDAMENTA DEL RIMEDIO.
7. CAMPO S. GIOVANNI NUOVO (turn L).
   (*a*) (R) *Calle Piasentini*.—Leads to No. 4392, Palazzo Piasentini (p. 145), and No. 4391, Palazzo dei Consorzi (p. 145).

(*b*) (R) *Church of S. Giovanni Nuovo.*—This church—which is also called S. Giovanni in Olio, in reference to the martyrdom, in boiling oil, of S. John the Evangelist, to whom it is dedicated—was built by the Trevisan in 968 and rebuilt in its present form in the eighteenth century.

8. CALLE A FIANCO DELLA CHIESA (at the side of the church).

9. (L) PONTE STORTO (crooked).—A diagonal bridge.

10. CALLE CASTAGNA.—A rich cloth merchant of this name was living here in the eighteenth century.

(*a*) (L) *Calle del Pozzo Roverso.*—The well in this court may have belonged to a family called Roversi who lived near here and who owned the court. Or, as is the case at Campo Battagia, the well-head may have been reversed. The former seems the more probable.

11. (R) RUGA GIUFFA.—The word "ruga" signifies a street with shops. The meaning of the word "giuffa" is contested (p. 47).

12. (L) SALIZZADA ZORZI.

(*a*) (R) *Campo di Tagliapietra* (stone-mason).—There were several families of this name in Venice.

(*b*) (L) *Doorway of Palazzo Zorzi*, No. 4930.—This palace, which has its façade on Rio S. Severo, belonged always to the Zorzi. (G B. 1797, Marin Zorzi, an ecclesiastic, the last of this branch.) The palace is included in Coronelli's collection.

13. PONTE S. SEVERO.—Observe (R) the memorial tablet to the famous fourteenth-century historian and traveller, Marin Sanudo Torsello.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Priuli*, No. 4999 (p. 45).

14. (L) FONDAMENTA S. SEVERO.

(*a*) (R) *No.* 5016, Carceri Civili.—These prisons

CASA DELL' ANGELO FROM PONTE DELL' ANGELO

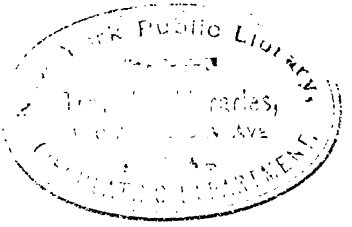
pp. 146, 248

PALAZZO SAGREDO

p. 205

A QUIET CORNER (FONDAMENTA DEL RIMEDIO)

p. 194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are on the site of the ancient church of S. Severo, founded in the ninth century and pulled down in 1829.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Zorzi Bon*, Calle dell' Arco, No. 4907.—This Gothic palace, which bears the arms of the Zorzi in several places, belonged to a branch of the same family as the one next to it (No. 12 (*b*)). In the eighteenth century it was let to the Bon. It is also included in Coronelli's collection.

(*c*) (L) *Ponte Nuovo* (new).

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Grimani*, Ramo Grimani, No. 4858 (p. 124).

15. (R) CALLE LARGA S. LORENZO.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Donà-Ottoboni*.—This palace originally belonged to the Donà, who sold it in 1582 to Troilo and Sertorio Altan, rich cloth merchants. The brothers Altan were shortly afterwards imprisoned for fraud, and the palace was sold to Marco and Antonio Ottoboni. Marco was raised to the patriciate in 1639. (*N.B.*) In 1689 his son Pietro (born 1610) was elected Pope, with the title of Alexander VIII. Cardinal Pietro Ottoboni, great nephew of the Pope, was living here in the early part of the eighteenth century, and the family became extinct at his death in 1740. The palace afterwards became the property of the church of S. Zaccaria. Zuanne Francesco Ottoboni was Grand Chancellor 1559-1575.

(*b*) (L) *Calle della Madonnetta*.—Leads to Palazzo Gabrielli, Ramo della Madonnetta, No. 5152 (see No. 18).

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Dolfin*, No. 5127.—According to Tassini this palace belonged at one time to a branch of the Zen, from whom it passed to a citizen branch of the Dolfin. There is a well-head in the courtyard, supposed to have been found among the ruins of Altino. (p. 344).

A splendid ceiling was sold from here in 1836.

(*d*) (L) *No.* 5123.—This house belonged to the nuns of S. Lorenzo till 1803. In 1808 it was the property of the Commune of Venice, who established a school in it.

N.B.—Continue to the end of the calle to see the

* (*e*) *Church and Monastery of S. Lorenzo.*—Founded 854. The last restoration was carried out, 1592 to 1602, under Abbess Paola Priuli, at a cost of 47,919 ducats. The monastery was suppressed in 1810, and the church reopened in 1817. Many are the stories of the amorous intrigues in which the nuns of this monastery (most of them belonging to the best Venetian families) were concerned in early days. Even in the sixteenth century a writer refers to the vanity of their dress. After describing their bodices of the finest white linen, trimmed, in the case of the professed nuns, with lace three inches deep, and the small veils on their elegantly dressed heads, he concludes by saying that they looked more like nymphs than nuns.

N.B.—Return to

16. (R) CALLE CAPELLO.
17. PONTE CAPELLO.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Capello*, No. 6931.—Was built, or more probably rebuilt, in the early part of the sixteenth century by Vincenzo Capello. The courtyard is said to have been painted after the school of G. Battista Zelotti. There is now a girls' school here. (G. B. 1797, Piero Capello and his son Piero 5° Vincenzo.) Sansovino specially mentions this palace as having cost a very large amount, and as being very magnificent.

18. (L) FONDAMENTA S. GIOVANNI LATERANO.

(*a*) (R) *Site of Church and Convent of S. Giovanni Laterano*, No. 6395.—The convent was founded in 1504, and the oratory, which formerly belonged to the canons of S. Giovanni in Laterano at Rome, was acquired by the nuns in 1519. Both were burned down in 1573, and the abbess perished. In 1599 Ottavia Zorzi got together another fifty nuns, and restored the church and convent, which was enlarged in 1731. In 1810 both church and convent were suppressed, and the buildings, which have been used since for various purposes, are now the seat of the Istituto Paolo Sarpi. If the door is open, look at the cloistered court.

N.B.—The façades of the palaces mentioned in Calle larga S. Lorenzo (No. 15) are seen across the rio. The farthest one is Palazzo Gabrielli (No. 15 (*b*)), with the arms of the family. The Gabrielli were living here in 1714.

19. (R) CALLE S. GIOVANNI LATERANO.

(*a*) *Palazzo Morosini*, No. 6396 (in front, over a private bridge).—This palace was built at the end of the fifteenth century, or the beginning of the sixteenth, probably on the site of an older one. (G. B. 1797: there were two branches of Morosini of S. Gio Laterano, one represented by Nicolò Morosini, and the other by Zaccaria Morosini and his three nephews Ferigo, Francesco and Andrea.)

N.B.—The two principal palaces beyond Palazzo Morosini (R) are Palazzi Muazzo and Bragadin, referred to later on (No. 22 (*d*) and (*g*)).

(*b*) (L) *Calle Tetta*.—Named after a family who lived near (p. 127).

20. (R) PONTE DELL' OSPEDALETTO.

21. CALLE DELL' OSPEDALETTO.—Named after the "ospedaletto" (or small hospital) at the end of the calle (the church is next to No. 6692). This hospital,

Travelling Libraries,

which since 1807 has been an asylum for aged and impotent poor men, was founded in 1527, on the site of the "Bersaglio," or shooting gallery, and the church was built in the following year. The present church, by Baldassare Longhena, was built in 1674. S. Girolamo Miani and S. Ignatius Loyola interested themselves in this establishment.

22. (R) BARBARIA DELLE TOLE.—The meaning of the word "Barbaria" is disputed, but the street takes the name of Tole from its having consisted principally of stores for planks ("tole"). There are still many timber stores here. Venice carried on a trade in timber with Barbary and other places, and laws for regulating the traffic were drawn up in 822 by Doge Giustinian Partecipazio.

(*a*) (L) *Corte della Terrazza.*—Contains the remains of the ancient Palazzo Magno. A well, a staircase and some carved arches are worth seeing, but the court is very dirty.

(*aa*) (R) *Garden of Palazzo Morosini* (No. 19 (*a*)).—Site of a Palazzo Contarini, which was destroyed by fire in the seventeenth century.

(*b*) (R) *Calle 1ma Brusà* (burnt).—So called on account of a great fire that took place in the neighbourhood 1st September, 1683.

(*c*) (R) *Calle 2da Brusà.*—Another great fire, in which many people lost their lives, and which caused damage to the extent of 2,000,000 ducats, broke out here on 1st June, 1686.

(*d*) (R) *Calle Muazzo.*—Leads to No. 6453, Palazzo Muazzo, already seen at No. 19. This palace belonged to the Giustinian, but was hired by the Muazzo in the eighteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Zorzi Muazzo and his sons.) In 1580 Pietro Giustinian, son of Girolamo, who built it, was living here.

(*e*) (L) *Calle delle Moschette.*—There were some

families of this name in Venice. "Moschete" in Venetian means mustachios, and in Italian "moschette" means small muskets.

(*f*) (R) *Calle Bragadin.*

(*g*) (R) *Palazzo Bragadin,* No. 6480 (already seen at No. 19).—This palace is said to have been built by the Bragadin in the fifteenth century. Notice the bas-relief of Daniel among the lions, said to have been brought from the demolished church of S. Daniele, which was founded by the family. Over the great door is a medallion of the famous (*N.B.*) Marcantonio Bragadin, who was flayed alive by the Turks in 1571, and whose skin is preserved in the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo (p. 129). (G. B. 1797, Marcantonio Bragadin and his brother, Senator Costantino Bragadin.)

23. CAMPIELLO S. GIUSTINA, also called Campiello di Barbaria.

(*a*) (R) *Oratorio della B. V. Addolorata* (Our Lady of Sorrows).—This little oratorio was founded in 1829 by a confraternity of the above-mentioned name.

(*b*) (R) *Corte delle due Porte* (two doors).—Is most probably so called, because it gave access to a house in Campo S. Giustina so named.

24. (L) CALLE ZON.

(*a*) (R) *Casa Zon.*—This house, which has its façade in Campo S. Giustina, extends the whole length of the calle. A branch of the Zon inhabited it from the year 1400, when Michele Zon married Lugrezia Dandolo. A branch of the family were admitted to the patriciate in 1651, but became extinct in Zuanne, who died 17th September, 1666. The palace was in the possession of the citizen branch of the family till 1858, when it passed to the Marcello, through marriage. Anzolo Zon was Gran Cancelliere (p. 374) 1717 to 1724.

25. PONTE S. GIUSTINA.

*26. (R) FONDAMENTA AND CAMPO S. GIUSTINA.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Giustina.*—This was one of the churches built by S. Magno in the seventh century. The last restoration took place in the eighteenth century, after the ceiling fell in (5th September, 1774), destroying the organ, the singing gallery, and two altars. The church was closed in 1810, and the campanile pulled down in 1841. In 1844 it was used, with part of the convent, as a military school. The church was visited annually by the doge in state, in commemoration of a victory over the Turks, which was gained on the festival of S. Giustina in 1571.

(*b*) (R) *No.* 2836.—This is also part of Casa Zon, but since the marriage between the Marcello and the Zon it has usually been called Casa Marcello. In former days it was also called Cà Zatta, Cà Cima, and Casa a due Porte, on account of its two doors (No. 23 (*b*)). The bridge leading to it used to be considered before its restoration in 1759 the lightest and most beautiful in Venice.

(*c*) (R) *Church of S. Lorenzo* (No. 15 (*f*)) is seen a little farther down.

(*d*) (R) *Palazzo Gradenigo*, No. 2838.—The present palace was built for the Gradenigo in the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century there was a fine library here collected by Piero Gradenigo, and later on a famous collection of coins and medals put together by Senator Giacomo Gradenigo, and his brother Filippo, Bishop of Ceneda. Giacomo died in 1796 without heirs, and this branch became extinct. In the nineteenth century Archduke Frederick of Austria lived and died here.

27. (R) PONTE DEL FONTEGO.—So called because there was a wharf ("fontego") for flour here.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Morosini*, Salizzada del Fontego,

No. 2845.—A branch of the Morosini, called "Dalla sbarra" on account of a bar in their arms, lived here from the fifteenth century. Marcantonio Morosini in 1499 deposed Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan, and took the city of Cremona, bringing many trophies, which were placed in this palace. He died in 1509, and later on the palace, which was restored in the eighteenth century, passed to a branch of the Querini. (G. B. 1797, Cavaliere Zuanne Querini and his son Benetto.)

28. SALIZZADA DEL FONTEGO.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo da Riva*, No. 2856.—This palace, which formerly belonged to the Valier, was sold, in 1712, in a ruinous state to the brothers da Riva, who rebuilt it. (G. B. 1797, Alvise and Z. Battista da Riva.)

29. (L) SALIZZADA S. GIUSTINA.

(*a*) (R) *Calle Zorzi*.—Leads to No. 2867, Palazzo Magno. The arms of the Magno are over the archway leading to Corte Nuova.

(*b*) (R) *No.* 2920.—Apostolo Zeno (p. 172) was born in this house in 1668.

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Contarini*, No. 2926.—The branch of the Contarini who lived here were called "dalla Porta di ferro" (of the iron door) on account of the iron ornaments with which their principal door was decorated. The arch over the doorway is of the thirteenth century. (*N.B.*) There is a most picturesque court, with a fifteenth-century open-air staircase, well worth seeing. (Ring the bell.) The palace, though frequently restored, bears many traces of its ancient origin. Adjoining it is a garden (No. 2948) which extends to the end of the street. At the angle is a figure of the Madonna and Child (A.D. 1716). Many sumptuous festivals have been celebrated in this palace. The Doges Francesco and Alvise Con-

tarini belonged to this branch of the family, which ceased to exist in 1799, at the death of Nicolò Contarini, who was succeeded by the heirs of his nephew Alvise Tiepolo of S. Aponal (G. C. 177). (G. B. 1797, the above-mentioned Nicolò Contarini, aged eighty-four.)

(*d*) (R) *Calle dei Bombardieri.*—The confraternity of the gunners ("bombardieri") had several houses in this calle. There are still three small figures of their patron saint, S. Barbara, and six small houses numbered I. to VI. The confraternity, which was founded in 1500, had their scuola at S. Maria Formosa (p. 126).

30. (R) SALIZZADA S. FRANCESCO.

(*a*) *Calle Morion.*—This calle, which faces Salizzada S. Giustina, is so called from a druggist's shop at the sign of the helmet ("morion"), which was here in the seventeenth century. The corner house, No. 2951, used to be an asylum for twenty poor women, founded in the fourteenth century. (See inscription.) It is now a night refuge ("asilo notturno"), and was the first established in the city.

31. (L) SALIZZADA DALLE GATTE (see p. 3).

(*a*) (L) *Calle dell' Olio.*—Probably from a depôt of oil in the vicinity. Leads to Palazzo Orio, Ramo Corte della Vida, No. 3022.

32. CAMPO DALLE GATTE.—The beautiful garden of the palace of the Knights of Malta opened into this campo. It is now a market garden.

33. (L) RAMO PONTE DEGLI SCUDI.—This name comes from a citizen family degli Scudi, who purchased several houses here from the noble family Malipiero in 1559. They were still living here in 1630.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo da Mosto*, Nos. 3206, 3207.—This palace, which extends as far as the bridge, bears the arms of the da Mosto. Pietro da Mosto was

CASINO DEGLI SPIRITI

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FRUIT STALL (SALIZZADA S. FRANCESCO)

p. 202

living here in 1661. This branch became extinct at the death of Angelo, son of the above, towards the end of the seventeenth century.

(*b*) (R) *No.* 3208.—This interesting-looking house was bought by Carlo Martinelli in 1753 from the brothers Rizzo. Nicolò Martinelli was living here in 1808. The patrician branch of this family, which lived in the parish of S. Marziale, became extinct in 1772.

34. PONTE DEGLI SCUDI.

(*a*) (R, far side) *Palazzo Pizzamano,* No. 2654.—This Gothic palace belonged originally to the Zen, who in 1661 let it to Zuanne Barozzi. At the end of the seventeenth century it passed to the Pizzamano. In 1712 it was let to Nicolò Foscolo, and in 1740 to Marcantonio Venier. Bianca Marini, widow of Domenico Pizzamano of S. Lio, was living here in 1803.

35. (L) CALLE DEL MANDOLIN.—There was a family of this name living in this parish early in the eighteenth century.

36. CAMPO DO POZZI (two wells).—There used to be two wells in this campo.

37. CALLE MAGNO.—So called after the ancient Palazzo Magno, which stood at the other end of the calle, and was at the beginning of the nineteenth century absorbed in the glass-bead manufactory of Andrea Pitteri. (G. B. 1797, Marco Magno.)

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Manolesso,* No. 2687.—The Manolesso, an ancient family who came from Torcello in the early days of the Republic, lived in this palace. (G. B. 1797, Bernardo Manolesso and his brothers Alessandro and Zuanne.)

(*b*) (R) *Corte dell' Angelo.*—The arms over the arch, the porcupine ("riccio"), are those of the citizen family Rizzo.

(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Bembo,* No. 2963.—This palace is

supposed to have been built by the dalle Boccole, who founded an asylum for the poor just opposite, and who were certainly living in the parish in the fourteenth century. The family became extinct in 1483. In the seventeenth century the palace belonged to a branch of the Contarini, the head of which lived in another palace close by. At the death of Ottaviano Contarini about 1770, his property, including the two palaces, was divided between his two sons and six daughters, and about 1775 the brothers Alvise, Zan Battista and Vincenzo Bembo, the latter of whom had married Laura, fifth daughter of Ottaviano Contarini, came to live here. After the fall of the Republic the palace was purchased by Daniele Barbaro of S. Samuele and his brothers. (G. B. 1797, the brothers Bembo.) (*N.B.*) The courtyard and external staircase are worth seeing. (Ring the bell.)

(*d*) (R) *Corte Celsi.*—The ancient family Celsi had a palace in this courtyard. They became extinct in 1789 through the death of Francesco Maria Celsi. The stones marking the limit of the Pitteri property (see No. 37) can be seen in the pavement.

38. (L) CALLE DONÀ.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Donà*, No. 2716.—This fine palace, which is best seen from the bridge, belonged originally to the Celsi, who owned much property in the neighbourhood; and, in conjunction with the Sagredo, founded the neighbouring church of S. Ternita in the eleventh century. Nicolò Celsi *of S. Ternita* was elected Procuratore of S. Marco in 1268. In the sixteenth century the palace belonged to a branch of the Donà. (G. B. 1797, Senator Girolamo Donà.)

39. PONTE DELLA SCOAZZERA (p. 9).

40. CAMPO A FIANCO DELLA CHIESA (at the side of the church).

41. (R) CAMPO S. TERNITA (Trinità).—The old church of S. Ternita, which stood here, was founded in the eleventh century, and demolished in 1832. The campanile was left standing, and was occupied by a poor family, but on 13th December, 1880, without any warning, it fell down, burying in the ruins a certain Giovanni Baratelli, who was, however, rescued after some trouble. It stood at the far corner of No. 40 (L) on the site of No. 3068.

42. PONTE DEL RIO FONTEGO.—This crosses the same rio that was crossed when leaving Campo S. Giustina (No. 26).

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Sagredo*, No. 3059.—Tassini calls the parish of S. Ternita the cradle of the Sagredo; and although this palace was not built before the end of the fifteenth century, it is probable that they lived either on the same spot, or in the immediate neighbourhood, from remote ages. Doge Nicolò Sagredo (1674-1676) belonged to this family, as also S. Gerardo Sagredo, martyred at Buda in 1047. There was a noted fifteenth-century well-head here, which has lately been sold. (G. B. 1797, Girardo Sagredo.)

43. (R) FONDAMENTA DEL CRISTO.—There was most probably a crucifix here.

44. (L) CAMPO DELLA CELESTIA.—The church of S. Maria Celeste, which once stood in this campo, was built in 1199, and the convent added in 1237. The site of the convent is now occupied by the "Scuola degli allievi machinisti," and that of the church, which was just beyond, is now within the walls of the Arsenal. The convent being so near to the powder magazines, was always a source of anxiety to the authorities, who in 1557 caused the height of the building to be reduced to twenty-four feet, and the kitchen

and all the chimneys to be removed to the side of the canal. The nuns of this convent are said at one time to have been very gay, and Sanudo records that in 1509 they danced all night with certain young patricians to the sound of pipes and trumpets, etc. (*N.B.*) Doge Lorenzo Celsi and the famous Captain Carlo Zen were buried in the church, which contained some very valuable pictures.

45. (L) CALLE DEL CIMETERO (cemetery).—At one time most of the churches had their own cemeteries. In 1808 by order of Napoleon I. these were closed, and the bodies taken for burial to the island of S. Cristoforo, where the cemetery now is. At No. 2740 is the garden door of Palazzo Sagredo, with the arms of the family.

(*a*) (R) *Calle del Sagredo.*—At the corner is a little church served by Franciscan nuns. The two large houses on the left of the calle belonged to the Sagredo.

(*b*) (L) *Corte da Ponte.*—In 1713 there were ten small houses here, belonging to Zuanne da Ponte, which were devoted to the use of ten poor families.

46. CAMPO DELLA CONFRATERNITÀ.—The building immediately on the right as one enters the campo is the Scuola di S. Pasquale Baylon, founded in 1603 by the confraternity of the Sacred Stigmata.

(*a*) (L) *Convent of the Franciscan Nuns* (Third Order).—This convent was founded in 1471, and the nuns occupied themselves in educating poor girls. It was closed in 1810, and purchased in 1838 by the Franciscan fathers, who joined it to the Nunziatura, where they were then living, by an arcade, which still exists. The building is now used, partly for lodgings and partly for the offices of the Military Tribunal.

(*b*) *Palazzo della Nunziatura*, No. 2785.—This palace, which faces you, was built in 1525 by

Doge Andrea Gritti, who left it to the Contarini and Morosini. The Republic bought it from them for 25,000 ducats, and presented it to the Pope for his ambassadors ("nunzii"). In the nineteenth century Pope Gregory XVI. gave it to the Franciscan monks, but in 1866 it was taken by the State for military purposes, and the Franciscans returned to their original convent.

*47. (R) CAMPO DELLA CHIESA.

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Francesco della Vigna.*—When Marco, son of Doge Pietro Ziani, left this property to the Franciscans in the thirteenth century, it consisted of a vineyard with a little church dedicated to S. Mark; there was a tradition that, when the saint was on his way from Aquileia to Rome, he stopped at this spot, and was visited by an angel who said, "Pax tibi, Marce Evangelista meus" (a sentence to be seen now all over Venice). As this little church was known as S. Marco della Vigna, so the larger church of S. Francesco, built in the fourteenth century, was also called della Vigna. The church was rebuilt in 1534-1582, the façade by Andrea Palladio, and the interior by Jacopo Sansovino; and the convent, which is just beyond, restored. There are four doges buried in the church. (*N.B.*) The cloisters are worth seeing. (Ring the bell at the convent.) The campanile was struck by lightning in 1758.

N.B.—Turn (L).

(*a*) (L) *Calle dell' Annunziata.*—Corrupted from della Nunziatura.

(*b*) (L) *Calle della Pietà.*—Here was an asylum for foundlings, established in 1346 by Fra Pieruzzo d' Assisi. It was called "della Pietà," because Fra Pieruzzo, when he went out to collect alms, used to call out "Pietà, pietà!" In the sixteenth

century this institution was joined to the one on the Riva degli Schiavoni (p. 26) which now bears the same name.

48. (L) CALLE DEL TE DEUM.—Dr. Tassini, on the authority of Berlan, says that Doge Marcantonio Giustinian was called the Prince of Te Deums, on account of his fondness for ordering them to be sung; and that as he was buried in this church he may possibly have held property here, and so have given the name to the calle. The name may also be derived from the singing of a "Te Deum" round the church on the occasion of the annual visit of the doges.

49. CAMPO S. GIUSTINA.

N.B.—Round the church to

50. (L) PONTE S. GIUSTINA.

51. CALLE ZON.

52. CAMPIELLO S. GIUSTINA.

N.B.—Cross diagonally to

53. CALLE DELLE CAPPUCINE.—There was a convent of Capuchin nuns attached to the neighbouring church of S. Maria del Pianto.

54. (L) FONDAMENTE NUOVE.—These fondamente (p. 9) were first built of stone in 1589. This part of the town was supposed to be very healthy and free from pestilence, and at one time was much frequented; now it is one of the most deserted parts of the city. On the right, across the lagoon, is seen the cemetery, on the islands of S. Cristoforo and S. Michele, and just beyond is the island of Murano.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Maria del Pianto.*—This church was built in 1647, and the convent in 1658. Both were suppressed in 1810, but purchased from the Government in 1814 for private schools. The church was reopened in 1851.

(*b*) (L) *Calle della Gorna.*—So called from a gutter ("gorna") that used to carry off the water just here.

(*c*) (L) *Calle del Caffettier* (coffee-house keeper).

*55. PONTE DEI MENDICANTI.—This bridge was formerly called Ponte dei Meloni (melons). On the left is the Fondamenta dei Mendicanti, with the church of S. Lazzaro and the general hospital.

N.B.—To return home, take the Fondamenta dei Mendicanti to Campo SS. Giovanni e Paolo, then see p. 341. If preferred, a gondola can always be found near the bridge.

(*a*) (L, far side) *Casa Berlendis.*—This large house belonged in 1661 to D. Bernadin Scarpazza, who sold it in 1679 to Piero Berlendis and his brothers. The Berlendis were originally rich silk merchants, and afterwards bankers, or stock-brokers. Another Piero was a doctor, and governor of the asylum of the Pietà (p. 26). In 1690 the Berlendis sold half of the house to Francesco Maria Maratti, and it remained the joint property of the two families till the nineteenth century. There was also a patrician family Berlendis, who became extinct in 1780.

(*b*) L) *Ramo Calle larga.*

(*c*) (L) *Corte Semenzi.*—This court, and the ramo just passed, both lead to Palazzo Semenzi, only a narrow portion of which comes to the fondamente. Tommaso Premuda in 1685 was adopted by a rich corn merchant Zan Battista Semenzi, and having taken the name of Semenzi he, on the payment of the usual 100,000 ducats, obtained nobility for himself and his family. At the beginning of the eighteenth century he bought some property here belonging to the Mosca, and built this fine palace. (G. B. 1797, Zan Battista 3° Semenzi and his son.) Just beyond the Corte Semenzi is the site of the theatre, built by the Grimani in 1639, now a private house.

56. PONTE DELLA PANADA (p. 132).—The façade of

Palazzo Semenzi is seen from here (L); and on the right of the rio is

(*a*) *Palazzo Corniani Algarotti*, Calle Stella, No. 5356.—In 1722 this palace belonged to Conte Francesco Algarotti, a very learned man and a great collector of pictures. Later on the palace was inherited by Conte Marcantonio Corniani, who had there also a fine collection of prints and pictures and a mineralogical museum. During the first part of the nineteenth century the public were admitted to see the collection belonging to Signor Bernardino Corniani, Director of the Accademia delle Belle Arti, whose studio in Campiello della Cason, where he restored old pictures, and where the "Deposition of Christ" by Perugino was to be seen, was also much frequented.

(*b*) (L) *Calle Ruzzini.*—A branch of this well-known family lived here in the seventeenth century.

(*c*) (L) *Calle dei Buranelli.*—This is near the old traghetto for Burano (now a steamer station), and was frequented by the Buranese. The women held a market for their goods here.

N.B.—To see *Titian's house*, Campo Tiziano, No. 5182. (L) Calle dei Buranelli, (1st R) Calle larga dei Botteri (no name at turning), (1st L) Calle dei Cordoni, (1st R) Ramo del Cristo, Corte della Carità, (R) Calle and Corte Tiziano. Return the same way. When Titian lived here there was nothing but his garden between the house and the lagoon (hence the beautiful view always mentioned); now it is a labyrinth of slums, and hardly worth a visit.

(*d*) (L) *Calle Columbina.*—A family of this name lived here in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

(*e*) (L) *Calle delle tre Croci* (three crosses).—This

calle is said to have been so called because three streets cross here.

57. PONTE DONÀ.—The rio crossed by this bridge is called Rio dei Gesuiti, farther up Rio SS. Apostoli and then Rio S. Canciano. It conducts to the ancient traghetto for Murano, mentioned at p. 154.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Donà dalle Rose*, Fondamente Nuove, No. 5038 (1st palace (L) looking from the bridge).—The first stone of this palace was laid in 1610 by Doge Leonardo Donà. The building, which is said to have been designed by Paolo Sarpi, would have turned out much better had it not been for the interference of the doge's brother Nicolò. It is said that the doge's death was caused by an apoplectic fit brought on by rage, during one of the frequent altercations with his brother. (G. B. 1797, Senator Carlo Antonio Donà and his brothers Lunardo and Bortolo.) A branch of the family still occupies the palace.

(*b*) *Casino degli Spiriti.*—At the end of the fondamenta, across the water, is seen an isolated house generally known as the Casa, or Casino degli Spiriti (house of the spirits). This house, which stands at the end of the garden of the Contarini del Zaffo, was built by them about the middle of the sixteenth century, and internally has the appearance of having been built for *fêtes* and receptions, etc. After being inhabited, partly by the steward and partly by the gardener, it was, about the middle of the seventeenth century, let to some wood merchants, and it appears to have been so occupied till the nineteenth century. (The wood sheds have only lately been removed by the present owner of the Palazzo Contarini, who uses the large room as a studio.) There is a most extraordinary echo in the house and garden. With certain winds, voices are carried from the Fonda-

mente Nuove (a good distance off) in such a supernatural manner, that Dr. Tassini suggests that it was on this account that the house was called "degli Spiriti". There are, however, so many theories and legends to account for this name, that it is difficult to give credence to any particular one.

58. 1st (L) SALIZZADA DEI SPECCHIERI.—The oratory of the looking-glass makers ("specchieri") (p. 144) was here.

59. CAMPO DEI GESUITI.

(*a*) *Church of the Gesuiti.*—The first church and convent were founded in the twelfth century. The former occupants, the Crociferi, having been twice expelled and the property confiscated, it was purchased from the Government in 1657 by the Jesuits, who rebuilt the church, the interior being by Domenico Rossi, and the façade by Giambattista Fattoretto. The convent, No. 4879 (which was at the other side of the campo), was suppressed in 1773, and was in 1807 turned into a barrack, which has just been rebuilt. The Jesuits returned in 1844, and adapted the buildings at the entrance of the salizzada for their convent.

(*b*) (R) *Scuola dei Botteri.*—Opposite the façade of the church stood the Scuola dei Botteri (cask-makers). The building was demolished in 1847, but a most interesting tablet commemorative of its restoration was replaced in the wall. Some new houses have just been built on this site, and the tablet is now on No. 4902, a house which stands between Calle della Scuola dei Botteri and Calle dei Crociferi.

(*c*) (L) *Scuola dei Passamaneri* (makers of fringe and gold lace).—This is the first building beyond the church.

(*d*) (L) *Scuola dei Sarti* (tailors).—There is no door to this building, which is next to the above; but over each window is carved a pair of scissors.

(*e*) (L) *Scuola della Concezione di Maria Vergine*, No. 4878.—There is still a small image of the Madonna over the door, with the date 1608.

(*f*) (L) *Scuola dei Tessitori di Panni di Seta* (silk-weavers).—There is an inscription over the door, which records that this scuola, dedicated to S. Christopher, was restored in 1704.

(*g*) (R) *Ospedale and Oratorio dei Crociferi.*—This hospital and oratorio were founded in the thirteenth century by the Crociferi (cross-bearers), who were so called because one of the founders of the order was with S. Helena when she found the true cross. A tablet over the door of the oratory (now called Cappella Zen) records that Doges Renier Zeno and Pasquale Cicogna were among its benefactors, and that Palma Giovane decorated it with pictures. In 1844 the establishment was handed over to the confraternity of SS. Filippo e Luigi, who rededicated the oratorio to their patron saints.

(*h*) (R) *Fondamenta Zen*
60. PONTE DEI GESUITI
61. SALIZZADA SERIMAN
(*a*) (L) *Calle dei Volti*
(*b*) (L) *Calle Venier*
(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Seriman*
(*d*) (R) *Fondamenta dei Sartori*
62. PONTE DEI SARTORI
63. SALIZZADA DEL SPEZIER
64. RIO TERRA SS. APOSTOLI, (Rio Terra)

Walk V., (pp. 156 to 158).

65. (R) RIO TERRA DEI FRANCESCHI.—There were several families of this name in Venice. The one living here in the sixteenth century had a tomb in the church

of SS. Apostoli. An Andrea Franceschi was Grand Chancellor 1529-1551.

65A. (L) SALIZZADA DEL PISTOR (breadseller).—Notice No. 4557, with beautiful terracotta window-frames, and Pisani (?) arms.

(*a*) *Calle larga dei Proverbi.*—There was a house in this calle, with two proverbs inscribed on the lower balcony. When it was rebuilt in 1840 the proverbs were removed.

66. CAMPO SS. APOSTOLI.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Corner*, No. 4438.—This palace bears the arms of the Corner, with the date 1522. Piero Francesco Corner and his brother Zorzi were living here in 1767, but left in the following year. The palace was famous for its external frescoes, the work of Camillo Ballini (see p. 113).

(*b*) (L) *Church of SS. Apostoli* (p. 113).

N.B.—From No. 67 (*Ponte SS. Apostoli*) to No. 74 (*c*) (*Sottoportico e Corte Sernagiotto*) follow Walk IIIA, No. 91 to No. 98 (*d*) (p. 113).

75. (L) CALLE DELL' UFFIZIO DELLA SETA.

(*a*) (R) *Calle del Cagnoletto.*—This calle, which is named after a family, leads to No. 5807, Palazzo Coreggio, No. 5814, Casa Amadi, and No. 5826, Palazzo Morosini (see Ponte del' Olio, p. 115).

(*b*) *Uffizio della Seta*, No. 5864.—The workers in silk and the silk merchants were allowed to have their own court, which was held either here or in a building belonging to them at Rialto. Over the door will be seen "PROVISORES SIRICI," with the arms of the members.

76. (R) SOTTOPORTICO E CORTE DEL MILIONE.—Called also Sabbionera, from the Sabbioneri, or sand merchants, who were in the neighbourhood (p. 47). Here in the second court was the house of Marco Polo, the great traveller (1271-1295), who was called Milione, on account of the wonderful stories he told of

the riches he had seen, and of the wealth he had collected. The palace was burned down in 1597, and does not appear to have been rebuilt. There are some remains of the old house including a doorway in the Arabian style.

N.B.—If the iron gate is open go through to Calle del Teatro. If not, return to the entrance of the first court, and turning to the right you will immediately see

77. (R) CALLE DEL TEATRO.

(*a*) (R) and (L) *Teatro Malibran*, No. 5868.—In 1678 the site of the house of Marco Polo was bought by Giovanni Carlo Grimani, who built a theatre on it. The theatre was originally called Teatro di S. Giovanni Grisostomo, but after it was rebuilt in 1834 the name was changed to Teatro Malibran, because the famous singer of that name gave two performances for the benefit of the proprietors. The theatre was modernised in 1886. There are two tablets—one in Calle della Chiesa, and the other near the Ponte del Teatro—recording the fact that the theatre was built on the site of the house of Marco Polo.

78. (R) PONTE DEL TEATRO.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Bragadin-Carabba*, Ramo Brandolin, No. 6048.—This palace belonged to the Bragadin as early as the fourteenth century. In the sixteenth century they rebuilt it from designs by Sammicheli, and in 1767 after the death of Matteo it passed to another branch of the family, who do not appear to have occupied it. In 1807 they sold it to Servadio Carabba, from whom it passed to the Papadopoli who restored it. The lower floor is used as a depôt for beer. The arms of the Bragadin are still on the façade.

79. (L) CALLE SCALETTA.—So called after a family.

80. CAMPO S. MARINA (p. 150.)

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Dolfin*, No. 6073 (p. 151).
(*b*) (R) *Calle larga.*

81. CALLE MARCELLO E PINDEMONTE.

82. PONTE MARCELLO E PINDEMONTE.
(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Papadopoli*, No. 6108 (p. 150).

83. (R) CALLE DEL DOSE.—So called after Doge Nicolò Marcello (1473-1474), who was born in the above-mentioned palace. The Japanese Consulate is in this calle.

84. (L) FONDAMENTA DEL DOSE.

85. (R) PONTE DEL PARADISO.—Opinions differ very much as to the origin of the name of this bridge. In the thirteenth century the whole quarter was called El Paradiso, and Dr. Tassini inclines to the opinion given by Dezan and other authors, that it was so called on account of the splendid way in which it was decorated and illuminated on the principal festivals of the church, and especially on Good Friday. (There was a noble family called Paradiso, which, however, became extinct at a very early date.)

N.B.—The arch, which connects the houses on the other side of the bridge, is supposed to have been built to connect the property of the Foscari and Mocenigo, after a marriage between the two families in 1491. Some authors, however, attribute it to the fourteenth century. It has the arms of the Foscari twice on one side, and those of the Foscari and Mocenigo on the other.

86. CALLE DEL PARADISO.—From an inscription on the arch at the other end of the calle it would appear that these houses were commenced in 1407, by the steward of the Abbey of S. Maria della Pomposa, near Comacchio. Later on they passed to the Foscari, and in 1537 Alvise Mocenigo notifies among other property received from the Foscari "26 houses in the parish of S. Maria Formosa in a place called *El Paradiso*".

87. (L) SALIZZADA S. LIO.

(*a*) (R) *Calle S. Antonio.*

(*b*) (R) *Calle Musatto o Tasca.*—Leads to No. 5042, Palazzo Papafava Tasca, which was at one time rented by a family called Musatto.

(*c*) (L) *Sottoportico e Corte Venier.*

(*d*) (L) *Calle del Mondo nuovo* (p. 119).

88. (R) CALLE DELLE BANDE.—So called from the Ponte delle Bande, which was one of the first bridges to have parapets ("bande").

89. (L) CASSELLARIA, at No. 5349 (no name visible).—This was the quarter of the casemakers, who also made all kinds of wooden articles, and carried on a great trade with the Levant. It was the casemakers from this part who were instrumental in rescuing the newly married couples, who were abducted from S. Pietro in Castello, in the tenth century, and whose marriage chests they had probably made. Nearly at the end of the Cassellaria is

(L) *Sottoportico e Corte del Fruttarol*, where the fruit-sellers had their scuola and oratory. They were under the protection of S. Jehosophat (Giosafat) and there is still a large I. O. with a crown over it at the entrance.

90. (R) CALLE DELLA CASSELLARIA.—This calle consisted of houses for the poorer members of the fruit-sellers' guild, and several of the houses have still a medallion with a small bunch of fruit on it.

91. (L) CALLE AL PONTE DELL' ANGELO.—At the farther corner, just by the bridge, is Palazzo Zorzi. Some of the Zorzi of S. Ternita were living here in the later years of the Republic. (G. B. 1797, Zanantonio and Anzolo Maria Zorzi.)

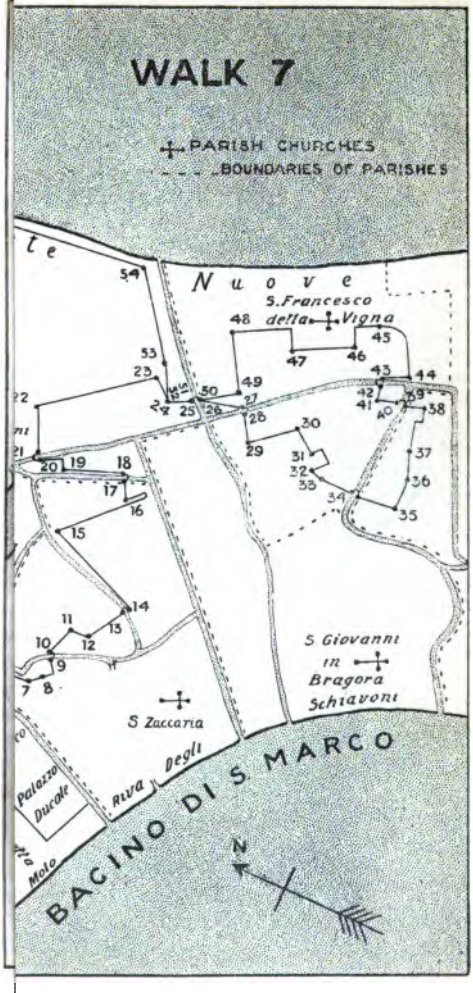
92. PONTE DELL' ANGELO.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Quartieri*, Corte Quartieri, No. 430.—An interesting Gothic palace beyond the rio, at the side of the bridge. There are records

of the citizen family Quartieri from the fourteenth century.

(*b*) (L) *Casa dell' Angelo*
93. CALLE AL PONTE DELL' ANGELO (continued)
(*a*) (L) *Calle del Rimedio*
94. (R) CALLE LARGA S. MARCO
95. (L) MERCERIA DELL' OROLOGIO
96. PIAZZA DI S. MARCO.

pp. 144 and 145.


WALK 7
PARISH CHURCHES
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
Nuove
S. Francesco della Vigna
S Giovanni in Bragora Schiavoni
S Zaccaria
Palazzo Ducale
Riva Degli
Molo
BACINO DI S MARCO
N

CHAPTER XIII

WALK VIII

WALK VIII.—S. Geremia, Cannaregio, Ghetto, S. Alvise, Fondamenta Ormesini, S. Felice, Riva del Carbon, S. Luca, Campo S. Angelo, S. Fantino, Piazza di S. Marco.

N.B.—Take the steamer to S. Geremia.

1. FONDAMENTA LABIA.—On the opposite side of the canal (Cannaregio) is seen Palazzo Emo (with the "pali" or posts). Lunardo Emo was living here in 1537. Next to it is Palazzo Manzoni.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Geremia.*—This church was founded in the eleventh century, and rebuilt in 1753, after designs by Carlo Corbellini. The façade was built in 1871. (G. C. 124.)

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Labia*, No. 329.—This palace is said to have been built in the latter part of the seventeenth century by Zanfrancesco Labia, who was admitted to the patriciate in 1646. The architects were Andrea Cominelli (who built the façade on this side) and Alessandro Tremignan. The palace is mentioned by Martinioni (1663) as belonging to the Labia. Tradition says that on one occasion after a great feast in this palace the owner threw the golden dishes, etc., into the canal, exclaiming: "Le abia, o non le abia, sarò sempre Labia" ("Whether I have them, or whether I have them not, I shall still be Labia"). It is, however, generally believed that, if this ever

happened, there was a net drawn across the canal to rescue the precious goods. The frescoes by Tiepolo are worth seeing, and can be visited daily, from 9 A.M. (G. B. 1797, Senators Anzolo Maria, Zuanne and Zanfrancesco Labia.) (G. C. 123.)

(*bb*) (L) *Palazzo Zatta*, No. 330.

(*c*) (R) *Ponte Cannaregio* (p. 103).

(*d*) (L) *Salizzada S. Geremia.*—Leads to the railway station.

2. FONDAMENTA SAVORGNAN.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Manfrin*, No. 342.—Was founded by the Priuli in 1520. The inscription has been removed, but the arms and date remain at the side. It was rebuilt about 1750, after which it passed by marriage to the Venier. In 1787 it was purchased by Conte Girolamo Manfrin, a very rich man, who since 1777 had held the tobacco monopoly in Venice. In 1849, through marriage with a descendant of Conte Manfrin, it passed to the Sardagna. There was a famous gallery of pictures in this palace. In 1745 Robert Holderness, Envoy Extraordinary from England, lived here with his family.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Savorgnan*, No. 349.—Was built by the architect Giuseppe Sardi in 1699, and the wings were added in 1765. Federigo Savorgnan was admitted to the patriciate in 1385. Zanotto says he was the first foreigner who received that distinction. One of the Savorgnan at the time of the league of Cambray resisted the whole army of Maximilian, in his castle of Osopo, for forty-five days. The palace, which was always famous for its beautiful garden, was sold in 1826 to Barone Francesco Galvagna, and in 1859 it belonged to the Duke of Modena, and was known as Palazzo Modena. (G. B. 1797, Senators Marcantonio and Girolamo Savorgnan.)

(*c*) (L) *Calle del Riello.*—There was a small rio here, now filled up.

3. FONDAMENTA S. GIOBBE (S. Job).—Name changes at No. 460.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Testa*, No. 468.—Belonged to the citizen family Testa, who had a chapel in the church of S. Giobbe. It had a beautiful garden, mentioned by Sansovino (1581) as "the noble garden of Francesco Testa."

(*b*) (L) *Calle due Corti.*

(*c*) (L) *Calle Colombina.*—A family of this name were living here in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

(*d*) (L) *Calle Cendon.*

(*e*) (L) *Palazzo Cendon*, No. 534.—A small fifteenth-century palace, which belonged to the rich mercantile family Cendon. Under the balcony is a coat of arms, and an inscription, which infers that the family came from Rome, Parma and Padua. They had a chapel in the church of S. Giobbe. The palace is mentioned by Sanudo in his diary (August, 1501). The family, though not noble, intermarried with several noble families, and had large possessions in this neighbourhood.

(*f*) (L) *Calle Busello.*—The house at the corner, adjoining Palazzo Cendon, belonged towards the end of the sixteenth century to Piero Bosello, or Busello, a rich merchant of drugs and sugar. His garden was famous, and is specially mentioned by Sansovino.

(*g*) (L) *Rio Terra della Crea.*—Clay for making bricks (Ven. "crea") used to be deposited here.

(*h*) (L) *Calle Ospizio Contarini*, Nos. 581-613.—In 1378 Zuanne Contarini, patrician and priest, founded an asylum for the poor of the parish of S. Geremia. Attached to this was a little oratory,

which in the middle of the fifteenth century was incorporated in the church of S. Giobbe.

(*i*) (L) *Oratory of the B. V. Maria.*—This oratory was founded in 1512 by the governors of the asylum to replace the one incorporated in the church of S. Giobbe. The monks at S. Giobbe were much annoyed by the bell of this new orratoy, and one night, about three years after it was built, about twenty of them left the convent, and razed the little campanile to the ground. For this they were called before the Council, and, after having been severely rebuked, were ordered to rebuild it at their own expense.

(*j*) (L) *Campo S. Giobbe.*—There were several scuole in this campo, now either demolished, or turned into private habitations. At the entrance (R) S. Bernardino, established 1471. (L) Madonna della Pietà, with a sculpture representing the Madonna, established 1586. Beyond the church (R) that of the boatmen of the traghetto to Mestre and Marghera. Near this that of the furriers, etc.

(*k*) (L) *The Church and Convent of S. Giobbe.*—Were commenced about 1451, and completed 1493. Doge Cristoforo Moro (1462-1471), who was a great friend of S. Bernardino of Siena, was a warm supporter of this church, and is buried in a chapel built by himself in honour of the saint. The convent was suppressed at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and its site, and that of the vineyard belonging to it, was appropriated for the Botanical Gardens, which were commenced in 1812, and closed shortly after 1870. The church, which contains lovely carvings by Pietro Lombardo, was restored in 1859.

N.B.—Beyond the bridge is the sixteenth-century palace of the Amadi with their arms (No. 655), and at Nos. 685-688 stood one of the finest

palaces in Venice, now almost entirely demolished. It belonged originally to the citizen family Gonella, and was bought in 1572 by the patrician Silvestro Valier. Doges Bertucci and Silvestro Valier were born here. Sansovino says that the grand hall was one of the largest in the city, and Martinioni praises the garden. The palace passed from the Valier to the Laghi, and back to the Valier through the marriage of Valerio Valier with Teresa Laghi. The Valier lived here till about 1791, when they removed to S. Maria Formosa, and shortly afterwards this palace, which had suffered much from a fire in 1756, was demolished. There are several engravings of the palace extant, including one by Coronelli.

4. (R) PONTE DI TRE ARCHI (three arches). — This bridge was built in its present form in 1688 by Andrea Tirali, and restored in 1794.

(*a*) (L, far side) *Church and Ospizio dei Penitenti.*—This establishment for fallen women was first instituted in 1703, through the exertions of Maria Elisabetta Rossi, in the parish of SS. Giovanni e Paolo. In 1705 it was moved to a larger house, facing S. Giobbe; and in 1725 the present house was purchased. Shortly afterwards the church was built, and consecrated in 1763 (see p. 177).

5. (R) FONDAMENTA CANNAREGIO.—Here was the traghetto for Mestre.

(*a*) (L) *Sottoportico del Barbier.*—The barber's shop has only been closed a few years.

(*b*) (L) *Sottoportico del Cristo.*

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Surian*, No. 968.—Was built by the Surian—probably from designs by Giuseppe Sardi—towards the end of the seventeenth century. Later on it passed to the patrician family Bellotto (M. C. 1685). In 1801 a perpetual lease was given to the Deputazione degli Oggetti

Militari. Francesco Bellotto died in March, 1743, and the palace was inherited by his daughter Maria, wife of Lunardo Grimani of S. Girolamo (p. 226). In 1743 the French ambassador Montaigu resided here, one of his secretaries at that time being (*N.B.*) Jean Jacques Rousseau. Tassini says that it was occupied for several years by English ambassadors. Engravings of the palace are given by Coronelli and Gherro. The garden is mentioned by Martinioni.

(*d*) (L) *Calle della Madonna.*—The confraternities of S. Maria della Misericordia and S. Maria della Carità possessed houses here.

(*e*) (L) *Calle e Sottoportico Scuro* (dark).—There was a theatre here in the latter part of the seventeenth century, erected by Marco Morosini, who wrote the words of the first opera, performed there in 1679.

(*f*) (L) *Sottoportico e Corte Vitelli.*—The wholesale sellers of calves ("vitelli") and veal had their establishments here.

(*g*) (L) *Calle delle Chioverette.*—The "chiovere" (dim. "chioverette") were open spaces for drying dyed cloths, etc.

(*h*) (L) *Palazzo Nani,* No. 1105.—Sansovino specially mentions this palace, saying that it was adorned with fine pictures and stuccoes by Alessandro Vittoria, and that then (1581) it belonged to Paolo Nani, Procuratore di S. Marco. The Nani continued to occupy the palace till after the fall of the Republic. In 1859 it was occupied by Austrian troops, and it is now a girls' school. There is a joint monument in S. Giobbe to Paolo (died 1608), Agostino (died 1627) and Ermalao (died 1633), all of whom lived here. (G. B. 1797, Senator Filippo Nani and his son Agostin.)

6. (L) GHETTO VECCHIO.—The Ghetto—formerly Getto, from "gettare" to cast—was, till the beginning of the sixteenth century, the place where the shot and shell were cast. By decree of 29th March, 1517, it was appointed as a habitation for the Venetian Jews. According to Zanotto (*Tavola Cronologica*) the Jews were first allowed to come to Venice in 1373, on five years' trial, and they probably lived at the Giudecca. A large number came from Spain and Portugal in 1492 and 1496, and from time to time others from Germany and other countries. The word "Ghetto" has since become the accepted title for the Jews' quarter throughout Italy.

(*a*) (L) *Sottoportico Moncato* (*? Mocato*).—A family called Mocato were living here in the eighteenth century.

7. CAMPIELLO DELLE SCUOLE.—The Spanish, Levantine and German, and two other synagogues are here. The former (L) was built by Baldassare Longhena.

(*a*) (L) *Corte Scala Matta.*—The derivation of this name is obscure.

(*b*) (L) *Calle Baruch.*—A family of this name lived here in the eighteenth century.

8. PONTE DI GHETTO VECCHIO.

9. GHETTO NUOVO.—The so-called new Ghetto was the place where all the rubbish was thrown when the old Ghetto was used as a foundry. Beyond is the Ghetto nuovissimo (newest), which was added in the seventeenth century.

N.B.—Cross diagonally to

10. PONTE GHETTO NUOVO.

11. (L) FONDAMENTA ORMESINI.—Near here were makers of "ormesin," which, according to Tassini, was a sort of cloth, which, originally introduced from Ormus in Asia, was afterwards made in Venice and Florence. "Ormesin," however, in the Venetian dialect means ermine, which was much used in Venice to decorate the robes of the patricians.

(*a*) (R) *Calle Turlona* (see later).

12. PONTE TORRETTA.—There must have been a small tower ("torretta") near here.

(*a*) (L) *Ponte S. Girolamo.*

13. FONDAMENTA DELLE CAPPUCINE.

(*a*) (R) *Calle dello Squero.*

(*b*) (R) *Calle Contarina.*

(*c*) (R) *Calle Rizzo.*—From a house described as opposite to the church of S. Girolamo (possibly No. 3044), which belonged to a branch of the citizen family Rizzo—who owned the palace at S. Tomà, where Carlo Goldoni was afterwards born—from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. In 1731 Duca Annibale Moles was living here.

(*d*) (R) *Sottoportico Calle nuova.*

(*e*) (R) *Palazzo Grimani,* No. 3024.—A branch of the Grimani were living in this palace in the seventeenth century, and it is illustrated by Coronelli as Palazzo Grimani. (G. B. 1797, Antonio Grimani and his nephew Vicenzo.)

(*f*) (R) *Church and Convent delle Cappucine.*—The convent was founded in 1612 and the church in 1614. The convent was suppressed in 1818, and turned into an asylum for maniacs; but in 1827 both the church and convent were restored to the Capuchin nuns.

14. (L) PONTE DELLE CAPPUCINE.—On the right (near side), is seen the large palace built in the fourteenth or fifteenth century by Leonardo Moro. In the sixteenth century it had four towers. Sansovino (1581) mentions it, and praises the garden. The Istituto Coletti now has its quarters here (No. 3000).

(*a*) (R, far side) *Chiovere di S. Girolamo.*—These chiovere, which were drying grounds for dyed cloths, belonged formerly to the convent of S. Girolamo.

15. (L) FONDAMENTA S. GIROLAMO.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Corner*, No. 2967.—This palace, which stands opposite to the bridge, belonged to the patrician family Donini. In 1666 Zuanne Donini sold it to Marco and Tommaso Corner. In the latter half of the eighteenth century it was bought by Stefano Nardi, whose family were still living here in 1808. There was a large garden. The fondamenta just here used to be called Fondamenta Corner.

(*b*) (R) *Church and Convent of S. Girolamo.*—Founded in 1375 by some Augustinian nuns from Treviso; the convent was twice burned and rebuilt. It was suppressed in the nineteenth century, and with the church adopted for secular use. It is now a factory, and till 1904 the campanile was still standing, with a chimney through the middle of it. There were some good pictures in the church and in the little oratory (now destroyed) behind it.

(*c*) (R) *Calle del Batello.*—Leads to the rio of the same name; so called from a boat which served as a bridge.

16. (L) PONTE S. GIROLAMO.

17. (R) FONDAMENTA ORMESINI.

18. (L) CALLE TURLONA.—The citizen family Turloni possessed twenty-four houses here. After the exile of Giacomo Turloni in 1599, and the confiscation of his goods, these houses were bought by Polo Antonio Labia, who rebuilt them in 1603.

19. PONTE TURLONA.

(*a*) (R) *Fondamenta Carnace.*—No. 2858 is Palazzo Carnace, so called because it was inhabited in the early part of the eighteenth century by a family of that name. It was, however, one of the Turloni houses, and still belonged to the Labia. It was probably in this house that in 1746 the Labia gave several performances of operas, with

wooden figures, and singers of the first order, behind the scene.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Michiel*, Fondamenta della Sensa, No. 3218 (seen from the bridge).—This palace, which was built early in the sixteenth century, is mentioned by Sansovino (1581) as the most noble in the neighbourhood. Boschini also mentions the exterior frescoes, both on the façade and at the entrance to the garden at the back. Arnold Ferrier, French ambassador to the Republic, lived here in the latter half of the sixteenth century; and when, in 1574, Henry III. King of France was in Venice, he dined with him here, after hearing Mass at the neighbouring church of S. Alvise. The palace is now occupied by the Società Veneziana per l'industrie delle Conterie (glass beads, etc.), and the façade is covered with modern mosaic.

(*c*) *Casa Dardano*, No. 3235.—The home of a very famous citizen, Luigi Dardano, who was elected Grand Chancellor in 1510 when in his eighty-second year. He died the year after, without having been able to assume his duties. The house was restored in 1843.

N.B.—The two following are also seen on the Fondamenta della Sensa (from the bridge):—

(*d*) *Palazzo Cassetti*, No. 3240.

(*e*) *Palazzo Rubini*, No. 3243.—The Rubini, who were raised to the patriciate in 1645, were rich merchants from Bergamo. At the death of Antonio Rubini in 1756, the property passed to his daughter Catterina, wife of Zuanne Bragadin of S. Cassiano (p 92).

20. (L) CALLE DEI RIFORMATI.—Named after the Franciscan monks called Riformati, who occupied the neighbouring convent of S. Bonaventura.

21. PONTE S. BONAVENTURA.

(*a*) (L) *Church and Convent S. Bonaventura.*—Founded in 1620 by the Riformati. Closed in 1810. In 1859 the church and convent were bought by the Contessa Paolina Giustinian-Recanati, and given to some barefooted Carmelites.

22. (R) FONDAMENTA DEI RIFORMATI.

(*a*) *Palazzo Donà,* No. 3150.—Very little remains of this ancient palace (pulled down in 1823) except the doorway, which now gives access to a store. The ancient inscription "Nullis hæc domus improbis amica sit" still remains. The branch of the family to whom this palace belonged became extinct at the death of Lunardo Donà in 1788.

(*b*) (L) *Calle del Capitello* (p. 97).

(*c*) (L) *Calle della Rotonda.*—There was a round house near here.

23. CAMPO S. ALVISE.—The church and monastery were founded in the fourteenth century. The last restoration of the church was at the end of the seventeenth century. The monastery (No. 3207) was suppressed in 1810, and now belongs to the Figlie di Carità delle Camossiani.

(*a*) (L) *Scuola di S. Alvise.*—Was built in 1402, and restored in 1608. The confraternity to which it belonged consisted of original citizens only.

24. (R) PONTE S. ALVISE.

N.B.—Looking from here (L) the palaces at the end of the Fondamenta Madonna dell' Orto can be seen (p. 164).

25. CALLE DEL CAPITELLO (p. 97).

(*a*) (R) *Calle Pisani.*

26. PONTE DELLA MALVASIA (p. 140).

27. CALLE DELLA MALVASIA.

28. (L) FONDAMENTA ORMESINI (p. 225).

(*a*) *Palazzo Cossali,* Calle del Porton, No. 1469 (opposite Calle della Malvasia).—This palace be-

longed to the Cossali in the seventeenth century. Towards the end of the eighteenth century it was let by the heirs of Bartolomeo Cossali to the Treves, who afterwards bought it.

(*b*) (L) *Corte Zappa.*—There was an asylum for twelve poor sailors in this court, which was founded at the end of the fourteenth century by Zorzi Zappa.

(*c*) (L) *Calle Caliari.*—Tassini says this should be Calergi, and that there were several houses here belonging to the Rev. Vittorio Grimani Calergi, son of Vincenzo Calergi, who at the time owned the Palazzo Vendramin Calergi on the Grand Canal (No. 115).

(*d*) (L) *Calle Albaregno.*—A family of this name, who were cloth merchants, had a palace and some houses (Nos. 2753-2780) here.

(*e*) (L) *Calle Zudio.*—There was a druggist's shop here in the sixteenth century at the sign of the Zudio (Ven. for Jew). On No. 2172 is an old sundial (1566), and a fresco of about the same date.

(*f*) (R) *Rio dei due Ponti.*

(*g*) (L) *Ramo Cordellina.*—Two sisters of this name were living here in 1713.

(*h*) (R) *Ponte e Corte Loredan.*—The Loredan possessed many houses in the neighbourhood.

(*i*) (L) *Calle del Forno.*

(*j*) (L) *Sottoportico e Calle Lezze.*

(*k*) (R) *Ponte and Calle dell' Aseo.*—There was a manufactory of vinegar ("aseo") in this calle in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

(*l*) (R) *Palazzo Gheltoff*, Calle dell' Aseo, No. 1864 (R of bridge).—The Gheltoff (M. C. 1697) were living here in the eighteenth century. The family became extinct in the male line, through the death in 1792 of Marin Gheltoff, and the palace was afterwards occupied by the heirs of Giacomo Deodato Papafava of S. Catterina, who

married Elisabetta Gheltoff in 1776, and died in 1795. Zanotto (1856) calls it Palazzo Papafava (now Bembo).

29. PONTE DEI LUSTRAFERRI.—Near here was an establishment of "lustraferri," whose principal business was polishing iron and steel, and specially the "ferri" of the gondolas.

N.B.—Here the name of the fondamenta changes to

30. FONDAMENTA DELLA MISERICORDIA.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Caotorta*, No. 2625.—The patrician branch of this ancient family lived here till 1791, when it became extinct in the male line through the death of Marin Anzolo, whose only sister Elisabetta, wife of Rizzardo 2° Balbi of Palazzo Balbi (G. C.), had predeceased him.

(*b*) (R) *Rio S. Marcuola.*

(*c*) (R) *Ponte dei Servi* (p. 167).

(*cc*) (L) *Calle Longo.*

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Longo*, No. 2591.—The Longo appear to have been living here from very early times, as their ancient palace is said to have been one of those stamped with the lion of S. Mark, after the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo (1310). Sanudo mentions the palace in 1531, on account of a grand banquet given there. (G. B. 1797, Anzolo Longo and his son Mattio.)

(*e*) (L) *Calle del Calderer.*—A tinker ("calderer") named Ercole Ongania lived here at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

(*f*) (L) *Calle larga (dei Mori)*
(*g*) (L) *Calle dei Groppi*
(*h*) (L) *Corte dei Facchini*
(*i*) (R) *Garden of the Convent of the Servi*
(*j*) (L) *Calle delle Pignate*
(*k*) (L) *Calle del Zoccolo*
(*l*) (R) *Church of S. Marziale*

See pp. 165 and 166.

(*m*) (L) *Calle dei Trevisani.*—Leads to the hospice for the poorer citizens of Treviso (p. 162).

(*n*) (L) *Calle larga Lezze.*

(*o*) (L) *Palazzo Lezze*, No. 3597.—This magnificent palace was built in 1654, after designs by Longhena, for the Lezze. Martinioni (1663) speaks most enthusiastically about it. At the fall of the Republic it was most cruelly sacked; and in 1829 it passed into the hands of the Antonelli, who transferred their printing establishment to the large saloon. (G. B. 1797, Senator Andrea 4° Zuanne Lezze.)

N.B.—Zanotto says the palace was built for Zuanne Lezze, Procuratore di S. Marco (who died 1624).

(*p*) (L) *Scuola Nuova della Misericordia* (p. 160).

*31. PONTE DELLA MISERICORDIA.—The garden on the far side (R) occupies the site of Palazzo Antelmi, which was built about the middle of the seventeenth century for the Antelmi (M. C. 1645; extinct 1786) and demolished about 1812. There is a drawing of the palace in Coronelli's collection. Bonifazio Antelmi was Gran Cancelliere 1605-1610.

32. (R) FONDAMENTA S. FELICE.

(*a*) (L) *Ponte della Racchetta* (see Calle della Racchetta, p. 159).

(*b*) (L) *Rio di S. Sofia.*

(*c*) (R) *Calle Salamon.*—Leads to No. 3611, Palazzo Salamon. Z. Girolamo 3° Salamon, the last of the family, died here in 1788.

(*d*) (R) *Calle Minio.*—It is not certain whether this calle was so called from the patrician or plebeian branch of the family.

(*e*) (R) *Calle della Stua* (p. 110).

(*f*) (R) *Palazzo Mora*, No. 3644 (p. 111).

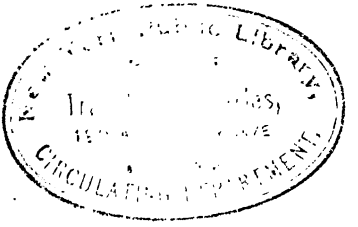
(*g*) (L) *Palazzo Priuli*, Calle larga Doge Priuli, No. 3730.—This palace was built in the seventeenth

PALAZZO PESARO (ORFEI)

f. 236

PALAZZO PRIULI (S. FELICE)

f. 232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century by the Priuli, on the site of an older one which came to them in 1360 from the Foscari. It extends from Rio S. Sofia to the old Ponte S. Felice opposite the church. It is mentioned by Martinioni (1663) as lately rebuilt, and a drawing of it is included by Coronelli. In 1739 it was nearly destroyed by fire, and shortly afterwards the greater part of it was pulled down, leaving, however, the lower storey, and some of the upper part near the bridge.

(*h*) (R) *Church of S. Felice* (p. 111).

*33. (L) PONTE S. FELICE (Antico) opposite Palazzo Mora.

(*a*) (L) *Sottoportico del Tagliapietra.* — Under the arcade.

34. CALLE S. FELICE.

(*a*) (L) *Calle larga Doge Priuli.*

(*b*) (R) *Campiello Testori* (p. 111).

(*c*) (L) *Calle del Forno.*

(*d*) (L) *Calle Zotti.*—A family of this name lived in this parish. It is also possible that there might have been some houses or property here belonging to the Scuola dei Zotti (p. 269).

35. (R) RAMO DELLA CÀ D' ORO.

N.B.—Cross Via Vittorio Emanuele to

36. CALLE DELLA CÀ D' ORO.—This was formerly a canal.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Pesaro*, No. 3936 (G. C. 94).

(*b*) (R) *Cà d' Oro*, No. 3933 (G. C. 95).—Notice the door with the Contarini arms over it.

N.B.—To continue the walk, take the steamer to La Cerva (the next station going towards S. Marco, so called after a tavern of which there are records as far back as 1360). Or to return home, go by steamer to S. Marco.

37. LA CERVA.—On leaving the steamer turn (R), pass

along the Fondamenta del Carbon, and under the colonnade of

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Manin*, Sottoportico Manin, No. 4796 (G. C. 73).

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Bembo*, Fondamenta del Carbon, No. 4792 (G. C. 72).

N.B.—Here commences Riva del Carbon.

(*c*) (L) *Remains of Palace of Enrico Dandolo*, Nos. 4164-4177 (G. C. 71).

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Loredan*, No. 4137 (G. C. 70).

(*e*) (L) *Calle Memo o Loredan.*—A branch of the Memo (usually written "Memmo") lived in the upper part of Palazzo Loredan in the eighteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Anzolo Memmo.)

(*f*) (L) *Palazzo Farsetti*, No. 4136 (G. C. 69).

38. (L) CALLE CAVALLI.—Probably so called after the owners of the palace just beyond.

(*a*) (R) *Sottoportico e Calle del Volto.*

39. (R) CAMPIELLO S. LUCA.

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Luca.*—Built before 1072 by the Pizzamano and Dandolo, and rebuilt in the sixteenth century. In 1827 (Zanotto says 1832) part of the façade fell down. It was restored internally in 1881.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Magno*, No. 4039 (now German Consulate).—The arms of the Magno, who were living in this parish in the fourteenth century, are on the other side of the palace. Notice the twelfth-century doorway, with the arms of the Magno, on the left of the palace.

40. RAMO A FIANCO DELLA CHIESA.

(*a*) (R) *Fondamenta della Chiesa.*

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Grimani*, No. 4041 (G. C. 66).

41. BRIDGE LEADING TO TEATRO ROSSINI.—A bridge of planks was built here by the Grimani, who then owned the theatre, on the night of 21st December, 1756, but it was removed the next day, by order of

the Government, on account of the opposition of the Magno. It was afterwards rebuilt, but destroyed in 1827, when the façade of the church fell down. It was finally re-erected in its present form by the proprietors of the theatre in 1875.

N.B.—From the bridge (R, far side) can be seen

(*a*) *Palazzo Contarini*, Calle e Ramo Contarini, No. 3980 (2nd building (R)).—A fifteenth-century palace by an unknown architect. Temanza says the façade is probably by Sante Lombardo (see 43 (*a*)).

(*b*) *Palazzo Cavalli*, Calle e Ramo Contarini, No. 3978 (just beyond the latter) (G. C. 65).

N.B.—In front of the bridge is

(*c*) *Teatro Rossini.*—This theatre, formerly called Teatro di S. Benedetto, was erected by the Grimani (40 (*b*)) in 1755. After the restoration in 1875, the name was changed to Teatro Rossini. Before the building of the Teatro Fenice (p. 142) in 1792, this was the principal theatre in Venice.

(*d*) (L) *Palazzo Pisani-Revedin*, Calle S. Paternian, No. 4013 (beyond the theatre).—This palace is mentioned by Sanudo on account of two magnificent festivals given here by the Pisani, the first on the occasion of the marriage of Benedetto Grimani and the daughter of Vettor Pisani, on 26th June, 1514, and the other on 14th December, 1518, when Giovanni Pisani married the daughter of Marco Gritti. The Revedin lived for a long time in this palace in later years. Beyond this palace is the house of Daniele Manin (p. 139).

42. (R) CALLE DELLE MUNEGHE (nuns).

(*a*) (R) *Corte S. Andrea.*—The monks of S. Andrea del Lido had some houses here, where they used to stay when they came to the city on business. These houses were given to them in 1272. A bas-

relief, which was over the principal door, is now in a little railed-off space opposite. It represents the Apostle S. Andrew between two praying friars, with the arms of the Minotto and an inscription stating that it was placed on the houses by the Prior Marco Minotto in 1356. One of these houses was let to Aldo Manuzio the younger in 1582.

43. (L) CALLE S. ANDREA (name at the other end).

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Contarini*, No. 3980 (already seen, No. 41 (*a*)).—This palace, which is now the seat of the water company, belonged at one time to Doge Domenico Contarini (1659-1674). Before the Contarini it belonged to the Corner, and at the death of Giulio Contarini, 29th December, 1791 (aged ninety-two), it passed to his daughter Polisena, wife of Alvise Mocenigo of S. Stae.

(*b*) (R) *Calle e Ramo Contarini.*—Leads to No. 3978, Palazzo Contarini (Cavalli) (G. C. 65).

44. (R) SALIZZADA DEL TEATRO.

45. CAMPO S. BENEDETTO.—Cross diagonally (L).

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Benedetto.*—Was founded in 1105, and rebuilt in its present form in 1619 (consecrated 1695). On 29th November, 1540, the campanile fell, without warning; it damaged the church, but there was no loss of life.

(*b*) (R) *Calle del Traghetto.*—Leads to the traghetto for S. Polo; and to No. 3947, Palazzo Martinengo (G. C. 62), which extends from the campo (adjoining the church) to the Grand Canal.

(*c*) *Palazzo Pesaro*, No. 3958.—This fourteenth-century palace, usually called Palazzo Orfei, was always considered one of the finest in the city. Sansovino (1581) mentions it, and says it is worthy of a position on the Grand Canal. Sanudo records several festivals and theatrical representations, etc., held here in the sixteenth

century. Martinioni (1663) mentions some fine pictures in the palace, which then belonged to Girolamo and Barbon Pesaro. The Papal Ambassador Giovanni Stifaleo stayed here in 1513; and in 1786 the celebrated philharmonic society, called the Orfei, took up its quarters here.

46. (L) CALLE PESARO.

(*a*) (R) *Calle Benzon.*—Leads to No. 3927, Palazzo Benzon (G. C. 60).

47. PONTE MICHIEL.—From here is seen (L, near side) back of Palazzo Pesaro.

(*a*) (R, far side) *Palazzo Michiel,* Calle degli Avvocati, No. 3907.—Senator Domenico Michiel was living here till 1791, when on appointment as Procuratore di S. Marco he removed to the Procuratie Vecchie, where he was still living in 1797.

(*b*) (L, far side) *Palazzo Michiel, Martinengo,* Calle degli Avvocati, No. 3916.

48. RAMO MICHIEL.

(*a*) *Fondamenta del Albero* (opposite Ramo Michiel).—Leads to No. 3897, Palazzo Corner Spinelli (G. G. 57), and No. 3870, Palazzo Sandi (Consulate of Ecuador).

49. (L) CALLE DEGLI AVVOCATI.—So called because several lawyers lived here.

(*a*) (L) *No.* 3916.—Façade of Palazzo Michiel Martinengo (No. 47 (*b*)).

50. CAMPO S. ANGELO.

N.B.—The site of the church, and other points of interest at the other end of the square, are referred to in Walk X. (p. 269).

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Gritti,* No. 3832 (at the corner on entering).—This palace was most probably built for the Gritti, who were living here in 1661, 1712 and 1740. (G. B. 1797, Zambattista Gritti.) After the fall of the Republic, it came into the

hands of Nicolò Bembo, formerly of S. Maria Formosa.

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Pisani*, No. 3831 (just beyond the latter).—This palace belonged originally to the Trevisan, a branch of which family was living in the parish in the fourteenth century. In 1661 it was occupied by Antonio and David Trevisan. Coronelli, who includes it in his drawings, calls it Palazzo Pisani, and in the early part of the eighteenth century it was owned and occupied by Benetto Pisani, whose grandson, Benetto, died in 1781 leaving a daughter, married to Alvise Mocenigo of Casa Vecchia S. Samuele, and no male heir. The palace was sold, and in 1808 was the joint property of Giovanni Sacogna and Giovanni Brijovich.

(*c*) (R) *Casa Filippi*, No. 3830 (beyond Palazzo Pisani).—The Filippi belonged to the order of secretaries. In 1797 Zuanne Filippi was one of the secretaries of the Senate.

N.B.—Keep straight across this end of the campo. (The other end is described in Walk X., p. 269.)

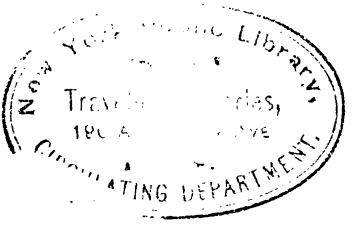
(*d*) (R) *Palazzo Duodo*, No. 3584.—It is not certain if this was the palace built by Giacomello Duodo at S. Angelo in the fourteenth century, but the Duodo of S. Angelo are frequently heard of in the sixteenth century. In 1661 and 1712 the palace belonged to a branch of the Duodo living at S. Marcuola, and was let in the former year to Alessandro Beregan, and in the latter to Nicola Beregan. In 1740 it still belonged to them, but this branch becoming extinct in 1788, it passed to the Duodo of S. Maria Zobenigo, who still owned it in 1808. Shortly after this it came into the hands of the Balbi Valier. The Duodo do not appear to have lived here (at any

FONDAMENTA CANNAREGIO (OPPOSITE PALAZZO MANFRIN)

p. 220

PALAZZO DUODO (S. ANGELO)

p. 23



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rate since 1661), and in the latter days of the Republic the palace was let for a hotel (Albergo delle tre stelle). (*N.B.*) In 1801 Domenico Cimarosa, the famous composer, died in the large front room. The lower floor is now used as a beer saloon.

51. CALLE DEL CAFFETIER.—Passes left of Palazzo Duodo, but has no name visible at this end.

52. PONTE AND SOTTOPORTICO DELLA MALVASIA VECCHIA. (For Malvasia see p. 140.)

53. CAMPIELLO DELLA FENICE.

(*a*) (L) *No.* 1929.—A small building ornamented with cannon-balls, which was built in 1869 from designs by Giorgio Casarini, as a reminiscence of the resistance of the Venetians against the Austrians in 1849. The cannon-balls were collected after the bombardment. On the façade is the portrait of Daniele Manin with the medal of resistance at any price, coined in memory of the decree of 2nd April, 1849.

54. (L) CALLE DELLA FENICE.

55. CAMPO S. FANTINO.—The Teatro Fenice, Campiello S. Gaetano, church of S. Fantino, Palazzo Tiepolo, Nos. 1997-2004, Calle del Caffetier, etc., are noticed in Walk IV. (p. 142).

N.B.—Cross the campo to

56. CALLE DIETRO LA CHIESA.

57. PONTE DI PISCINA DI FREZZERIA. (For Piscina see p. 10.)

(*a*) (R, far side) *Palazzo Cocco*, No. 1659A.—The patrician Zustinian Cocco was living here in 1740. (G. B. 1797, Zustinian Lorenzo 4° Zuanne Cocco, son of the above.)

58. PISCINA DI FREZZERIA.

(*a*) (L) *Ramo Venier.*

59. CALLE DI PISCINA (commences at No. 1654).—Notice the tablet at the entrance (L). The last house

at the corner, No. 1673, is the house where Lord Byron lived when he first came to Venice.

60. (R) FREZZERIA (p. 51).

(*a*) (L) *Sottoportico del Luganegher.*—There is still a sausage-maker's shop here. (For Luganegher see p. 175.)

(*b*) (L) *Calle S. Zorzi.*—This calle was formerly called S. Nicolò, as the monastery of S. Nicolò at the Lido possessed some houses here. The origin of the name S. Zorzi (George) is not very clear.

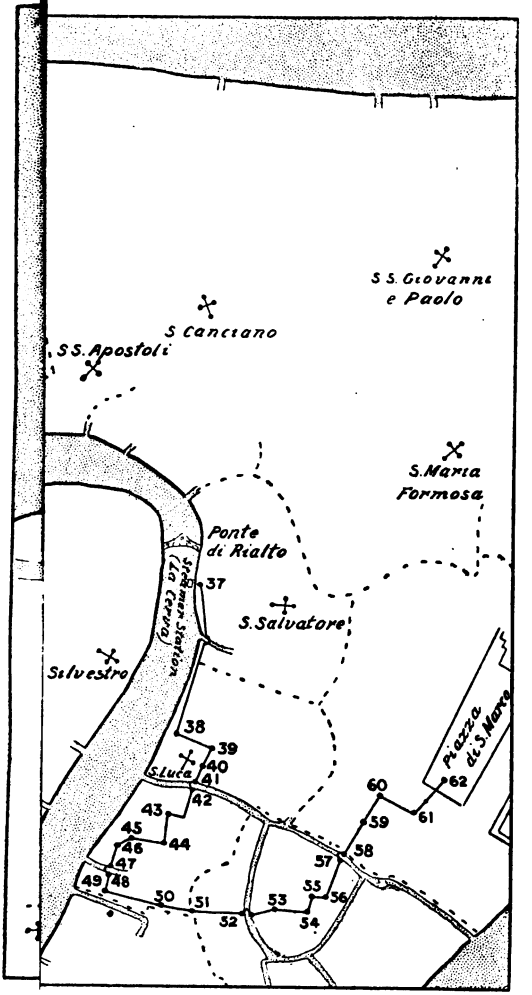
(*c*) (R) *Calle del Carro.*—So called from a druggist's shop at the sign of the car ("carro") that was here in the sixteenth century. In the fifteenth century there was also an asylum for twelve poor widows, which still exists. The principal entrance to Palazzo Cocco (No. 57 (*a*)) is in this calle, No. 1629.

(*d*) (R) *Calle delle Pietre Vive, o del Bognolo.*—A very ancient name, probably adopted because there was a stoneyard in the neighbourhood. ("Pietra viva" in Venetian was the term for hard stone.) In the eighteenth century a family called Bognolo had a fruiterer's shop at the entrance of the calle.

(*e*) (R) *Calle del Selvadego.*—So called from a very ancient and famous inn, of which there are records as far back as 1369. The word "selvadego" (or "salvadego") means venison and game of all sorts. The sign of this inn, however, was a wild man, or savage. The inn is mentioned in 1560, when it was managed by Piero dei Lombardi; and again in 1751, when Francesco Panizzi was charged with having robbed and murdered Angela Gagiola after having taken her to supper at the Selvadego.

61. (L) BOCCA DI PIAZZA (mouth of the piazza).

62. (L) PIAZZA DI S. MARCO.


S S. Giovanni
e Paolo
S Canciano
S S. Apostoli
S. Maria
Formosa
Ponte
di Rialto
Steamer Station
(La Cerva)
37
S. Salvatore
Silvestro
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S. Luca
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Piazza
di S. Marco

CHAPTER XIV

WALK IX

WALK IX.—Campo S. Moise, Campo S. Maria Zobenigo, Campo F. Morosini, Campo S. Samuele, Campo S. Tomà, Campo S. Polo, Campo S. Aponal, Traghetto della Madonnetta, Campo S. Fantino, S. Gallo, Piazza di S. Marco.

N.B.—Follow Walk II. as far as No. 18 (*l*).

19. (R) CAMPIELLO LOREDAN.

20. PONTE VITTURI.—A branch of this patrician family lived here till the death of Bortolo Vitturi in 1776, without male heirs. His only daughter, Cornelia, who survived him, was the wife of Piero Veronese of S. Moise.

21. CALLE DEL FRUTTAROL (fruiterer).

(*a*) (R) *Sottoportico Calle Miani*, No. 2869.—In this house S. Girolamo Miani was born in 1481. He was the founder of the so-called order of the Somaschi, and was canonised in 1766. The Miani were living here in the fourteenth century.

(*b*) (R) and (L) *Calle Vitturi o Falier.*—Leads to No. 2914, Palazzo Falier (G. C. 39).

22. A SMALL IRON BRIDGE crosses Rio Cà del Duca.

(*a*) (L) *Ramo e Calle del Teatro.*—Leads to No. 3051, Cà del Duca (G. C. 40).

23. CORTE DEL TEATRO.—The theatre of S. Samuele was opened in 1655 for comedies. In 1710 the first opera, "L'ingannatore ingannato" ("The Deceiver

deceived"), poetry by Macchi, and music by Gasparini, was performed. The theatre has not been very long closed.

24. (L) CALLE DEGLI ORBI.—So called on account of some houses which in the fifteenth century belonged to the confraternity of the blind ("orbi").

25. (R) CALLE DEL TEATRO.

26. (L) CAMPO S. SAMUELE.

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Samuele.*—Founded in 1000 and first dedicated to S. Matteo. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 1683.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Malipiero* (formerly Capello), No. 3203 (G. C. 42), with the arms of the Malipiero over both doors.

(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Grassi*, No. 3231 (G. C. 44).

N.B.—Cross the Grand Canal by the traghetto to

27. CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO (L on landing).—Ruined Palazzo Michiel di Malpaga (G. C. 202).

(*a*) (L) *No.* 2791.—Danish Consulate.

28. CAMPO S. BARNABA (see Walk II., p. 62).

N.B.—Turn immediately (R) to

29. PONTE S. BARNABA.—From here is obtained a good view of the campanile of the church of S. Maria del Carmine (p. 184).

(*a*) (R) *Fondamenta Rezzonico.*—Leads to No. 3136, Palazzo Rezzonico (G. C. 199).

30. CALLE DELLE BOTTEGHE.—There were a large number of shops ("botteghe") in this calle.

31. (R) CALLE DELLA MALVASIA, O DEL FABBRO.—There is still a blacksmith's ("fabbro") shop in this calle. For Malvasia see p. 140. This calle leads to Campiello Bernardo, and No. 3199, Palazzo Giustinian (G. C. 198 (*a*)), and Nos. 3197-3198, Palazzo Bernardo (G. C. 198 (*b*)).

(*a*) (R) *Sottoportico e Calle Pedrocchi.*—A family

called Pedrocco lived here in the sixteenth century.

32. (L) CALLE DEL CAPPELER (hatter).—Also called "della Madonna," because the monastery of S. Maria della Celestia had some houses here.

(*a*) (L) *Nos.* 3274A *to* 3277.—The site of the house of Veneranda Porta. See "Notes" (p. 375.)

33. (R) RAMO DEL CAPPELER.

34. CAMPIELLO DEI SQUELLINI.—The manufacturers of "scuele" (earthen bowls) had their ovens here.

(*a*) (R) *No.* 3227.—Gardens and back entrance to Palazzo Giustinian (G. C. 198).

(*b*) (R) *Calle Giustinian.*—(L) No. 3232 and (R) No. 3228, etc., Palazzi Giustinian (G. C. 198 and 197).

(*c*) (R) *Calle del Pozzo* (well).

N.B.—Cross diagonally to

35. CALLE FOSCARI.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Foscari*, No. 3246.—Tassini, on the authority of Girolamo Priuli, the genealogist, says that this palace formerly stood on the site of the courtyard, but was removed to the angle of the Grand Canal, when it was rebuilt in the fifteenth century by Doge Francesco Foscari (see G. C. 196).

36. PONTE FOSCARI.

(*a*) (L, far side) *Site of the ancient Palazzo Renier.*—The garden just beyond the bridge was the site of the palace where the Renier lived till after the fall of the Republic. Bernardino Renier, who was living here in 1797, is famous for having put an end to the rioting on the night of the 12th May in that year, by placing three pieces of artillery on the Rialto bridge, and firing at the mob in Campo S. Bartolomeo. He died in 1831, being the last of this branch of the family.

(*b*) (L) *Palazzo Secco* (afterwards Dolfin), Calle Dolfin, No. 3833.—This palace, which is the

next beyond the site just mentioned, was founded by the Secco, who in 1621 sold it for 12,000 scudi to Cardinal Zuanne Dolfin. The palace is mentioned by Martinioni in 1663 as belonging then to Senator Nicolò Dolfin. On the 11th February, 1709, a grand *fête* was given here to Frederick IV. of Denmark. In later years it was sold to the Milanese architect G. B. Brusa, who restored it in 1876. (G. B. 1797, Senator Daniele 1° Dolfin.)

37. Calle larga Foscari.

38. (R) Crosera (a cross street).

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo dalla Frascada* (or Frescada), No. 3911.—Was founded by the dalla Frascada who came to Venice at the end of the tenth century. In the fourteenth century, owing to the extinction of the family, the palace passed to a branch of the Corner, who added to their own name that of Dalla Frascada. It then came into the hands of the Loredan, and Doge Pietro Loredan (1567-1570) was born here. It remained a long time in this family, and after the extinction of this branch, was left to Ginevra, wife of Zan Battista Zen, who sold it in 1748 to Lunardo Foscarini Garzoni. (G. B. 1797, Senator Alvise 1° Lunardo Foscarini Garzoni.) The beautiful Gothic façade of this palace is on the Rio dalla Frescada, and is seen from the bridge (No. 41).

39. (L) Calle Frescada.

40. (R) Fondamenta Frescada.

(*a*) (R) *Campiello Venier e Balbi*.—Leads to No. 3901, Palazzo Balbi (G. C. 195), and No. 3903, Palazzo Caotorta (G. C. 194).

41. (L) Ponte della Frescada.

42. Calle del Campanile o Civran.—The campanile of S. Tomà stood at the end of this calle; only the base, surmounted by a Roman belfry, now remains.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Civran*, No. 2896 (G. C. 193).

(*b*) (R) *Calle Dandolo o Civran.*

(*c*) (R) *Calle del Traghetto Vecchio.*—Leads to No. 2879, Palazzo Dandolo (G. C. 192), and No. 2878, Palazzo Dolfin (G. C. 191). There used to be an old traghetto at the end of this calle; it is now

N.B.—The STEAMER STATION (S. Tomà).

43. CAMPO S. TOMÀ.

(*a*) (R) *No.* 2870.—Is a hospice attached to S. Tomà, which the Minori Conventuali used as a convent when they officiated in the church, 1835-1867.

(*b*) (R) *Church of S. Tomà.*—This church was erected in very early days, some say by the Miani, and others by Coriolano Tribuno. It was finally rebuilt in its present form by the architect Francesco Bognolo, 1742 to 1803. There is a wonderful collection of nearly 10,000 relics in this church, including twelve complete bodies of saints, autographs and letters of several more, and many other objects of great interest.

(*c*) (L) *Scuola dei Calzolai*, or Callegheri (shoemakers), No. 2857.—From an inscription it appears that this building was bought by the confraternity of the shoemakers in 1446, and restored in 1580. The bas-relief over the door, which represents the patron saint, S. Aniano, healed by S. Mark, is said to date from 1479. Notice the carvings of shoes over the principal door.

(*d*) (R) *Calle del Traghetto.*—Leads to traghetto for Campo S. Angelo, etc., also to No. 2810, Palazzo Marcello (G. C. 190), and No. 2812, Palazzo Morosini (G. B. 1797, Senators Andrea, Zan Battista and Angelo Morosini.)

N.B.—Cross Campiello S. Toma diagonally to

44. FONDAMENTA S. TOMÀ.

45. (L) PONTE S. TOMÀ.—The first palace (L), No. 2802, belonged to the Scuola della Carità. The ornaments over the door are fifteenth century. The water-gate is said to be twelfth century.

46. CALLE DEI NOMBOLI.—The derivation of this name is not known: besides there being a family called Nombolo, the word meant a loin, a slow match and a rope. If it is true that the remains of a rope walk were found here, the name would naturally be accounted for in this way.

(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Centani*, No. 2793.—(*N.B.*) Carlo Goldoni, the famous writer of comedies, was born here in 1707. The palace belonged originally to the citizen family Rizzo (p. 226). In the sixteenth century it was let to Marco Centani, whose father Antonio was sawed in two, between two planks, during the war with the Turks in 1500. The Centani (or Zantani) became extinct towards the latter part of the sixteenth century. There is a notable staircase in the court, which bears the arms of the Rizzo (the porcupine). The ancient well-head has been removed to the Civic Museum.

(*b*) (R) *Calle Centani.*—Leads to No. 2774, Palazzo Tiepolo (G. C. 188), and to No. 2788, Palazzo Giustinian (G. C. 189).

(*c*) (R) *Ramo Pisani o Barbarigo.*—Leads to No. 2766, Palazzo Pisani (G. C. 186), and to No. 2765, Palazzo Barbarigo della Terrazza (G. C. 185).

(*d*) (R) *Calle Corner.*—A branch of the Corner lived at S. Polo "al Ponte dei Nomboli," which was just here. Zan Battista Corner, the last of this branch, died in 1786 without male heirs. The palace (No. 2761) stands at the end of Calle dei Nomboli, facing the rio.

47. (L) RIO TERRA DEI NOMBOLI.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Pisani*, No. 2709.—A branch of the Pisani were living here at the fall of the Republic. (G. B. 1797, Senator Piero Vettor Pisani.) The palace afterwards passed to the Zusto (Giusti), Senator Piero having in 1785 married Laura Zusto.

48. (R) CALLE DEI SAONERI.—Takes its name from the soap-makers, who had their manufactories here. In the prosperous days of Venice there were twenty-five soap factories in the city, turning out two million pounds of soap per annum, and employing thousands of people.

(*a*) (L) *Calle 2da dei Saoneri.*

49. PONTE S. POLO.—On the left (near side) is seen Palazzo Michiel (afterwards Olivo), a beautiful Gothic palace. (1661, Piero Michiel; 1711, Zanpietro Fontana; 1740, widow of Zuanne Tomasini; 1802, Antonio Tomasini; 1808, the sons of Antonio Tomasini.) Later on it belonged to a rich contractor called Olivo, and is now generally known as Palazzo Olivo. The other palaces seen from this bridge are (L, far side) Palazzo Corner Mocenigo (p. 75); (R, near side) Palazzo Corner, just beyond the 1st calle (p. 246); Palazzo Barbarigo della Terrazza at the corner (G. C. 185); and Palazzo Capello at the other corner (G. C. 184).

50. SALIZZADA S. POLO.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Polo.*—Founded in 837, and dedicated to S. Paul (Venetian, S. Polo). After many restorations, it was rebuilt in its present form 1804-1838. Over the principal door is a modern fresco representing S. Giovanni Nepumoceno, to whom there is a special devotion in this church. To the left of the door (when facing it) is the façade of the oratory of the crucifix, with two busts of saints. On the wall of the apse is a bas-relief of the twelfth century, re-

presenting the Madonna between SS. Peter and Paul, with two angels with censers. The inscription over it does not belong to it. Under this bas-relief is an inscription, which runs as follows: "MDCXI. 10th August. All games whatsoever are prohibited: as also the sale of goods, or the erection of shops, round this church, by order of the most excellent 'esecutori contra la biastema' [magistrates appointed for the suppression of blasphemy, swearing and kindred offences]: with the penalty of prison, the galleys, exile, and also 300 lire de' piccoli, between the accuser and captors.

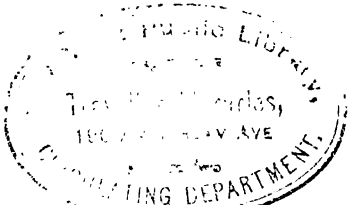
D. ZORZI FOSCARINI
D. MARCO TRIVISAN
D. BARBON MORESINI
D. ANTONIO BARBARO
} *Esecutori contra la Biastema.*"

(*b*) (R) *Campanile of S. Polo.*—Was built in the latter half of the fourteenth century—authors differ about the exact date. The base is decorated with two lions, one having between its legs a human head, and the other a serpent. This was a very usual style of decoration in the middle ages, and does not appear to have any special signification. The lions probably at one time formed part of the portico of the church.

N.B.—An account of the murder of Lorenzo de Medici, outside the southern door of the church, is given in Symonds' *Renaissance in Italy*, and quoted in Augustus Hare's *Venice*.

(*c*) (R) *Calle del Magazen.*—Leads to No. 2035, Palazzo Capello (now Layard) (G. C. 184), and No. 2033, Palazzo Grimani (G. C. 183).

(*d*) (R) *Palazzo Priuli*, No. 2025.—An ancient chronicle states that this palace formerly belonged to a family called Diresto. A Marco Diresto, who lived here in the fourteenth century, was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a
CAMPO S. MAURIZIO, *p.* 241, (*a*, PALAZZO MOLIN, *p.* 56)

a *a* *b*
CAMPO S. POLO (*a a*, PALAZZI SORANZO, *b*, PALAZZO TIEPOLO)
p. 249

ennobled in 1355. Mattio Diresto, who died in 1487, was the last of the family. It was afterwards occupied by the Corbelli, and later on by a branch of the Priuli. (G. B. 1797, Iseppo Priuli and his brother Lodovico.)

(*e*) (R) *Calle del Marzer* (haberdasher).—The shop from which this calle is named still exists.

51. CAMPO S. POLO (see Walk II., p. 74).

N.B.—Cross the campo, inclining to the left, to

52. SOTTOPORTICO E CALLE CAVALLI.—The patrician family Cavalli lived near here, in a palace (No. 1952) beyond Ponte Cavalli.

53. PONTE CAVALLI.—On the right (near side) is the back of Palazzo Tiepolo, and on the left (near side) Palazzo Soranzo (p. 76).

54. (L) CALLE DELLA FURATOLA.—A "furatola" was a shop where fried fish and other similar eatables for poor people were sold.

55. PONTE DELLA FURATOLA.

56. (R) SOTTOPORTICO DELLA FURATOLA.

57. (L) CALLE STELLA (name at the other end).

58. CAMPIELLO ALBRIZZI.

N.B.—Turn at once right.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Albrizzi*, No. 1940.—This palace was built by the citizen family Bonomo, and purchased from them by the Albrizzi, partly in 1648 and partly in 1692. The palace was restored and embellished in 1711; and the campiello was made by pulling down some houses, which obscured the view of the land front. (G. B. 1797, Senator Z. Battista 4° Albrizzi and his nephews Z. Battista 3°, Procuratore di S. Marco, whose descendants are still living in the palace, and Senators Z. Battista 4° Vicenzo, and Z. Battista 6° Iseppo.)

(*b*) (R) *Back of Palazzo Camin.*

59. (R) CALLE DEL BANCO SALVIATI.

60. FONDAMENTA DEL BANCO SALVIATI.—Named after the bank of the Florentine bankers Salviati, who in the sixteenth century occupied Palazzo Camin, from the window of which (that over the Sottoportico del Banco Salviati) Pietro Bonaventuri courted Bianca Capello (p. 368).

(*a*) *Palazzo Camin*, No. 1500.—This palace (already referred to) is supposed by Dr. Tassini to have been occupied, in the fourteenth century, by the Camin, who became extinct in 1420, and whose arms the late proprietor found sculptured in marble, during the restoration of the palace a few years ago. In the sixteenth century it was the bank and residence of the Florentine banker Salviati. In the eighteenth century it belonged to the Tamossi, also bankers, and it is therefore also called Palazzo Tamossi. Till quite lately it was occupied by Cavaliere Stefani, who restored it.

N.B.—Turn to the left on the fondamenta and then take

61. (R) PONTE STORTO (crooked).—So called because it crosses the canal diagonally.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Capello*, Nos. 1279-1280.—This palace originally belonged to the Molin, and afterwards to a branch of the Capello. It was here that the famous (*N.B.*) Bianca Capello was born in 1548, and from one of the windows of this house that she first saw Pietro Bonaventuri. See "Notes" (p. 368).

(*b*) (R, far side) *Palazzo Bernardi*, Calle Coralli e Bollani, No. 1296; *Palazzo Piatti*, Campiello Bernardo, No. 1321.—In the seventeenth century these palaces belonged to the citizen family Piatti, who sold them in 1651 to the Bellotto, from whom they passed in 1694 to the Bernardi, colour merchants. Later on they passed into other hands, but the Bernardi continued to occupy one

of them, and in 1841 they were repurchased by Contessa Giovanna Bernardi Graziosi, who left them by will to Pietro Naratovich, who transferred his printing establishment to No. 1296.

61A. CALLE BIANCA CAPELLO.

62. CAMPO S. APONAL (see Walk II., p. 77).

N.B.—To go straight home, cross the Campo to *Calle Sbianchesini*, which leads to the STEAMBOAT (station S. Silvestro). To continue—

63. (R) CALLE DEL PERDON.

(*a*) (R) *Sottoportico e Calle della Madonna.*—Tradition says that (*N.B.*) Pope Alexander III., when he escaped incognito to Venice in 1177, passed the first night under this sottoportico. An inscription carved in wood, over the entrance, records the fact, and adds that a perpetual indulgence is granted to whoever shall recite devoutly an Ave Maria and Paternoster on the spot. Hence the name of Calle del Perdon (Ven. "indulgence"). It must be remembered, however, that it is also claimed that this Pope passed his first night in Venice under the portico of the church of S. Salvador (pp. 86, 87, 136, 385).

(*b*) (R) *Calle Coralli e Bollani.*—The first name is supposed to refer to the residence at one time of a worker, or workers in coral. Tassini says that an Ottavia dai Coralli died in this parish in 1630. With regard to the second name it appears that in 1740 Palazzo Bernardi, the entrance to which is in this calle, belonged to the nobles Zuanne and Zambattista Bolani, who let it to the Bernardi.

(*c*) (R) *Ramo Bernardo* (or Bernardi).—Leads to Palazzo Piatti, No. 1321. The façade of this palace is on Rio dei Meloni.

64. RIO TERRA DEI MELONI.—Melons used to be brought for sale to the Ponte dei Meloni, which, however, no longer exists.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Dedo*, No. 1345 (p. 77).

65. (L) CALLE LARGA DELLA MALVASIA. (For Malvasia see p. 140.)

(*a*) (L) *Garden of Palazzo Coccina Tiepolo* (now Papadopoli), No. 1365 (G. C. 177).

66. (R) CALLE PAPADOPOLI.

67. (R) CALLE DOLERA ATTORNO IL BRUSÀ (immediately after No. 1420, name farther on).—There was a family called Dolera living in this parish in 1765. "Attorno il Brusà" seems to suggest that the calle surrounded, or was near the site of, a burnt house.

(*a*) (L) *Calle Tiepolo.*

(*b*) (at the angle) *Corte Petriana.*—Over the entrance to this court are the arms of the citizen family Petriani. Antonio Petriani, a schoolmaster, had two houses here in the fourteenth century. The family were still occupying them in 1566, but not long after they passed into other hands. Nicolò Brenta had his printing establishment in this court in the fifteenth century; and in 1651 Alvise Duodo and Marcantonio Correr founded here a small theatre, called Teatro Nuovissimo; only nine works were performed.

68. (L) CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO DELLA MADONNETTA.—This traghetto was in existence in the thirteenth century, under the name of Traghetto S. Benedetto. The present name refers to an exquisite carving of the Madonna and Child (after Donatello) on the façade of No. 1430.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Donà*, No 1421 (G. C. 178).

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Donà* (the Madonnetta house), No. 1430 (G. C. 179).

N.B.—Cross the traghetto to

69. CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO (name at the other end).

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Martinengo*, No. 3947 (Banco di Napoli) (G. C. 62).

70. CAMPO S. BENEDETTO.

(*a*) (R) *Calle Pesaro*
(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Pesaro* (Orfei), No. 3598 } see Walk VIII. (p 236).
(*c*) (L) *Church of S. Benedetto*

N.B.—Cross diagonally (L) to

71. SALIZZADA DEL TEATRO.

(*a*) (L) *Calle S. Andrea.*

(*b*) (R) *Calle del Magazen.*—The word "magazen" in Venetian signified a shop where wine was sold retail, and where articles were received in pawn, two-thirds of the value being given in cash and the rest in atrocious wine. Most of these shops had back parlours and private rooms, which must have witnessed some very queer scenes of dissipation and roystering.

(*c*) (R) *Calle degli Albanesi.*—An Albanian quarter.

72. (R) CALLE DELLA MANDOLA.—At the end of this calle was a wine shop, where brandy, flavoured with almonds (Venetian "mandole"), used to be sold.

73. (L) CALLE DEGLI ASSASSINI.

(*a*) (R) and (L) *Rio Terra degli Assassini.*—Before the rio was filled up, it was crossed by a bridge called degli Assassini on account of the numerous murders that had been committed there in old days. As the assassins used to disguise themselves with false beards, the Government, in 1128, prohibited their use, and at the same time ordered that lanterns should be kept burning all night in the less secure streets (see Calle del Capitello, p. 97). An ancient chronicler specially mentions this bridge, and the Calle della Bissa, as places where murdered people were frequently found.

(*b*) (L) *Sottoportico Balbi o Morosini.*—Members of these two noble families were living here in the eighteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Piero Balbi.)

(*c*) (R) *Calle della Madonna.*

74. PONTE DELLA VERONA.—This bridge was formerly called Ponte della Locanda di Verona, from an inn with the sign "alla Verona" which was close to it in the eighteenth century. At the end of the rio is seen the façade of Palazzo Contarini del Bovolo (p. 139).

(*a*) (L) *Fondamenta della Verona.*—At the end is No. 3666, Palazzo Mora.

75. CALLE DELLA VERONA.—Used to be called della Scoletta, probably on account of the neighbouring Scuola di S. Fantino.

(*a*) (L) *Ramo Ferretti.*—A Giacomo Ferretti, a very wealthy man who died in 1754, lived at one time in this court.

76. CAMPIELLO S. FANTINO.

N.B.—Campo S. Fantino, Church of S. Fantino, Teatro la Fenice, etc., are noticed in Walk IV. (p. 142). On entering the campiello turn at once (L).

(*a*) (L) *Scuola di S. Fantino*, No. 1897
(*b*) (L) *Calle Minelli*
77. CALLE DEL FRUTTAROL
(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Giustinian*, No. 1859
78. PONTE DEI BARCAROLI
79. FREZZERIA

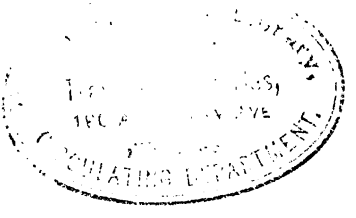
Walk IV. (p. 140).

(*a*) (L) *Ramo dei Fuseri.*
(*b*) (L) *Sottoportico delle Colonne.*
(*c*) (L) *Sottoportico e Corte dei Pignoli* (pine-seeds).—There was probably a shop for the sale of these seeds, which are much used in Italy for cakes and confectionery.
(*d*) (L) *Sottoportico dello Speron.*—This sottoportico is probably named after a druggist's shop at the sign of the golden spur ("speron d'oro"), which is mentioned in documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

80. (L) CALLE TRON.—The houses here have all been lately rebuilt.

a *b*
FROM PONTE DELLA VERONA (*a*, PALAZZO MORA, *b*, PALAZZO CONTARINI DEL BOVOLO)

p. 254



81. PONTE TRON (formerly Ponte S. Gallo).

(*a*) (R) *Bacino S. Orseolo.*—This basin was made in 1869 for the convenience of those going to Piazza di S. Marco in gondolas. It was so called because the Ospizio delle' Orsoline, which was founded by Doge Pietro Orseolo I. in 977, and removed to Campo S. Gallo in 1581 (p. 255), looked into it. The façade of the ospizio was restored in 1870 and two memorial tablets placed on it.

(*b*) (R) *Banca Veneta.*—This new building is on the site of a house which, in the early part of the nineteenth century, was occupied by Francesconi, proprietor of Caffè Florian in Piazza di S. Marco. (*N.B.*) Antonio Canova, the famous sculptor, who was a great friend of the family, died here in 1822.

82. RAMO S. GALLO.

83. CAMPO RUSOLO O CANOVA (già S. Gallo).—The word "Rusolo" is supposed to be a contraction of "Orseolo". Several important families lived in this campo. A branch of the Grimani were here till 1774, but removed to S. Fosca shortly afterwards. Senator Filippo Almorò Balbi and his son were still living here in 1797, but their palace no longer exists.

(*a*) (R) *Church of S. Gallo.*—Was built about 1581, when the ospizio of Doge Orseolo was removed from Piazza di S. Marco. It was restored, and enlarged in 1703.

(*b*) (R) *Ospizio Orseolo.*—This hospital, or asylum, which consisted of five houses for poor women, was next to S. Gallo with the façade on the Bacino S. Orseolo. It was only closed a few years ago.

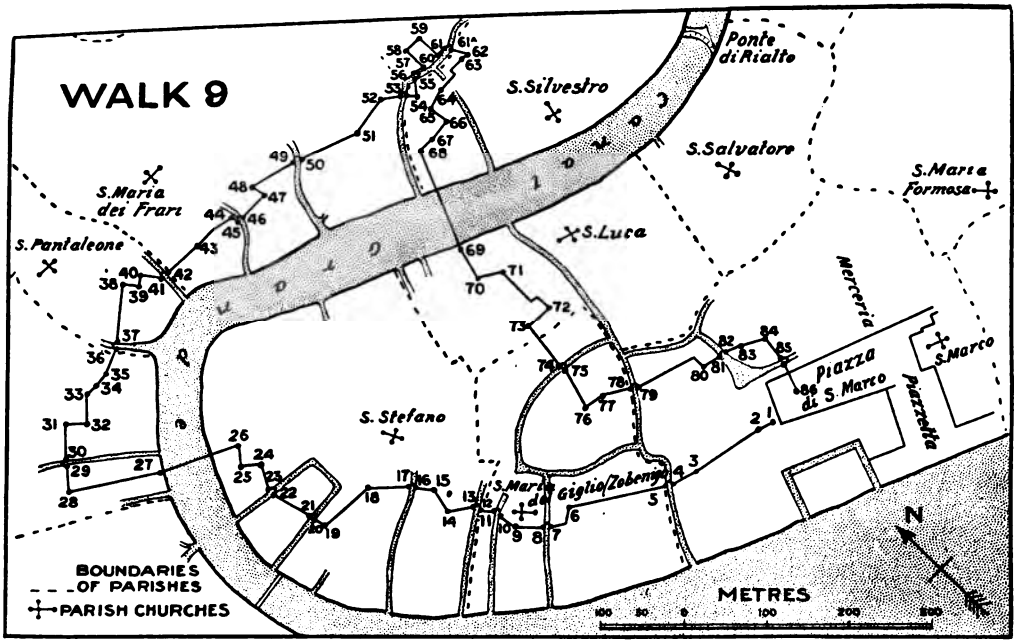
84. CALLE DEL CAVALLETTO.

(*a*) (R) *Albergo del Cavalletto.*—The Osteria (inn) del Cavalletto (or Cavaleto) existed in the fourteenth century, and is consequently one of the oldest in

Venice. It is mentioned in 1397-1398, when the landlord was condemned for giving short measure; afterwards, when it was managed by a man called Brunetto; and on many other occasions. The restaurant is much frequented nowadays.

85. PONTE DEL CAVALLETTO.—After crossing this bridge and passing a short calle one finds oneself in

86. PIAZZA DI S. MARCO.


WALK 9
Ponte di Rialto
S.Silvestro
S.Salvatore
S.Maria Formosa
S.Maria dei Frari
S.Pantaleone
S.Luca
Merceria
S.Marco
Piazza di S. Marco
Piazzetta
S. Stefano
S.Maria del Giglio/Zobenigo
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
PARISH CHURCHES
METRES
100 50 0 100 200 300
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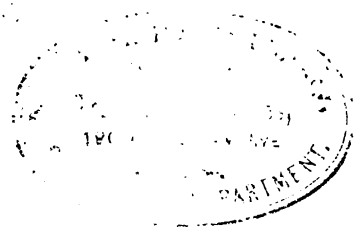


CHAPTER XV

WALK X

WALK X.—Piazza di S. Marco, S. Maria della Salute, Campo S. Vio, Zattere, S. Trovaso, Iron bridge, S. Samuele, S. Stefano, Campo S. Angelo, S. Maria Zobenigo, Piazza di S. Marco.

Leave PIAZZA DI S. MARCO by

1. CALLE 2DA ASCENSIONE
2. SALIZZADA S. MOISE
3. CAMPO S. MOISE
4. PONTE S. MOISE
5. CALLE LARGA S MARCO
6. 2nd (L) CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO

N.B.—Cross by traghetto, at the end of the calle, to

7. CAMPO S. MARIA DELLA SALUTE
8. (R) PONTE DELLA SALUTE
9. RIO TERRA DEI CATECUMENI
10. (R) CALLE DELL' ABAZIA
11. CAMPO S. GREGORIO

See Walk VI., pp. 168 and 169.

12. (L) CALLE DEL BASTION.—Early in the eighteenth century there was in this calle a "bastion," or large inn, where wine was sold by retail.

(*a*) (L) *Calle del Mezzo.*

(*b*) (L) *Calle Lanza.*—A family of this name was living here in the seventeenth century.

(*c*) (R) *Calle del Traghetto di S. Gregorio.*—Leads to No. 178, Palazzo Martinengo (G. C. 229), and No. 180, Palazzo Minio (G. C. 228).

(*d*) (R) *Palazzo Semitecolo*, No. 187 (G. C. 227).
(*e*) (R) *No.* 194.—Salviati's glass stores.
(*f*) (L) *Fondamenta Cabalà.*—The origin of this name, the spelling of which has been frequently changed, is much disputed. There were, however, several familes of this name in Venice. At the farther corner are the salt stores (p. 171).

13. PONTE S. GREGORIO.—Crosses Rio della Fornase (or Fornace).
(*a*) (L) *Fondamenta Soranzo detta Fornace.*—A branch of the Soranzo were living here in the eighteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Piero Soranzo and his sons.) In early days there were a great many furnaces ("fornasi") here, for baking lime. One is mentioned as having existed in 1292. In 1661 there was one which extended from Calle della Creta to the Grand Canal.

14. RAMO E CALLE BARBARO.
(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Barbaro* (now Volkoff), No. 351 (G. C. 225).
(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Dario* (afterwards Barbaro), No. 354 (G. C. 224).

15. (L) CAMPIELLO BARBARO.—This is a picturesque spot and much frequented by artists. On the right is the garden of Palazzo Dario.

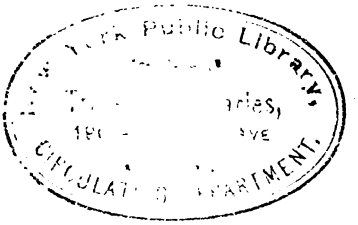
16. (R) PONTE S. CRISTOFORO.

17. CALLE S. CRISTOFORO.—There used to be an image of S. Christopher over a small door in this calle.
(*a*) (R) *No.* 700.—This is the site of the palace of the Venier dalle Torreselle (G. C. 223).
(*b*) (R) *No.* 701.—Garden of the unfinished Palazzo Venier (G. C. 222).
N.B.—The calle turns (L).

18. (R) FONDAMENTA VENIER.
(*a*) (L, across the rio) *Palazzo Zorzi*, Fondamenta Zorzi, No. 372.—This branch of the Zorzi became

CAMPIELLO BARBARO, WITH BACK OF PALAZZO DARIO

p. 258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extinct at the death of Zanantonio Zorzi about 1775. There were two other branches at S. Gregorio, both of whom appear to have gone elsewhere about this time.

(*b*) (L, across the rio) *Corte del Sabbion.*—In this court were twenty-eight houses for poor families, maintained by the trustees of Pietro Grimani and the Scuola di S. Maria della Misericordia. Over the arch, leading to the court, are the arms of the Grimani (the vertical stripes) and those of the scuola (S. Maria Valverde with two kneeling friars). In 1713 a "sabionera" (seller of sand) lived in one of these houses.

(*c*) (R) *Sottoportico e Corte Centani.*—Leads to Casa Biondetti (G. C. 221), and to Palazzo Centani (G. C. 220).

(*d*) (R) *Ramo da Mula.*—Leads to Nos. 724, 725, Palazzo da Mula (G. C. 219).

19. CAMPO S. VIO.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Vio* (SS. Vito and Modesto).—The original church, which stood immediately on the left as one enters the campo, was built early in the tenth century. In 1318 it was rebuilt, and a good deal of the masonry from the demolished palace of Baiamonte Tiepolo was used in its reconstruction (p. 369). As the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo was suppressed on the festival of S. Vio, the doge and signoria visited the church in state annually on that day. The following extract from the official calendar of 1797 will show that this custom was kept up till the fall of the Republic: "15 June ✠ *SS. Vito and Modesto.* Parochial church called S. Vio. His Serene Highness goes to visit the above-mentioned church, in remembrance of the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo, discovered in the year 1310, and this as a thankoffering for the

deliverance of this Most Serene Republic; he then returns to S. Marco, and gives a banquet to the Ambassadors, the Most Serene Signoria, etc." The church was closed in 1808, and demolished in 1813. In 1864 the owner of the site, Signor Gaspare Biondetti Crovato, built the present small chapel, and used in the building, especially in the doorway, some of the stones from the house of Baiamonte Tiepolo that were in the former church. The campo used to be enclosed, but in 1354 the palace of the Tagliapietra, towards the Grand Canal, was pulled down, to make a better landing for the doge when he visited the church.

(*b*) (R) *No.* 730.—The English and American church, which stands on the site of part of the ancient Palazzo Barbarigo.

(*c*) (R) *No.* 730c, Palazzo Barbarigo (G. C. 218).

(*d*) far corner (R) *No.* 732, Palazzo Loredan.—Now occupied by H.R.H. Don Carlos de Bourbon, Duke of Madrid (G. C. 216).

(*e*) (L) *Fondamenta Bragadin.*—A branch of the Bragadin had a palace here, which was destroyed by fire in the eighteenth century. Some of the family returned to S. Vio about 1790. (G. B. 1797, Alvise Lorenzo Bragadin.)

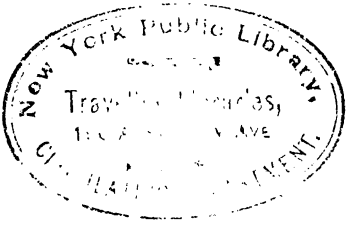
20. PONTE S. VIO.

21. PISCINA DEL FORNER.

(*a*) (R) *No.* 864.—Tamburini calls this Palazzo Caldogno, afterwards Don Alfonso of Bourbon. In 1808 it belonged to Canon Giapel. It now belongs to Contessa Valmarana.

(*b*) (L) *Fondamenta Venier.*—At No. 741 is a palace which formerly belonged to the Venier, and is known now as Palazzo Alberti. There were two branches of the family living in this parish (S. Agnese) in 1797.

a *b*
CAMPO S. VIO, *p.* 260. (*a*, PALAZZO LOREDAN, *b*, PALAZZO BARBARO, *p.* 278)



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(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Balbi-Valier*, No. 866 (G. C. 215).—The Balbi arms are over the door.

(*d*) (R) *Garden of Palazzo Paradiso* (G. C. 214).

(*e*) (R) *Palazzo Manzoni*, No. 872 (G. C. 213).

(*f*) (L) *Two inscriptions* on a one-storey building, removed from Palazzo Foscarini (No. 22 (*a*)): (1) "Decori voluptati æmolumento"; (2) "Nihil domestica sede jucundius".

(*g*) (R) *Calle Rota.*—Passes behind Palazzi Manzoni and Brandolin Rota (G. C., 213 and 212).

22. (L) Rio Terra Antonio Foscarini.—In front, before turning, is the apse of the disused church of S. Maria della Carità (G. C. 211).

(*a*) (L) *Nos.* 880-881.—This palace was built on the site of Palazzo Foscarini, which was almost completely demolished, when the canal was filled up, and the present Rio Terra made in 1863. This is said to have been the home of (*N.B.*) Antonio Foscarini, who, on account of his having been in the habit of frequenting the apartment of Anne of Shrewsbury, Countess of Arundel, which was the resort of various foreign diplomats, was accused of treason and revealing the secrets of the Republic, and was strangled in prison in 1622. In the following year, however, his innocence was proved, and his calumniators were themselves executed. (G. B. 1797, Piero Giacomo Foscarini and his brothers.)

(*b*) (R) *Calle larga Pisani.*

(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Pisani*, No. 979A.—In 1501 Doge Agostino Barbarigo left his property, which consisted of a fine palace opposite the church of S. Trovaso (No. 31), and the houses behind it, to his two nephews and Bartolomeo Pisani. It is probable that this palace, which is known as Palazzo Pisani, was part of the portion of the latter. Part of it is now the Ristorante all' Accademia, which has a garden.

(*d*) (L) *Istituto Cavanis*, No. 898.—The brothers Cavanis (p. 173), priests and benefactors of the church of S. Agnese, founded an institute for boys in this palace, which at one time belonged to the Da Mosto.

(*e*) (L) *Church and Campo S. Agnese* (p. 172).

(*f*) (L) *Palazzo Trevisan* (back) (p. 172).

23. RIO TERRA DEI GESUATI.

24. (R) FONDAMENTA DELLE ZATTERE, AI GESUATI.—Across the water (L) is the island called the Giudecca.

(*a*) (R) *Church and Convent dei Gesuati*
(*b*) (R) *Church of the Visitation.*
(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Cavanis*, No. 920
(*d*) (R) *Casa Moro*, No. 929
(*e*) (R) *Fondamenta Nani*

25. PONTE LUNGO
(*a*) (R) *Sottoportico Fioravanti*

26. FONDAMENTA DELLE ZATTERE AL PONTE LUNGO
(*a*) (R) *Palazzo Michele*, No. 1397
(*b*) (R) *No.* 1401
(*c*) (R) *Calle Trevisan*
(*d*) (R) *Palazzo Giustinian Recanati*, No. 1402
(*e*) (R) *No.* 1403
(*f*) (R) *Palazzo Lippomano*, No. 1404
(*g*) (R) *Nos.* 1413-1415

Walk VI. (pp. 173 to 175).

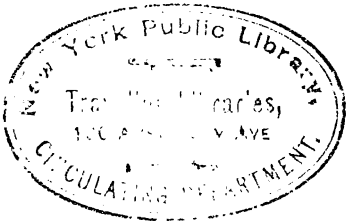
27. (R) CALLE CORTELOTTI.—A family of this name are mentioned in the sixteenth century as having a wine shop near here. It is possible that "cortelloto," or "corteleto" (a small knife), may have been in the first instance the sign of the shop, and afterwards adopted by the family, as was frequently the case, as a means of identification.

SQUERO, AND CHURCH OF S. TROVASO (FROM PONTE LUNGO

p. 262

CLOISTERS OF S. STEFANO, WITH REMAINS OF FRESCOES BY PORDENONE

p. 268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27A. PONTE CORTELOTTI.

28. (R) FONDAMENTA OGNISSANTI.

(*a*) (R) *Cà Canal*, Corte Canal, No. 1423.—The houses entered from Corte Canal, including this one with its quaint façade on the rio belonged to the family Canal of S. Barnaba in or before the sixteenth century, and were still in their possession at the end of the eighteenth century. At one time part of the house, however, appears to have belonged to a "tagliapietra" (stone-mason) called da Par, who probably decorated the façade with carvings, many of which remain. A bridge which existed in 1700, between Ponte Canal and Ponte Cortelotti, was called Ponte Tagliapietra.

(*b*) (R) *Ponte e Corte Canal.*

(*c*) (L) *Church of Ognissanti* (All Saints).—This church, which was first built of wood, and the convent attached thereto were founded in 1472 by some Cistercian nuns from Torcello. The present church was built about a century later. In 1807 the convent and church were both closed, but reopened again by Capuchin nuns from the suppressed convent of S. Giuseppe in Castello. The church has lately been undergoing a thorough restoration. The convent is now a school for girls.

(*d*) (L) *Fondamenta delle Eremite.*—Leads to the church and monastery of the Eremite, which was founded in 1693 by some Augustinian nuns. The establishment is now occupied by one of the schools for girls instituted by the brothers Cavanis.

29. PONTE DI BORGO.—In the fourteenth century this locality was called Borgo (suburb) di S. Trovaso.

(*a*) (L) *Fondamenta del Borgo.*

30. FONDAMENTA BONLINI.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Bonlini*, No. 1113.—The Bonlini came originally from Brescia, and traded principally in sugar, groceries and wax. Some of the

family were ennobled in 1667; and on payment of 100,000 ducats, a like honour was granted in 1685 to the sons of Z. Domenico Bonlini, who lived in this palace. (G. B. 1797, Piero Maria Bonlini and his brother Iseppo Maria, great-grandsons of Z. Domenico.)

(*b*) (R) *Ponte e Calle Trevisan* (p. 174).

(*c*) (R) *Palazzo Michiel* (p. 174).

(*d*) (L) *Corte Lombardo.*—The noble family Lombardo were living here till 1749 when they became extinct through the death, without male heirs, of Gabriel Lombardo.

31. (L) CAMPO S. TROVASO.—There is a fine octangular well-head in this campo, said to be one of the oldest in Venice.

(*a*) (L) *Church of S. Trovaso* (SS. Gervasio e Protasio).—The date of foundation of this church is unknown, but it was rebuilt in 1028, as it was about to fall down. The present church was commenced in 1584, the former one having collapsed on 11th September, 1583.

N.B.—Pass round the church. Notice the thirteenth-century bas-relief of S. Peter behind a grating on the clergy house (L).

(*b*) (R) *Palazzo Nani*, Fondamenta Nani, No. 960.—This palace, which is opposite the church, across the rio, was built in the fourteenth century, and belonged to the Barbarigo. It was called Palazzo Barbarigo dei Dogi, because two doges, Marco and Agostino Barbarigo, were born here. In 1501 the latter left the palace and adjacent buildings to his two nephews Bernardo and Polo Nani, and to Bartolomeo Pisani (p. 261). It was restored by Sansovino in the sixteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Senator Cavaliere Giacomo Nani.)

(*c*) (L) *Fondamenta Sangiantoffetti.*

32. (R) PONTE S. TROVASO.—Facing the bridge is No. 993, Palazzo Gritti (seventeenth century).

33. (L) FONDAMENTA PRIULI
   (*a*) (L) *Palazzo Sangiantoffetti*, No. 1075
   (*b*) (L) *Palazzo Bolani*, No. 1073
   (*c*) (R) *Palazzo Priuli Scarpon*, No. 1012
   (*d*) (L) *Ponte delle Maravegie*
   (*e*) (L) *Palazzo Belisandra Maraviglia*, No. 1071

   } Walk II. (pp. 61 to 62).

34. (R) CALLE CONTARINI CORFÙ.
   (*a*) (L) *Palazzo Contarini degli Scrigni*, No. 1057 (G. C. 206, 207).
35. CAMPIELLO GAMBARA.
   (*a*) (L) *Palazzo Mocenigo Gambara*, No. 1056 (G. C. 208).
35A. CALLE GAMBARA.
   (*a*) (L) *Palazzo Querini*, Nos. 1051-1052 (G. C. 209).
36. CAMPO DELLA CARITÀ.
   (*a*) *Royal Academy of Fine Arts.*—Scuola, convent and church of S. Maria della Carità (G. C. 210 and 211).
37. (L) IRON BRIDGE (p. 60).
38. CAMPO S. VIDAL.
39. (L) PONTE AND CALLE GIUSTINIAN.
   (*a*) (L) *Palazzo Civran*, No. 2887 (G. C. 37).
   (*b*) (L) *Palazzo Giustinian Lolin*, No. 2893 (G. C. 38).
39A. (R) CALLE GIUSTINIAN (name at the end), turns R.
40. (L) CALLE DEL FRUTTAROL
   (*a*) (R) *Sottoportico Calle Miani*
   (*b*) (R) and (L) *Calle Vitturi o Falier*
41. A SMALL IRON BRIDGE
   (*a*) (L) *Ramo e Calle del Teatro*
42. CORTE DEL TEATRO
43. (L) CALLE DEGLI ORBI
44. (R) CALLE DEL TEATRO
45. (L) CAMPO S. SAMUELE
   (*a*) (R) *Church of S. Samuele*
   (*b*) (L) *Palazzo Malipiero*, No. 3201

   } Walk IX. (pp. 241 and 242).

(*c*) (L) *Palazzo Malipiero* (formerly Capello), No. 3202 (G. C. 42).

(*d*) *Palazzo Grassi*, No. 3231 (G. C. 44).

N.B.—Pass round the church to

46. CALLE DELLE CARROZZE.—In 1661 a carriage-maker, named Piero Badoer, lived here (see Calle delle Carrozze, p. 185).

(*a*) (L) *Calle Grassi.*—Leads to Palazzino Grassi, Ramo Grassi, No. 3234 (G. C. 44 (*a*)), and to Palazzo Moro-Lin, Sottoportico Morolin, No. 3241 (G. C. 45).

(*b*) (L) *No.* 3260.—Garden of Palazzo Grassi.

N.B.—At No. 3288 the name of the calle changes to

47. SALIZZADA S. SAMUELE.

(*a*) (R) *Scuola dei Mureri* (bricklayers), No. 3216, with a representation of their implements on the façade.

(*b*) (L) *Calle e Rami Lezze.*—Leads to Palazzi da Lezze and Erizzo (G. C. 47 and 48).

(*c*) (R) *Sottoportico delle Pelle* (skins).—The German shoemakers who lived in this neighbourhood, and had their scuola and hospital at Nos. 3127-3134 Calle delle Botteghe, probably had their stores of leather here.

(*d*) (L) *Ramo Mocenigo Casa Vecchia.*—Leads to No. 3327, Palazzo Contarini dalle Figure (G. C. 49), and No. 3328, Palazzo Mocenigo Casa Vecchia (G. C. 50). The family of the Mocenigo of S. Samuele was divided into two branches, and had four palaces. The branch that owned the oldest palace was called "della Casa Vecchia" (of the old house), and the others were called "della Casa Nuova" (of the new house).

(*e*) (L) *Calle Mocenigo Casa Nuova.*—Leads to the three palaces belonging to the family after which it is named, Nos. 3349, etc. (G. C. 51, 52, 53).

(*f*) (L) *Calle Corner o del Magazen.*—Leads to No. 3378, Palazzo Corner (G. C. 54).

(*g*) (R) *Crosera* (a cross street).—Leads directly to Campo F. Morosini (S. Stefano), through Calle delle Botteghe.

48. RAMO DELLA PISCINA.

49. (R) PISCINA S. SAMUELE.

N.B.—On the left as one leaves Ramo della Piscina is Calle del Traghetto Garzoni, which leads to No. 3417, Palazzo Garzoni, and to the traghetto for S. Tomà and Campo dei Frari; at Nos. 3395-3397 is a palace which once belonged to the Pisani.

(*a*) (L) *Palazzo Priuli*, No. 3432.—(G. B. 1797, Alessandro Priuli and his sons.) A tablet has recently been placed on this house in remembrance of Francesco Priuli, the traveller and explorer.

50. (L) CAMPIELLO NUOVO (up some steps).—This was formerly the cemetery of the monks of S. Stefano. After the plague of 1630 the cemetery was closed for sanitary reasons, and the ground raised.

51. (R) CALLE DEL PESTRIN (milk-seller).

N.B.—The doorway at No. 3509 (a short way down to the left as one enters the calle) was the entrance to the convent of the Pinzochere Agostiniane (Augustinian lay sisters), who occupied a house belonging to the da Lezze, whose arms, sustained by two cherubs and surmounted by an angel, are still over the arch.

At the end of the calle (R) is

(*a*) *Church of S. Stefano.*—The first church and convent were built, 1294 to 1325, for some Augustinian hermits. The church had to be reconsecrated six times (five times in the sixteenth century) on account of bloodshed. The principal door, by an architect of the fourteenth cen-

tury, is one of the most beautiful pieces of work of that date in Venice. The church was restored in 1743.

(*b*) *Scuola di S. Stefano*, No. 3467 (opposite the church door).—This scuola was built in 1432. The bas-relief over the door represents S. Stephen, surrounded by the devout, on their knees. The stone underneath with the dedication to the Archangel Gabriel was most probably removed from the Oratorio dei Zotti (No. 53 (*a*)), when it was rededicated. In the eighteenth century most of the members of this confraternity were woollen drapers. The building is now used as a wine shop.

N.B.—If the door is open pass through the cloisters; if not, take Calle and Ponte dei Frati to (R) Campo S. Angelo.

52. CLOISTERS OF S. STEFANO.—The convent of which these cloisters form part was founded at the same time as the church, and restored in 1532. There are some traces of frescoes in the centre; these were painted by Pordenone, who is reported to have had arms always at hand during his work for fear of his rival Titian. Most of the monuments have been removed, but of the five that remain, the most notable one is that of Doge Andrea Contarini, 1382. The others are (1) Monument to Domenico Molin, a famous man of letters, 1635. (2) That of the celebrated doctor Viviano Viviani, 1658 (the bust has been removed to the Ateneo). (3) That of the two Vincenzi Gussoni, 1643 and 1654. (4) Urn of Antonio Corner, professor from Padua (in a bad state). On leaving the cloisters, notice the carving over the doorway (outside), representing S. Augustine in the midst of the friars of his order. This carving, which dates from the fifteenth century, was originally coloured.

53. (R) CAMPO S. ANGELO (p. 237).

(*a*) (L) *Oratorio dei Zotti* (lame people).—Giacomo Morosini built an oratorio here in 920, and dedicated it to the Archangel Gabriel. In 1392 the family gave it temporarily to the confraternity of the Zotti. And in 1572 (the oratorio having been rebuilt in 1520) this gift was confirmed by the brothers Francesco and Lunardo Morosini, on the condition that they and their descendants should be the sole protectors of the confraternity, and should receive an annual gift of a candle weighing 7 lb., on which was to be the arms of the Morosini-Gallo. The head of the family was to come to the "Missa Cantata" (Sung Mass) on the 25th March every year. The Zotti went annually, in April, to dine with the Contarini degli Scrigni (p. 324), where they were seated at the high table, and served by nobles. The oratorio has been rededicated to the Annunciation and S. Michael.

N.B.—Do not cross the campo, but turn immediately (R).

(*b*) (L) *Site of the ancient church of S. Angelo.*—The church stood between the statue of Pietro Paleocopa and the church of S. Stefano. It was founded in 920, and demolished in 1837. In 1455 an attempt was made by the Bolognese architect Bartolomeo Fioravanti to straighten the campanile, by removing some of the ground below the foundation; it apparently answered well, and the campanile became quite upright, but the next day it fell down, doing great damage to the church and to the convent of S. Stefano, and killing two of the community. A white stone in the pavement, with an inscription, marks the site of the church.

(*c*) (R) *Rio del Santissimo.*—This rio runs under the chapel of the B. Sacrament ("Santissimo") in the church of S. Stefano.

N.B.—The palaces in Campo S. Angelo are mentioned in Walk VIII. (pp. 237 and 238).

(*a*) (L) *No.* 3575 *Calle del Cristo.*—This palace, which has its façade in the campo next to No. 3584, Palazzo Duodo, belonged latterly to Cattarina Foscarini, widow of Zuanne Grimani of S. Boldo, but was probably built in the fifteenth century by the Dolfin, whose arms, carved in wood, are on the well-head.

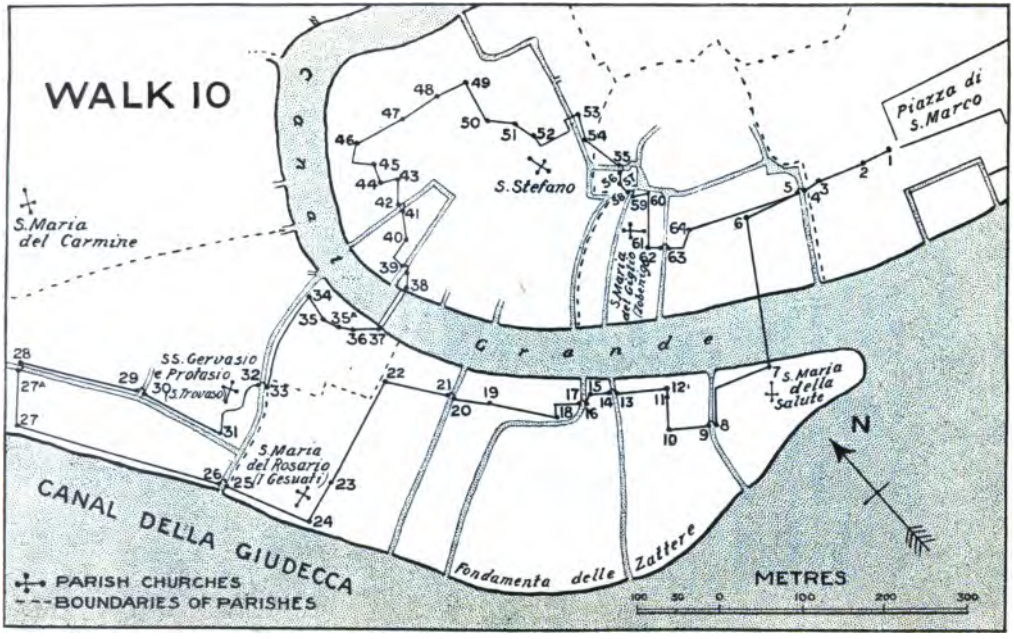
54. CALLE CAOTORTA.

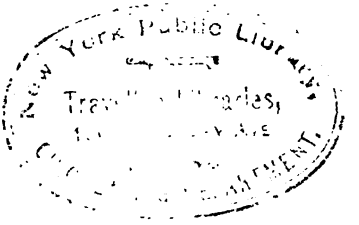
(*a*) *Palazzo Caotorta,* No. 3558.—This palace belonged formerly to the Querini, and in 1661 Girolamo Querini was living here. In 1712 it had become the property of Antonio Spiridion Capello, whose successor Alvise let it to Alessandro Caotorta, whose son Alvise purchased it in 1759. The Caotorta were still part owners in 1808. The members of this branch of the family forfeited their nobility because the father of Alessandro, while consul at Zante, contracted a marriage with Catterina Avastago, which was not approved by the Council. In 1802 they were appointed members of the noble Council of Treviso.

(*b*) (front) *No.* 3562.—This palace belonged in the eighteenth century to the Corner of S. Martino. (G. B. 1797, Nicolò Corner.)

55. (R) PONTE DEI CALLEGHERI (Calegheri).—Dr. Tassini derives this name from a family called Callegari, who lived near here. "Calegheri," however, means shoemakers, and as one of the largest palaces in the neighbourhood (probably No. 3652) was in the eighteenth century let to some shoemakers, it seems more probable that this bridge and neighbouring rami were named after them. (The Ramo dei Callegheri at S. Tomà is close to the scuola of the shoemakers.)

56. RAMO I° DEI CALLEGHERI.


WALK 10
S. Maria del Carmine
S. Stefano
S. Maria del Giglio (Zobenigo)
Piazza di S. Marco
Canal Grande
SS. Gervasio e Protasio (S. Trovaso)
S. Maria del Rosario (I Gesuati)
S. Maria della Salute
CANAL DELLA GIUDECCA
Fondamenta delle Zattere
N
PARISH CHURCHES
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
METRES
100 50 0 100 200 300


New York Public Library

57. CAMPIELLO DEI CALLEGHERI.
58. (L) PONTE STORTO.
59. FONDAMENTA DELLA FENICE.—On the left is the water entrance to Teatro della Fenice (p. 142).
60. (R) CALLE GRITTI.—At the entrance to this calle (L) is Palazzo Gritti. A branch of the family lived here till 1796, when the only member remaining, Tommaso Gritti, removed to S. Marina.
   (*a*) (L) *Calle Rompiasio* (or Rombiasio).—A branch of this very ancient family (original citizens 1484) lived here early in the eighteenth century in a house belonging to the Gritti.
   (*b*) (L) *Calle della Vida* (vine).
   (*c*) (R) *Church of S. Maria Zobenigo* (p. 54).
   (*d*) *Campo S. Maria Zobenigo* (p. 54).
61. (L) CALLE DELLE OSTREGHE (oysters) (p. 54).
62. PONTE DELLE OSTREGHE.
63. (L) CALLE DELLE OSTREGHE.
64. (R) CALLE LARGA 22 MARZO.
   N.B.—To reach the Piazza di S. Marco keep straight on past S. Moisè See also Walk IV., No. 58 (p. 143).
65. PIAZZA DI S. MARCO.

CHAPTER XVI

THE GRAND CANAL (CANALAZZO)

THE Grand Canal divides the city in two parts, and has three sestieri (p. 8) on each side. It curls in the form of an S, and is 4062 yards long (in the centre), and varies in width from forty-three to seventy-six yards. Forty-six "rii," or small canals, are connected with it, and it passes about thirty "calli," or streets, and ten "campi" (p. 8) with their churches. It is crossed by three bridges, and by numerous "traghetti," or ferries. There are nearly 200 palaces on its banks, among which are some of the finest in the city. Very few of them are older than the fifteenth century, but many of them are on the sites of much older buildings. The principal architects mentioned are—fifteenth century, the Lombardi; sixteenth century, the Lombardi, Jacopo Sansovino, Vincenzo Scamozzi, Michele Sammicheli, Guglielmo Bergamasco; seventeenth century, Baldassare Longhena, Alessandro Tremignan; eighteenth century, Giorgio Massari, Domenico Rossi.

In the following itinerary, which is accompanied by a map, there should be no difficulty in identifying any building on the canal, as (1) a reference is made to *every one*, and each is distinguished by a number, which corresponds with that on the map. (2) The colour and number of the "pali," or posts, which are found in front of most of the palaces, is given (*viz.*, Brown p., yellow bands (7) etc.). (3) Owing to the number of

small canals, side streets, campi and other landmarks, the buildings are divided into such small groups that, except in one or two instances, there are not more than six to choose from; moreover, the principal palaces are almost invariably at the corner of a calle or side canal.

With the exception of the Cà d' Oro, and the Cà del Duca, whose names are traditional, and one or two unimportant buildings, not connected in any way with a noble family, the word "Palazzo" has always been adopted. In old days the principal palaces were always called "Cà," but the name is obsolete, and there is no obvious reason why it should be applied in one case more than another. In the few instances where no noble family is mentioned either in connection with a building, or its site, the word "Casa" (house) has been adopted.

There are fourteen steamer stations on the canal, which will be found indicated ▭ on the map.

1. THE DUCAL PALACE.

2. WING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Commenced by Jacopo Sansovino 1536, completed by Vincenzo Scamozzi 1582. In 1802 the books were removed to the Ducal Palace, but restored in 1905.

3. THE ZECCA.—Immediately adjoining the above is the ancient "Zecca," or Mint, built by Sansovino on the site of an older one, said to have been built about 938 (p. 21). It is now used for the Chamber of Commerce.

4. THE ROYAL PALACE.—This was formerly the Procuratie Nuove, where the Procuratori di S. Marco used to live. The site of the gardens has, in days gone by, been used for granaries, docks for boat-building, a menagerie and a prison (p. 21).

5. PAVILION AT THE END OF THE PALACE GARDENS.—This was built in the last century by Lorenzo Santi; it is now the home of a boating club (Società Bucintoro).

Rio della Luna

6. Office of the Captain of the Port.—Was first built in 1492, and restored in 1717. It was formerly the headquarters of the Magistrate of the Corn Wharf. After the middle of the eighteenth century the upper rooms were used for an academy of fine arts, which in 1807 was removed to the present building at S. Maria della Carità (p. 325). In 1810 the building was given to the port authorities, who restored it in 1831.
7. Hotel Monaco.—A modern building.

Calle Vallaresso (A)

8. Grand Canal Hotel (Palazzo Vallaresso (?)).—The Vallaresso had property here from the twelfth century. In the latter days of the Republic the palace belonged to a branch of the Erizzo.
9. The Ridotto, Calle del Ridotto, No. 1332. (The portion on the Grand Canal is now part of the Grand Canal Hotel.)—The Ridotto was formerly Palazzo Dandolo. In 1638 Marco Dandolo let it for a public "ridotto," or assembly rooms. Gambling was permitted under the superintendence of the Government till the time of the Austrian occupation, when it was put an end to. Splendid *fêtes* were held here during carnival time. Although it is no longer put to its former use, many of the rooms remain much as they were, and can be hired for balls and other entertainments.

Calle del Ridotto (B)

10. Grand Hotel de l' Europe (Palazzo Giustinian), Calle del Ridotto, No. 1207.—This fifteenth-century palace belonged to the Giustinian. (*N.B.*) Lorenzo Giustinian, the first Bishop of Castello (afterwards canonised), lived here in 1432, while his episcopal palace was being rebuilt. The Rev. Antonio Gius-

tinian, who died in 1792, was the last of this branch.
11. GRAND HOTEL D' ITALIE, Calle Barozzi, No. 2156.—This portion of the hotel, which was rebuilt a few years ago by the architect Giovanni Sardi, is on the site of Palazzo Veronese. It is considered an excellent reproduction of the ancient Gothic style. (G. B. 1797, Senator Zuanne Veronese and his brother Piero.)

RIO DI S. MOISÈ

12. PALAZZO BAROZZI, Corte Barozzi, No. 2156. Faded green p. (10).—This seventeenth-century palace, which stands on the site of an older one, belonged to the Barozzi, then to a branch of the Corner, and later on to a branch of the Emo. From 1775 to 1806 the General Post Office was in Corte Barozzi. In 1827 the palace was sold to the Treves. (G. B. 1797, Alvise Emo and his sons.)
13. GRAND HOTEL BRITANNIA (Palazzo Tiepolo), Corte Barozzi, No. 2161. Brown p.—In 1607 this palace belonged to Andrea Badoer. In the eighteenth century it became the property of a branch of the Tiepolo; and in 1805 it was let to the company of Venetian mail couriers, a company which was abolished in 1806. There used to be a "squero" (boat-building yard) where the garden is now.
14. HOTEL DE ROME, Calle del Traghetto, No. 2204. Blue and gold p.

CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO (C)

15. HOTEL MILANO, Calle del Traghetto, No. 2208.—Augustus Hare stayed here when writing his guide to Venice.
16. PALAZZO MICHIEL (now part of Hotel Milano). Green p. (4).—This seventeenth-century palace be-

longed to Alvise Michiel. It is sometimes called Palazzo Alvise.

17. PALAZZO CONTARINI, Campiello Contarini, No. 2307. Yellow p., red flames (4 large and 3 small).—This fifteenth-century palace belonged in 1661 to Tommaso Contarini. (G. B. 1797, Senator Paolo Contarini and his brother Senator Zuanne.)

18. PALAZZO CONTARINI FASAN, Ramo 2° Minotto, No. 2320.—This exquisite little fourteenth-century palace is sometimes called the house of Desdemona. The owner got the nickname of Fasan because he was so fond of shooting pheasants ("fasani") on the island of Falconara, which was his property.

19. GRAND HOTEL, 1st part (Palazzo Manolesso Ferro), Ramo 2° Minotto, No. 2322.—Built fourteenth century, restored seventeenth century. (G. B. 1797, Lazzaro 1° Antonio Ferro.)

20. GRAND HOTEL, 2nd part (Palazzo Fini).—Architect, Alessandro Tremignan, seventeenth century. (G. B. 1797, Girolamo 1° Fini.)

21. GRAND HOTEL, 3rd part (Palazzo Gritti).—Fourteenth-century Gothic, altered till very little of the original remains. Procuratore Andrea Pisani occupied the palace in 1661, and when his great-great-grandson Vincenzo 3° died in 1761, the palace went to his daughter, who in 1775 married Almoro Pisani of S. Stefano; the palace remained in their hands till after 1808, but they did not live there, and a branch of the Gritti occupied it.

22. CAMPO AND CHURCH S. MARIA ZOBENIGO (see p. 54).—In old days there was a chain across the canal from here to S. Gregorio.

23. PALAZZO VENIER, Campiello del Traghetto, Nos. 2469, 2470. Blue p., white flames (4).—In 1661 this palace belonged to Procuratore Nicolò Venier of S. Felice; at the death of his great-grandson Lunardo in 1780 it passed to his cousin Maria, wife of Cavaliere

Alvise Contarini, afterwards Procuratore. The arms of the Venier are over the door. Zanotto calls this Palazzo Contarini.

CALLE GRITTI E CAMPANILE (D)

24. PALAZZO MARIN, Calle Gritti e Campanile, No. 2488.—The steamer station (S. Maria del Giglio) is in front of this palace. (G. B. 1797, Senator Alvise Marin and his brother Piero.)

RIO S. MARIA ZOBENIGO, O DEI FURLANI

25. PALAZZO BARBARIGO, Fondamenta Duodo o Barbarigo, No. 2504. Brown p. (8).—This palace belonged to the Barbarigo for several centuries. The Blessed (*N.B.*) Cardinal Gregorio Barbarigo, who in 1691 refused the papal crown, was born here. (G. B. 1797, Piero Barbarigo.)

26. PALAZZO MINOTTO, Calle Barbarigo, No. 2505. Brown p. (7).—(G. B. 1797, Paolo Minotto and his brother Nicolò.) This palace is now joined to No. 25.

RIO S. MAURIZIO

27. PALAZZO CORNER DELLA CÀ GRANDE, Fondamenta Corner e Zaguri, No. 2662. Blue p., yellow rings (8).—This palace was founded by a very rich citizen, called Malombra, in the fifteenth century. He was called Malombra "della bella casa" (of the fine house). Early in the sixteenth century it was bought by Giorgio Corner, Procuratore di S. Marco, and brother to the Queen of Cyprus. He meant to pull it down and rebuild it; but he died in 1527, and the present palace was built by his son Jacopo, from designs by Jacopo Sansovino, in 1532. The palace was famous for its golden room, with a magnificent chimney-piece, decorated with golden "cariatidi". The room was draped with cloth of gold, surmounted by a cornice, the gilding of which is said to have cost

18,000 golden ducats. The well-head, now in Campo SS. Giovanni e Paolo, was taken from the courtyard of this palace in 1824 (p. 128).

(*a*) *This small house*, with garden, belongs to Prince Hohenlohe. Calle del Traghetto, No. 2707.

28. Casa Chiodo.—A modern house. Calle del Dose da Ponte, No. 2714.

Calle del Dose da Ponte (E)

29. Casa Stecchini, Fondamenta del Traghetto S. Maurizio, No. 2725.—In 1661 this house belonged to Francesco Maria Rosso of the order of Secretaries. Then to the Lombardo, and in 1808 to Rev. Antonio Stecchini. The Stecchini had several houses in the neighbourhood.

30. Palazzo Succi (?), Fondamenta del Traghetto S. Maurizio, No. 2716. Blue p., red rings and tops (4).—Seventeenth century. Bonfadini. 1740, Conte G. Battista Succi; 1808, heirs of Pietro Succi.

Rio del Santissimo, o di S. Stefano

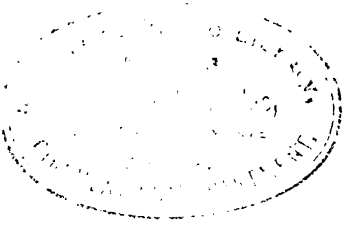
31. Palazzo Pisani, Calle Pisani, No. 2814.—An offshoot of the large palace in Campo F. Morosini.

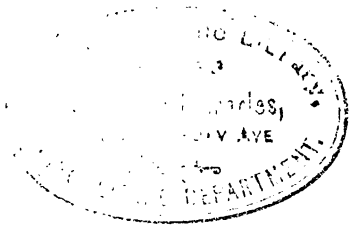
32. Palazzo Benzon (Morosini Venier), Sottoportico Pisani, No. 2811. Red p., grey tops (8).—1712, Zuanne Benzon and brothers; 1740, Zuanne Benzon; 1808, Zannantonio Benzon. Zanotto (1856) calls it Palazzo Foscolo.

33 and 34. 2 Palazzi Barbaro, Fondamenta Barbaro, No. 2840. Brown p., with yellow doge's caps (6).—The second palace, which is of the fourteenth century, belonged early in the fifteenth century to Piero Spiera; from him it passed to Piero Franco, a grocer at S. Provolo; Franco was succeeded by Nicolò Aldoni, whose widow sold it towards the end of the century to Cavaliere Zaccaria Barbaro, Procuratore di S. Marco. Adjoining this old palace was another of

a *b*
PALAZZI CAVALLI, (*a*), AND BARBARO, (*b*)
p. 278

PALAZZO LOREDAN (DELL' AMBASCIATORE)
p. 324





PALAZZO BARBARO—A CORNER OF THE GRAND SALON

p. 278

only two stories, belonging to the Tagliapietra, which the Barbaro were anxious to buy in order to enlarge their own. The Tagliapietra always refused to sell, but finally, in the sixteenth century, they gave the Barbaro permission to build on the top. Hence the different styles of the two palaces, which are now joined in the upper part, but divided in the lower, as formerly. In 1499 the French ambassador lived in the old palace; in 1514 the Hungarian ambassador; and in 1524 (*N.B.*) Isabella d' Este, widow of the Marchese di Mantova, sister to the Duke of Ferrara. (G. B. 1797, Senator Zuanne Barbaro.) The palace now belongs to Mr. Daniel Sargent Curtis, who has lived here for many years.

RIO DELL' ORSO O CAVANA

35. PALAZZO CAVALLI, Campo S. Vidal, No. 2859 (afterwards Franchetti). Grey p., with blue decorations (10).—This fourteenth-century palace (lately restored and modernised) belonged to the Gussoni, then to the Cavalli, and lately to Baron Franchetti. It has a magnificent modern staircase. Early in the last century it was occupied by Archduke Frederick of Austria, and later on by the Comte de Chambord.

IRON BRIDGE (see p. 60)

36. CAMPO AND CHURCH S. VIDAL (S. Vitale).—There used to be a "squero," or boat-building yard, on part of the site of the garden of Palazzo Cavalli. The first church was built, in 1084, by Doge Vitale Falier, and finally rebuilt in its present form at the end of the seventeenth century (see p. 60).

RIO S. VIDAL

37. PALAZZO CIVRAN, Calle Giustinian, No. 2887. White p., red spiral bands (6).—Zuanne Civran owned and occupied this palace in 1661. In 1712 it still be-

longed to the Civran, but was let to Marco Badoer. In 1808 it belonged to Giovanni Porta.

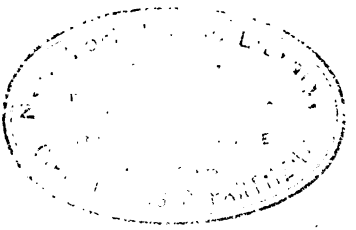
Calle Giustinian

38. Palazzo Giustinian Lolin, Calle Giustinian, No. 2893. Brown p., yellow rings and tops (4 large, 4 small).—This seventeenth-century palace, by Baldassare Longhena, belonged originally to the Lolin, and was left by Zuanne Lolin, who died in 1624, to his nephew Zuanne Giustinian, on the condition of his taking the name of Lolin. The famous scholar, Dr. Francesco Aglietti, lived here at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and in his time visitors were admitted to see his fine collection of engravings, etc. Later on the well-known dancer, Taglioni, occupied the palace, and after her the Duchess of Parma. (G. B. 1797, Almoro Francesco Giustinian.)

39. Palazzo Falier, Corte Falier, No. 2914. Green p., light green rings (2).—Projecting wings, with garden between. This palace was built not later than the fifteenth century; and although restored in the seventeenth century it still bears traces of its ancient origin. The Falier lived here from the first. (G. B. 1797, Senator Zuanne Falier and his sons.) Conte Federico Valier lives here at the present time.

Rio del Duca

40. Cà del Duca, Corte Duca Sforza, No. 3051. No p.—In 1454 a palace in Campo S. Polo was given by the Republic to Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan. This he exchanged with Marco Corner for the one now under consideration, which was then in course of building. Duke Sforza continued the building, but it was soon after stopped, and the palace confiscated, on account of disagreements between him and the Republic. Bartolomeo Bon, the architect, lived in part of the palace, and Titian used a portion of it when



a *b* *c*
PALAZZI REZZONICO (*a*), GIUSTINIAN (*b*), AND FOSCARI (*c*)

painting his pictures for the Sala del Maggior Consiglio in the Ducal Palace. At the end of the sixteenth century it belonged to the Grimani.

41. ANTICHITÀ (Dino Barozzi). White p., blue spiral stripes (2).—This palace belonged in 1712 to Girolamo Canal of S. Barnaba (p. 64), Procuratore di S. Marco. It afterwards belonged to Zambattista Manzoni and in 1808 to Zambattista Zanimbon.

(*a*) *Garden of Palazzo Malipiero.*

42. PALAZZO MALIPIERO (formerly Capello), Campo S. Samuele, No. 3203. Brown p., narrow yellow rings (7). This palace was formerly Gothic, but was rebuilt in its present form in 1622. There are several traces of the old palace, notably a fine doorway on the Campo S. Samuele. The Capello lived here as early as the fifteenth century, and in 1610 Silvano Capello left the palace to his daughter, who was the wife of Catterino Malipiero. The great-great-grandson of Catterino, Alvise Catterino Malipiero, who died in 1778 without heirs, was the last of this branch.

43. CAMPO AND CHURCH S. SAMUELE.—The church was founded in 1000, and first dedicated to S. Matteo. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 1683.

44. PALAZZO GRASSI, Campo S. Samuele, No. 3231. Blue p., white flames (4 large and 3 small).—Was built in the eighteenth century for Angelo Grassi by Giorgio Massari. Baron Sina, who purchased the property afterwards, restored it, and added a garden. In the early part of the last century the famous Hotel Imperator d' Austria was here. Visitors used to be admitted to this palace to see the beautiful staircase, and a choice collection of pictures, belonging to Signor de Antini. (G. B. 1797, Senator Zuanne Grassi.)

RAMO GRASSI (F)

(*a*) *Palazzino Grassi*, Ramo Grassi, No. 3234. Green p., white flames (2).—During the last century

there was a bathing establishment here. Zanotto describes it as one of the principal and most comfortable in the city.

45. PALAZZO MORO-LIN, Sottoportico Morolin, No. 3241. Brown p. (3). Antiquités, A. Salvador.—Was built at the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Sebastiano Mazzoni, for the famous painter Pietro Liberi. At his death it was bought by the Lin. They added the upper storey. At the death of Michele Anzolo Lin, in 1788, the palace was inherited by his niece Elisabetta, wife of Gasparo Moro of S. Trovaso (p. 173), and so it passed to this branch of the Moro, who afterwards called themselves Moro-Lin. Visitors used to be admitted to this palace to see the pictures and frescoes, many of which were by Gregorio Lazzarini. (G. B. 1797, Gasparo Moro-Lin.)

46. PALAZZO DA LEZZE, Calle Morolin, No. 3254. Ordinary p., no tops (2).

47. PALAZZO DA LEZZE, Ramo Corte Lezze, No. 3319. Faded p., dark blue rings (5).—These two palaces, the first rebuilt, and the second fourteenth century restored, both belonged to the da Lezze till after the fall of the Republic. In 1808 the proprietors were Elena Giustinian da Lezze and the three sons of Luigi Zen of the Frari. In 1797 the second palace appears to have been let to Giacomo Maria and Antonio Condulmer (Zanotto calls it Palazzo Condulmer).

48. PALAZZO ERIZZO, Ramo Corte Lezze, No. 3316. Yellow p., red spiral bands (8).—1712 and 1740, brothers Erizzo of S. Martino (let to Conte Francesco Odi); 1808, Nicolò and Guido Erizzo. In 1797 the palace appears to have been occupied by Giulio Mario Soderini (Zanotto calls it Palazzo Soderini).

49. PALAZZO CONTARINI DALLE FIGURE, Ramo Mocenigo, Casa Vecchia, No. 3327. Brown p., yellow rings (7). Two figures over door.—Built about 1504, either by Antonio or Pietro Lombardo, or by

Francesco Lazzari in their style. The garden and library of Giacomo Contarini, who was living here at the end of the sixteenth century, are specially mentioned by Francesco Sansovino in his *Venetia*. (G. B. 1797, Senator Bertucci Contarini and his sons.)

50. PALAZZO MOCENIGO, CASA VECCHIA, Ramo Mocenigo, Casa Vecchia, No. 3328. Faded dark blue p., yellow rings (4).—This is the oldest of the four Mocenigo palaces. It was rebuilt in the seventeenth century in the style of Longhena or Benoni. Emanuele Filiberto, Prince of Savoy, stayed here in 1574. (*N.B.*) Giordano Bruno, who was betrayed by host, and burned for heresy in 1600, also lived here for a short time. (G. B. 1797, Senator Z. Alvise 2° Piero Mocenigo.)

51 to 53. 3 PALAZZI MOCENIGO, CASA NUOVA, Calle Mocenigo, Casa Nuova, No. 3349. Blue p., white spiral bands, doge's cap in colours at top.—The branch of the Mocenigo who lived here were called Casa Nuova to distinguish them from the older branch, who lived in the next palace. Only one of these palaces was finished when Zuanne Mocenigo made his will in 1579. The three buildings were put in communication with one another in 1788, on the occasion of the festival in honour of the appointment of Alvise Mocenigo to be Procuratore di S. Marco. (*N.B.*) Anne of Shrewsbury, wife of the Earl of Arundel, was living here in 1621, and it was on account of his visits to this house that Antonio Foscarini (p. 261) was executed. In 1818 (*N.B.*) Lord Byron lived in the centre palace, where he wrote the first part of "Don Juan," "Beppo," and several other poems. The poet Thomas Moore stayed with him here. (G. B. 1797, Alvise Mocenigo.)

54. PALAZZO CORNER, Calle Corner, o del Magazen, No. 3378. Brown p., very faint yellow rings.—This

palace belonged formerly to the Gheltof, but after the death of Marin Gheltof, in 1792, it was inherited by his daughter Beatrice, wife of Girolamo Corner. The Apostolic Legate Angelo Leonini, Bishop of Tivoli, lived here in 1503. There is a remarkable well-head in the cortile, which Zanotto says may possibly have come from Altino (p. 344). (G. B. 1797, Senator Girolamo 2° Andrea Corner.)

(*a*) and (*b*) *Small houses.*

Calle del Traghetto Garzoni (G)

55. Palazzo Garzoni, Calle del Traghetto Garzoni, No. 3417. Unpainted p., yellow rings (4). Two angels over balcony, second floor.—A fifteenth-century palace, much restored. The Garzoni came here, from Campo S. Polo, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Pietro Garzoni, who was public historian, had a famous library here. (G. B. 1797, Senator Cavaliere Agostino Garzoni.)

Rio S. Angelo

(*a*) *A modern house.*

56. Site of Teatro S. Angelo. A two-storey building with brown p., with elaborately carved tops (7).—The theatre, which stood on this site, was built in 1676, and till 1759 was used for musical drama. After having served for a short time for the performance of comedies, it was closed in the last days of the Republic. There was formerly a Palazzo Marcello on this site.

Ramo e Campiello del Teatro (H)

57. Palazzo Corner Spinelli, Ramo Campiello del Teatro, No. 3877. Deep brown p. (8). (Steamer station S. Angelo.)—It is not certain who was the architect of this palace. Pietro Lombardo and his son are both mentioned. Temanza says Sante Lombardo,

and Selvatico considers that the style resembles that of Guglielmo Bergamasco. The interior was restored in 1542 by Michele Sammicheli, who was a friend of the owner, Zuanne Corner. The palace passed later to the Spinelli. (G. B. 1797, the Rev. Paolo Zaccaria Spinelli, the last member of the family.)

58. PALAZZO CURTI, Calle degli Avvocati, No. 3902. Light blue p., yellow rings and tops (4).—This palace was built at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

59. PALAZZO TORNIELLI, Calle degli Avvocati, No. 3905. Blue p., cream bands (4).—Built in the middle of the nineteenth century. The Tornielli belonged to the order of Secretaries and many of them held most important posts (p. 107).

RIO MICHIEL

60. PALAZZO BENZON, Calle Benzon, No. 3927. Tall faded blue p., yellow bands (8 large, 4 small).—This palace was celebrated for the receptions given by (*N.B.*) Contessa Marina Querini Benzon early in the nineteenth century. The receptions used to take place every evening, and were frequented by such men as Byron, Moore, Canova, Pindemonte, etc. The Benzon came to this palace about 1780. (G. B. 1797, Senator Zambattista Benzon and his nephew Piero, husband of Contessa Maria.) Later on the Comte de Chambord lived here.

(*a*) *Small two-storey house.*—This was a bathing establishment during the last century.

61. A MODERN HOUSE. Dark blue posts, yellow rings.

CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO (I)

62. PALAZZO MARTINENGO, Calle del Traghetto, No. 3947. Grey p., yellow tops (3).—This palace was built in the sixteenth century by the Talenti, from whom it passed to Martino d' Anna, a rich Flemish merchant. Pordenone, who was a great friend of D' Anna, painted

the palace for him. Titian, who was godfather to Martino, whose portrait he painted, frequented the house, which passed afterwards to the Viaro, under whose name it is mentioned by Martinioni (1663). When Francesco Viaro, Procuratore di S. Marco, died in 1657, he was succeeded by his daughter Bianca, wife of Alvise Foscarini, and later it came into the hands of a branch of the Martinengo.

63. PALAZZO TRON, Calle Tron, No. 3949. Faded dark brown p. (6).—Fifteenth century much restored. (G. B. 1797, Alvise Tron, and his brothers.) Zanotto says that this palace once belonged to the Memmo.

64. PALAZZINO TRON, Calle Tron, No. 3952. Small blue p., white rings.

65. PALAZZO CONTARINI (Cavalli), Calle e Ramo Contarini, No. 3978. Dark blue p., with two white rings (8).—This palace, which is called Cavalli, from two sea-horses on the façade, was built in the fifteenth century. The former palace on this site, which belonged originally to the Corner, is said to have been one of those marked with the lion of S. Mark, after the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo (p. 369). From the Corner it passed to the Contarini, and at the death of Giulio Contarini in 1791 it was inherited by his daughter Polisena, wife of Senator Alvise Mocenigo of S. Stae (p. 94).

RIO DI S. LUCA

66. PALAZZO GRIMANI, Fondamenta della Chiesa, No. 4041. Black p., royal arms in gold (6).—This palace, which is one of the principal ones on the Grand Canal, was built for Girolamo Grimani, father of Doge Marino Grimani, in the sixteenth century, at a cost of 200,000 ducats. The first two floors were built by Michele Sammicheli, and the third after his death. The Grimani lived here till 1806, when the palace was taken for the General Post Office (p. 380). It is now the Court of

Appeal. The Duke and Duchess of Mantua were entertained in this palace in 1576; and in 1625 Ladislaus II., son of Sigismond III. of Poland, stayed here. In 1597 the coronation of Morosina Morosini, wife of Doge Marino Grimani, took place here. (G. B. 1797, Senator Giacomo Grimani and his brothers.)

67. PALAZZO VALMARANA, Fondamenta Cavalli, No. 4091. Red p., yellow bands (6).—This palace in 1661 belonged to Zambattista Corner, Procuratore di S. Marco. At his death in 1734 it passed to the Corner of S. Maria Zobenigo, who possessed it at the fall of the Republic. In 1808 besides the Corner, it belonged to Senator Lunardo Valmarana, Andriana Bonfadini, widow of Lunardo Cavalli, and others.

68. PALAZZO MARTINENGO, Fondamenta Cavalli, No. 4090. Dark green p.—Formerly Corner. (G. B. 1797, Venceslao Martinengo and his brother Gasparo.) The palace was built in the seventeenth century, and towards the middle of the nineteenth century it was Hotel Leon Bianco. In 1838 (*N.B.*) Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, stayed here. The palace is now called Cà Cavalli, having been occupied for a great many years by a family of that name.

CALLE CAVALLI (J)

69. PALAZZO FARSETTI, Riva del Carbon, No. 4136. Bright blue p. Lion of S. Mark in gold (4).—This Byzantine palace was built in the eleventh or twelfth century for the Dandolo. Andrea Dandolo lived here before he was made doge in 1342. The palace, which originally had its façade towards Campiello S. Luca (p. 234), was rebuilt in its former style, facing the canal; since then it has been several times restored, but much of the original still remains. After passing through several hands, it came to the Farsetti about 1670. (G. B. 1797, Antonio Francesco Farsetti.) After the death of Antonio in 1808, his widow bought

the palace, which she let for a hotel (Gran Bretagna), and finally sold it to the Municipality of Venice, who now have their offices there. The last restoration was in 1874. In 1361 Rodolph, Duke of Austria, stayed here. (*N.B.*) Canova is said to have learnt the first rudiments of sculpture here, by studying the plaster copies of famous works collected by the Rev. Filippo Farsetti; and two baskets of fruit in marble, on the great staircase, are said to belong to his earliest works.

CALLE MEMO O LOREDAN (K)

70. PALAZZO LOREDAN, Riva del Carbon, No. 4137. Same p. as last palace.—Byzantine, eleventh or twelfth century. This palace is said to have been built by the noble family Boccasi (extinct 1456). Early in the fourteenth century it belonged to the Zane, and about 1362 to the Corner. At the death of Girolamo Corner in 1734, he was succeeded by his daughter Lugrezia, wife of Zambattista Loredan. (G. B. 1797, Senator Cristoforo Antonio Loredan.) In 1867 the palace was purchased by the Municipality, and joined to Palazzo Farsetti by a bridge. The famous Elena Corner, who flourished in the seventeenth century, was born here, and many illustrious people have stayed here, among whom was Pietro Lusignano, King of Cyprus, who stayed with Ferrigo Corner in 1363, and whose arms are sculptured on the façade and over the door in the calle. He bestowed on Ferrigo the feudal castle of (*N.B.*) Piscopia, in his kingdom, hence this branch of the family were known as Corner Piscopia. In 1740 a branch of the Memmo (or Memo) hired the upper floor from Z. B. Loredan. (G. B. 1797, Senator Anzolo 4° Memmo.) The palace was restored in the seventeenth century.

CALLE DEL CARBON (L)

71. SITE OF PALAZZO DANDOLO, Riva del Carbon, Nos. 4177 to 4164.—The houses following the Calle del Carbon are said to be on the site of the eleventh-century palace where Doge Enrico Dandolo (1192-1205) was born. The only remains of a former palace are, however, at No. 4168, over the Caffè agli Omnibus. (*N.B.*) Pietro Aretino lived in part of the palace, which he hired from Leonardo Dandolo in 1551. He died here in 1556.

(*a*) *Two or three small houses.*

CALLE BEMBO (M)

72. PALAZZO BEMBO, Fondamenta del Carbon, No. 4792. Opposite the steamer station (Riva del Carbon). No p.—The original palace is supposed to have been built in the fourteenth century either by Filippo Calendario, or by one of the Bon, or after their school. Martinioni (1663) remarks that it had just been rebuilt. The famous Cardinal Pietro Bembo (1539), who belonged to this branch of the Bembo, was probably born in this palace. Giuliano de' Medici stayed here, when he came to Venice in 1510 to be treated for ophthalmia. (G. B. 1797, Senator Francesco Bembo and his brothers.)

RIO S. SALVATORE

73. PALAZZO MANIN (Banca d' Italia), Sottoportico Manin, No. 4796. Brown p., yellow bands and rings (6).—This palace was built in the sixteenth century by Jacopo Sansovino for the Dolfin, from whom it passed to the Pesaro, and in the eighteenth century to the family of which Ludovico Manin, the last doge, was a member. While in their possession it was rebuilt, all but the façade. At the fall of the Republic it belonged to Doge Ludovico Manin, who retired here in 1801.

CALLE LARGA MAZZINI (N)

(*a*) to (*b*) *Fondamenta di Ferro*, where the old Zecca (p. 21) used to be.

Pescaria S. Bartolomeo (p. 81) and the *old buildings of Rialto* (p. 87).

74. PONTE DI RIALTO.—This bridge connects the two parts of Venice called Rialto (high bank) extra and ultra canalem (this and the other side of the canal). Formerly there was only a traghetto (p. 11) here. In 1180 a bridge of boats was built by Nicolò Baratieri; this was called "quartarolo," from the sum paid to cross it. In 1255 according to some, 1264 according to others, a bridge was erected on piles. In 1310 this was destroyed by Baiamonte Tiepolo (p. 369) in order to cut off his pursuers. After being rebuilt in wood, part of it broke down in 1450, on account of the crowd collected on the occasion of the espousals of the Marchese di Ferrara. After having been rebuilt, it was temporarily removed in 1452, to allow the *Bucentor* (p. 367) to pass, on the occasion of the arrival of Frederick III., the King of Hungary, and Albert Duke of Austria. Finally the present stone bridge was commenced in 1588, after the design of Antonio da Ponte. There were shops on the bridge at an early date.

(*a*) *Fabbriche di Rialto* (old buildings of Rialto).

CALLE DEL FONTEGO DEI TEDESCHI (O)

75. FONTEGO DEI TEDESCHI, Calle del Fontego dei Tedeschi, No. 5346. Dark green p. (6). Arms (spread eagle) over central door.—Towards the end of the thirteenth century a house and wharf on this site were given by the Republic to the German merchants. In 1300 some more houses were added. The buildings were destroyed by fire in 1505, and rebuilt at once by the architect Girolamo Tedesco. They were painted externally on the side towards the canal by Giorgione, and on the side towards the Rialto by Titian. A great many festivals—especially on the last three days

of carnival—are mentioned as having been given here. The General Post Office now occupies the buildings.

RIO DELL' OLIO O DEL FONTEGO

76. CÀ RUZZINI, Ponte dell' Olio, No. 5785. No p. Ruzzini arms over door.—The stores of the rich trading family Ruzzini were in this building. The wharf and bazaar of the Saracens were also here; traces of the latter can still be seen inside.

77. PALAZZO PERDUCCI, Sottoportico dell' Arco, No. 5772. No p.—This little palace was founded by the Perducci, silk-workers who came from Lucca in the fourteenth century, and obtained citizenship in 1361.

78. PALAZZO CIVRAN, Calle Civran, No. 5751. Dark brown p. (3).—This palace, which is mentioned by Martinioni, was formerly of Moorish design, but was rebuilt by Massari in 1701. There are still some remains of the ancient palace. (G. B. 1797, Senator Piero Civran and his brother Vincenzo.)

79. A SMALL HOUSE, which also belonged to the Civran.

80. PALAZZO SERNAGIOTTO, Sottoportico e Corte Sernagiotto, No. 5722. Unpainted p., sawed off (3).—A modern palace built by the Sernagiotto in 1847, on ground purchased from the Commune of Venice. The Sernagiotto were descended from the ancient lords of Sernaglia. (Large iron balcony with canopy.)

81. PALAZZO LION (Morosini), Campiello del Remer, No. 5703.—Here are the remains of a most interesting twelfth-century palace, which formerly belonged to the Lion. When Maffeo Lion in 1540 was banished for revealing the secrets of the Republic to the French, his palace was ordered to be destroyed, but was ultimately spared, because part of it belonged to his brother, and the rest had been given to his wife as part of her dowry. Later on it came into the hands of a branch of the Morosini. (G. B. 1797, Nadal Zorzi Morosini and his brothers.) The entrance is in the Arabo-Byzantine

style, and the windows, which are decorated with precious marbles, are Gothic. There is an uncovered staircase in the cortile. Antichità Settini.

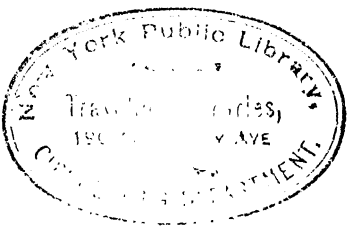
Rio S. Gio Grisostomo

82. House of Pietro Aretino, Calle Dolfin, No. 5667. Two large and two small brown p.—Pietro Aretino lived here before he went to the Riva del Carbon (p. 289). The house then belonged to the Bolani. In a letter he says that Maffio Lion lives on one side of him and Francesco Mocenigo on the other. Later on the house passed to the Erizzo, who still had it in 1808, when it was let by Paolo Erizzo to the proprietor of the Hotel Leon Bianco (see below).

83. Palazzo Mocenigo, Campiello Riccardo Selvatico, Nos. 5658-5662. Short p., no tops (1). R MDCCCXL, in a medallion, on the facade.—Judging from the above-mentioned letter of Pietro Aretino, this small palace must have been inhabited by Francesco Mocenigo in the early part of the sixteenth century. It passed afterwards to the Dolfin of Malcanton, who let it to the proprietor of the Leon Bianco.

84. A small Gothic palace.—This also belonged to the Dolfin, and was let as above.

85. Palazzo da Mosto, Corte del Leon Bianco, No. 5631. No p. Wooden platform for traghetto. Inscription, "Alvise da Cà da Mosto," etc.—This palace is said to have been built about the thirteenth century, and decorated with plaques, either taken from old Roman buildings, or else made in imitation of Christian decorations of the fifth or sixth centuries. The Da Mosto lived here in very early days, and the famous explorer, Alvise da Mosto, was born here about 1432. From the sixteenth century until the latter days of the Republic the famous inn Leon Bianco was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a *b*
PALAZZI MICHIEL DALLE COLONNE (*a*), AND MICHIEL DA BRUSÀ (*b*)

p. 293

a *b*
PALAZZI MIANI-COLETTI, (*a*), AND CA D'ORO (*b*)

p. 295

located here. Many notable personages stayed here, notably the Emperor Joseph II. in 1769 and 1775, and the hereditary Prince and Princess of Russia, travelling under the name of "Les Comtes de Nord," in 1782. The palace was restored in 1765.

86. A MODERN HOUSE.—The Malipiero had a palace here in the eighteenth century.

RIO DEI SS. APOSTOLI

87. PALAZZO MANGILLI VALMARANA, Via Vittorio Emanuele, No. 4392. Blue p., vermilion bands (2). —Built in the eighteenth century by the architect Antonio Visentini. Conte Benedetto Valmarana was living here at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and visitors were admitted to the palace to see his famous library and fine collection of pictures, engravings, medals, etc.

88. PALAZZO MICHIEL DA BRUSÀ, Via Vittorio Emanuele, No. 4390. Blue p., yellow arms, with doge's cap in colours (9).—This Gothic palace, which was in possession of the Michiel for centuries, is called Brusà (burnt) on account of a fire which nearly destroyed it in 1774. (G. B. 1797, Senator Domenico Michiel.)

89. A SMALL BUILDING, now part of No. 90. Small brown p. (2).—This belonged at one time to the Grimani.

90. PALAZZO MICHIEL DALLE COLONNE, Calle del Duca, No. 4314. This palace, so called on account of the colonnade, was built late in the seventeenth century on the site of an older one. In 1537 Contessa Duodo, whose husband was Podestà of Padua, and who appears to have possessed the former palace in her own right as a Grimani, gave it to her daughter Oria, wife of Andrea Barbarigo. The Barbarigo sold it in 1649 to Priamo da Lezze, after which it had several owners, including the Zen who rebuilt it, and

Ferdinando Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua (1702). About 1716 it came into the hands of Marcantonio Michiel, whose descendants still had it at the commencement of the nineteenth century. It then passed to the Martinengo, and in 1884 Conte Leopardo Martinengo left it to his nephew, Conte Antonio Donà dalle Rose, the present owner. The palace contains some fine Flemish tapestries of about A.D. 1500, and a collection of books and sacred vestments which belonged to Cardinal Gregorio Barbarigo. The arms and armour used by Doge Domenico Michiel at the taking of Tyre in 1124 were removed to the civic museum in 1886.

91. PALAZZOTTO ERRERA. Green p. (5).—Two small terraces and a garden entrance. Zanotto in 1856 says it is "of recent construction".

92. PALAZZO FOSCARI, Campo S. Sofia, No. 4200. Brown p., yellow ornamentation (6).—On the façade is a bas-relief of the Madonna and Child. This fourteenth-century palace belonged originally to the citizen family Longhin, who in 1488 sold it to Filippo Foscari. Federico Gonzaga, ambassador of the Duke of Mantua, lived here about 1520, and the duke stayed with him, and was entertained with a magnificent ball given on a platform on the canal in front of the palace by the Compagnia Immortale della Calza(p. 376).

(*a*) *Campo S. Sofia.*

93. PALAZZO SAGREDO, Campo S. Sofia, No. 4199. Brown p. (2).—This Gothic palace, said to have been built in the thirteenth or early fourteenth century, belonged at one time to a branch of the Morosini, who sold it to the Sagredo in the eighteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Zuanne Sagredo and his brother Augustin.) The Emperor Leopold II. and other princes witnessed the regatta from here in 1791. Visitors used to be admitted to this palace to see a wonderful staircase by Andrea Tirali, and a picture ("La caduta dei giganti") by Pietro Longhi, 1754.

94. PALAZZO PESARO, Calle della Cà d' Oro, No. 3936. Five unpainted p.—This palace dates from the fourteenth century, but was rebuilt in the nineteenth century in the original style. Zanotto calls it Palazzo Grimani; it, however, contains many portraits of the Pesaro. In 1661 it belonged to Marin da Pesaro and in 1808 to Nicolò Morosini of S. Giovanni Laterano.

CALLE DELLA CÀ D' ORO (P)

95. CÀ D' ORO, Calle della Cà d' Oro, No. 3933. Brown p. (4).—This palace ("Cà" means literally a house) is so called, according to some writers, because it was inhabited before 1310 by the noble family Doro, who forfeited it, and lost their nobility on account of their connection with the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo in that year. There certainly was an Andrea Doro, a councillor, implicated in the conspiracy, but he is described as being of S. Salvador. After the researches, however, of Com. Cecchetti there seems little doubt that the house was built much later (1424-1430) and that it was so called because it was highly gilt. In an account by the genealogist Priuli (about 1630) it is called the "casa dorata" (gilded house) next to Cà Contarini at S. Sofia. Piero Contarini, who lived in the parish in the middle of the fifteenth century, and who probably built this house next to his own, was nicknamed "of the Cà d' Oro". In 1484, when his daughter married Piero Marcello, he gave it her as part of her dowry. In 1630 it belonged partly to Alvise Loredan, who married Elisabetta Marcello, and partly to a later Piero Marcello. After the middle of the seventeenth century the patrician family Bressa had it, and remained there till about 1774, and from them, through several proprietors, it finally came to the late Baron Franchetti, who restored it. When Selvatico wrote his book on Venetian architecture

(1847) it belonged to the famous dancer Taglioni. In 1780 the Accademia degli Ardenti had its home here.
96. PALAZZO MIANI (afterwards Coletti), Calle Pali, No. 3838. Blue p., yellow bands (4).—This is probably the palace where Piero Contarini (see above) lived in the fifteenth century. 1661, Luca and Anzolo Miani; 1712, Girolamo Miani and his brothers; 1740, Girolamo and Marco Miani. Giacomo, son of Marco, who died in 1796, was the last of this branch. After his death the palace passed to Nicolò Coletti, who let it to Ignazio Testori. It was rebuilt in 1766.
97. A GARDEN formerly belonging to Palazzo Miani.—Now Giardino d' Infanzia.
98. PALAZZO FONTANA, Calle Fontana, No. 3829. Dark green p., yellow bands and rings (10). Two pinnacles.—Built in the sixteenth century, after the style of Sansovino, for Zuanne Fontana, the son of a rich merchant from Piacenza. Pope Clement XIII. (Rezzonico) was born in this palace in 1693.

RIO S. FELICE

99 and 100. PALAZZO BONHOMO, Sottoportico del Traghetto (Traghetto S. Felicè).—1661, Marin Bonhomo; 1712, Simon Bonhomo and brothers; 1740, Iseppo Bonhomo, let to Marcantonio Dolfin; 1808, Simon Codognato. The office of the British Consul is at No. 100.

CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO

101. PALAZZO CONTARINI (afterwards Pisani).—Arcade and traghetto.
102. PALAZZO BOLDÙ, Calle Boldù, No. 3685. Short brown p.—These two were originally one palace, which belonged to the Ghisi, who rebuilt it in the seventeenth century. In 1661 one portion belonged to Cavaliere Andrea Contarini, Procuratore di S. Marco. His son Carlo, also Procuratore, who died in 1721, was the last of this branch, and in 1724 this portion of the palace

was purchased by Alvise Pisani of S. Vidal (afterwards Doge) and let to Prince Caraffa; 1808, Francesco Pisani (of S. Vidal). The other portion was retained by the Ghisi, till the death of Stefano in 1745, when it passed to his aunt, Andrianna, wife of Cristofolo Boldù. (G. B. 1797, Senator Anzolo Boldù and his brother and son, also senators.)

103. PALAZZO DA LEZZE.—Belonged from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the Da Lezze of Fondamenta della Misericordia. 1808, Andrea 4° da Lezze.

RIO DI NOALE

104. PALAZZO GUSSONI (later Grimani), Calle Minio. No. 2277. Brown p. (6). Two coats of arms (Grimani). —This palace was built for Marco Gussoni about the middle of the sixteenth century. Some writers attribute it to Vincenzo Scamozzi; Sansovino, however, who wrote shortly after, says it was by Michele Sammicheli. The façade was adorned with frescoes by Tintoretto, and the cortile with others by G. Battista Zelotti. Giulio Gussoni at his death in 1735 left it between his widow and his daughter. After the death of his daughter in 1739 it became the sole property of her mother, who at her death left it to her brother, G. Battista Lazzari. The Minio inherited it from him in 1775, and in 1798 it was sold to Benetto Grimani, who had already been living there for some time. (G. B. 1797, Benetto Grimani.) Archduke Charles of Austria, brother of the Emperor Maximilian, witnessed the regatta from here in 1569. The famous Accademia Delfica had its seat in this palace from 1647 to 1690.

105. A SMALL SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY PALACE. No p.—1808, Antonio Marin Priuli, Bertucci Pizzamano and Zuanne Molin. (Known as Palazzo Cataneo.)

106. PALAZZO RUODA. Brown p., yellow bands (4).—1661, Silvia Ruoda; 1712, Zuanne Ruoda and his

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brothers; 1740, Bortolo Ferrari; 1808, the brothers Donati and Vettor Corner.

107. PALAZZO ZULIAN, Sottoportico e Corte Zulian, No. 2268. Light brown p., white bands (4).—This palace, which was built in the seventeenth century, is probably on the site of an older one, as the Zulian were living in this parish in the twelfth century. The family continued to live here till the death in 1795 of Senator Girolamo Zulian, without heirs. He left his property to the Priuli of S. Trovaso.

108. PALAZZO BARBARIGO, Corte Barbaro, No. 2256. Two p.—The façade of this small seventeenth-century palace is decorated with frescoes by Camillo Ballini; these are perhaps the best-preserved external frescoes in Venice.

109. PALAZZO BARBARO, Corte Barbaro, No. 2252. Two p.—Bas-relief of Madonna. 1661, Lorenzo Barbaro; 1712, Francesco Antonio Barbaro. In 1740 it had already been purchased by the Barbarigo. 1808, Zuanne Barbarigo.

RIO DELLA MADDALENA

110. PALAZZO MOLIN, Calle del Traghetto, S. Maria Maddalena, No. 2179. Tall dirty green p. (2). (G. B. 1797, Senator Gaetano Molin and his son Marco.)

111. PALAZZO EMO, Calle del Traghetto, No. 2177. Traghetto posts.—It is a mistake to say that the famous Admiral (*N.B.*) Angelo Emo was born in this palace (see No. 133, Palazzo Diedo). 1661, Francesco Emo; 1712, Francesco and his brothers; 1740, Francesco and his brothers; 1808, Alvise Emo.

112. PALAZZO SORANZO (afterwards Piovene), Calle Piovene, No. 2176. Brown p. (4).—This sixteenth-century palace, in the style of the Lombardi, originally belonged to the Soranzo; but at the death of Zanfrancesco Soranzo, in 1724, it was inherited by his sister Cecilia, wife of Coriolan Piovene, who belonged

to an ancient family ennobled in 1645. (G. B. 1797, Senator Antonio Piovene and his brother Lelio.) The atrium and staircase of this palace are very fine.

113. PALAZZO ERIZZO, Ramo 1° Erizzo, No. 2139.—This fifteenth-century Gothic palace belonged originally to the Molin, and came into the hands of the Erizzo through the marriage, in 1650, between Jacopo Erizzo and Cecilia Molin. The principal room is decorated with pictures by Cavaliere Andrea Celesti illustrating the story of (*N.B.*) Polo Erizzo, who was sawed in two when alive by order of Mahomet II. in 1469. (G. B. 1797, the Rev. Paolo Antonio Erizzo.)

114. PALAZZO MARCELLO, Corte Erizzo, No. 2137. Brown p. (2).—The Marcello obtained this palace in 1485, through the marriage of Gasparo Marcello with Petronilla Crispo. It was restored at the commencement of the eighteenth century. The famous musician (*N.B.*) Benedetto Marcello was born here in 1686, and also the painter Alessandro Marcello. (G. B. 1797, Senator Alessandro Marcello.) The Duchesse de Berry occupied this and the following palace about the middle of the nineteenth century.

115. PALAZZO VENDRAMIN CALERGI, Campiello Vendramin, No. 2040. Tall blue p., with Loredan arms and Maltese Cross in colours (10).—Built in 1481 by Pietro Lombardo, for the Loredan, at the cost of over 200,000 ducats. In 1581 it was sold to the Duke of Brunswick for 50,000 ducats, and in 1583 resold to the Duke of Mantua for 91,000 ducats. A dispute having arisen, it was put up to auction in 1589, and bought by Vettor Calergi for 36,000 ducats. In 1608 the daughter of Vettor married Vincenzo Grimani, who added the name of Calergi to his own. On account of a murder committed by the sons of Vincenzo in 1658, the left wing of the palace was destroyed, but it was rebuilt in 1660. Later on, through a marriage with Nicolò Vendramin, the palace passed to his

family, who also took the name of Calergi. In 1844 it was sold to the Duchesse de Berry, and later on was inherited by the Comte de Chambord. (*N.B.*) Richard Wagner died here on 13th February, 1883. This palace is sometimes called "Non nobis Domine," on account of the motto on the façade. It was famous for some jasper columns and some fine chimney-pieces in ebony and ivory; and visitors used to be admitted to see these, and also the statues of Adam and Eve, which were removed from the mausoleum of Doge Andrea Vendramin at SS. Giovanni e Paolo. (G. B. 1797, Senator Francesco Vendramin and his brother Antonio, also senator.)

116. SMALL HOUSE AND GARDEN belonging to No. 115.

RIO DI S. MARCUOLA

117. PALAZZO ZORZI, Campo S. Marcuola, No. 1761. Small brown p. (5).—Only a part of the ancient palace remains. In 1502 Queen Anne of Hungary witnessed a regetta from this palace.

118. CAMPO AND CHURCH S. MARCUOLA.—The church was founded at a very early date by refugees from the mainland. It was rebuilt by Giorgio Massari, 1728-1756.

119. PALAZZO MARTINENGO, Fondamenta Gritti e Martinengo, Nos. 1756-1757. Brown p. (3).—Doge Tribuno Memmo possessed a palace here in the tenth century, and lived in it when the Ducal Palace was being rebuilt, after its destruction in the time of Piero Candiano IV. In the thirteenth century Palazzo Memmo at S. Marcuola is mentioned as one of the largest and most ornate palaces in Venice. Later on it became the property of the Martinengo, who in the eighteenth century rebuilt it in a more modest style. In 1886 it was bought by Cavaliere Luigi Mandelli, who altered and restored it.

a *b*

CANNAREGIO *p.* 302, (*a*), CHURCH OF S. GEREMIA, (*b*), PALAZZO LABIA

a *b*

PALAZZI COCCINA-TIEPOLO (*a*), AND BUSINELLO, (*b*)

p. 316

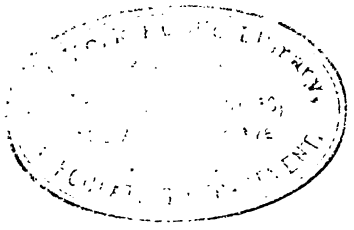
a *b*

FROM THE STEAMER STATION "S. ANGELO": (PALAZZO FOSCARI *a*, TO PALAZZO TIEPOLO *b*)

p. 319 *to* 321

CHURCH OF S. MARCUOLA

p. 300



120. PALAZZO GRITTI, Fondamenta Gritti e Martinengo, No. 1759. Blue p. (3).—This palace, which bears the arms of the Gritti on the façade, was built (probably on the site of an older one) in the seventeenth century. (G. B. 1797, Francesco Gritti and his brothers Alessandro and Fabro.)

120A. SMALL HOUSE AND GARDEN.—This is the site of two palaces, *viz.*, Da Mosto and Coreggio.

121. PALAZZO CONTARINI (afterwards Lobbia), Calle Soranzo detto Correr, No. 1633. Brown p. (2).—A branch of the Correr lived here till 1771, when the palace was inherited by Sebastiano Contarini, who married the widow of Piero Correr. In the nineteenth century it was bought by the famous Garibaldian General Lobbia. The Duke of Savoy stayed here in 1687. The present palace was built in the seventeenth century. (G. B. 1797, Sebastiano Contarini.)

(*a*) *Campiello del Remer.*

122. PALAZZO QUERINI, Campiello del Remer, No. 1574. Blue p., yellow bands (4 large and 3 small).—The exterior, which bears the arms of the Querini, is modern, but there is an ancient well, and some Gothic and Byzantine capitals in the cortile. 1661, Anzolo and Zorzi Querini; 1712, Marcantonio Querini; 1740, Marcantonio Querini (G. B. 1797, Marcantonio Querini); 1808, Marcantonio Querini.

CANNAREGIO

123. PALAZZO LABIA, Fondamenta Labia, No. 329 (beyond the church).—Was built early in the seventeenth century by Andrea Cominelli and Alessandro Tremignan for Zanfrancesco Labia. (*N.B.*) Tradition says that on one occasion, after a great feast in this palace, during which all the plates, dishes and other utensils were of solid gold, the owner of the palace threw several of them into the canal, exclaiming proudly: "Le abia, o non le abia, sarò sempre Labia" ("Whether I have

them, or have them not, I shall still be Labia"). It is, however, supposed that if this ever did happen, there was a net drawn across the canal to rescue the precious goods. There are some fine frescoes by Tiepolo in the palace, which can be seen from 9 o'clock daily. (G. B. 1797, Senator Anzolo Maria Labia and his two brothers, also senators.)

124. CHURCH OF S. GEREMIA.—Founded in the eleventh century. Rebuilt by Carlo Corbellini in 1753. The façade towards the Cannaregio, which did not exist previously, was completed in 1871.

124A. SCUOLA DEI MORTI.—This scuola, which belonged to a confraternity which occupied itself with prayers for the dead, was first built in 1658 by the Savorgnan. It was, however, set on fire by a shell during the siege in 1849, and rebuilt shortly afterwards.

125. PALAZZO FLANGINI, Calle Flangini, No. 252. Brown p. (4 large, 2 small).—This seventeenth-century palace, possibly by Longhena, has never been completed, and still wants the right wing. The Flangini occupied it till nearly the end of the eighteenth century. Lodovico Flangini, who was living here in 1782, was a widower, and the last male member of the family. Shortly afterwards he became an ecclesiastic; in 1789 he was made Cardinal, and when he died, in 1804, he was Patriarch of Venice. Giulio Panciera, who married his daughter in 1779, was living in the palace in 1797.

(*a*) and (*b*) *Two small houses.*

126. SITE OF ANCIENT PALAZZO MOROSINI, Lista di Spagna, No. 233 (p. 103) —Martinioni (1663) mentions the palace that stood here and belonged to the Morosini della Tressa as one of the finest in Venice. The Foscarini had it after the Morosini, and in 1700 they let it to the Vallaresso. The French ambassadors lived here for a short time, and after the fall of the Republic it was occupied by the military, who damaged it to such an extent that it had to be demolished.

(*a*) and (*b*) *Two small houses.*

127. RIO TERRA ISTITUTO MANIN.—At the end of this square stands the *Istituto Manin*, Lista di Spagna, No. 168 (p. 102). This palace was built in the second half of the eighteenth century on the site of a very ancient palace which belonged originally to the citizen family Frizier, and which was for many years before and after the rebuilding the seat of the Spanish ambassadors (p. 103),

(*a*) to (*b*) *A small house* and two palaces.

128. PALAZZO CALBO CROTTA, Lista di Spagna, No. 122. Green p., yellow bands (3 large, 2 small).—This palace belonged to the Soranzo, and at the death of Sebastian Soranzo in 1711, it was inherited by his niece Isabella, wife of Alessandro Crottà. In 1739 Zanmarco Calbo, of the Carita, married Lugrezia Crotta, but the palace still remained in the hands of the Crotta till after the fall of the Republic, when a son of Zanmarco inherited it from his mother's sister, and added the name Crotta to his own. (G. B. 1797, Piero Crotta, whose four brothers were senators.)

STEAMER STATION I SCALZI

129. CHURCH OF THE SCALZI (barefooted Carmelites). —Architect, Baldassare Longhena, 1656-1689. The façade is by Giuseppe Sardi. The church was restored 1853-1862.

IRON BRIDGE

130. THE RAILWAY STATION, which was built in 1861, stands on the site of the church, convent and Scuola of S. Lucia (erected 1192), the magnificent palace of the Lion Cavazza, the Scuola dei Nobili, the church and convent of Corpus Domini, and Palazzo Priuli della Nave. The bridge from the station to the mainland was built in 1841 for the first railway; there was no communication with the mainland before that, except by water.

131. STEAMER STATION S. CHIARA.—Named after the island of S. Chiara, which is just beyond, and which contains the Military Hospital. The steamer returns from here. Opposite the landing stage is an old palace (seventeenth century), No. 511, now Birreria S. Chiara. In 1661 this was a club-house, and afterwards, till the fall of the Republic, a "tintoria," or dyeing establishment. After passing Campo Morto and Calle del Volto, one comes to

132. THE PAPADOPOLI GARDENS, which are on the site of the ex-monastery of S. Croce (suppressed in 1810). Permission to visit them can be obtained.

RIO DELLA CROCE

(*a*) to (*b*) *Three small houses.*

133. PALAZZO DIEDO, Fondamenta S. Simeone Piccolo, No. 561.—This seventeenth-century palace belonged formerly to the Emo. The famous Admiral (*N.B.*) Angelo Emo was born here in 1731, when the palace belonged to his father, Procuratore Zuanne Emo. He died here in 1792, being the last of this branch of the family. The palace then passed to the Diedo of S. Giovanni Nuovo. (G. B. 1797, Iseppo and Alvise Diedo.)

CALLE DEI BERGAMASCHI (R)

(*a*) to (*b*) *About six small houses.*

CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO S. LUCIA (S)

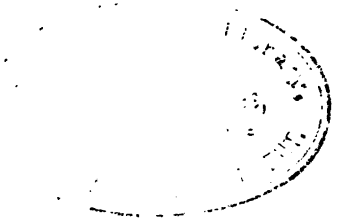
(*c*) *Campiello S. Simeone Piccolo,* with the Scuola dei Tessitori (weavers).

134. CHURCH OF S. SIMEONE PICCOLO (SS. Simeone e Giuda).—Founded in the ninth century, and rebuilt 1718-1738 by Giovanni Scalfurotto, in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. When rebuilding this church,

a

END OF GRAND CANAL. (*a*, STEAMER STATION S. CHIARA)

p. 304



three former pavements were found, at a considerable distance apart (see p. 14).

(*a*) *Campiello della Comare.*—At the end are seen the gardens of Palazzo Gradenigo (p. 92).

135. CASA ADOLDO, Fondamenta S. Simeone Piccolo, Nos. 711, 712.—This house belonged to the family Adoldo or Adoaldo, and was given by Lucia Adoldo to the church of S. Simeone Piccolo in 1520. The inscriptions are interesting. According to Coronelli, the *noble* family Adoaldo became extinct in 1432, so Lucia must have belonged to another branch (see also p. 192).

136. PALAZZO FOSCARI, Fondamenta S. Simeone Piccolo, Nos. 716-717.—There are records of the Foscari in this parish from the eleventh or twelfth century. The present palace was built in the sixteenth century, by Senator Piero Foscari, on the site of an older one, in which Doge Francesco Foscari, is said to have been born. Sanudo describes some magnificent festivals given here in the sixteenth century. The famous frescoes in the court by Latanzio Gambara have almost disappeared. Alvise Contarini, Patriarch of Venice in 1741, belonged to this branch, the last member of which was his nephew, Alvise, the last Primicerio of S. Mark's, who died in 1800. (G. B. 1797, Senator Alvise 2° Piero Foscari and his brother, Senator Alvise 4° Marco.)

CALLE LUNGA (U)

137. CAFFÈ DELL' ALTANELLA.—In front of where this caffè now stands, there used to be an "altanella," or small platform, extending a short way over the canal, where people could sit and have their refreshments. There are still some to be seen at Murano, and there are others near the Public Gardens, and a well-known one on the Zattere opposite the Albergo della Calcina.

The traghetto at this point of the Grand Canal used to be called "all' Altanella".

138. PALAZZO FOSCARI, Ramo di Brato, No. 729.—This red Gothic palace belonged to the Foscari of No. 136 till after the fall of the Republic. It was usually let, and in the middle of the eighteenth century appears to have been occupied by Cristoforo Broto (or Brato), who died in 1765.

139. PALAZZO FONTANA (afterwards Zinelli), Sottoportico and Calle Zinelli, Nos. 774-778.—Federico Zinelli came to Venice in 1659 when a boy, and after having traded successfully, bought this palace about 1728 from Zuanne Fontana. Only the end is on the Grand Canal.

RIO S. MARIN

140. HOUSE OF COUNT NIGRA.—A group of three unpainted posts at the corner of the canal. Garden in front. This house has lately been built by the architect Giovanni Sardi, who also built the new Hotel d' Italie (p. 275).

(*a*) *A small house.*

141. CAMPO AND CHURCH OF S. SIMEONE GRANDE (S. Simeone Profeta).—This church, which is called "Grande" to distinguish it from the other S. Simeone, which has a smaller parish, was founded in the tenth century. The last restoration was in 1861 (p. 100).

(*a*) *A modern palace.*

142. SITE OF ANCIENT PALAZZO CORRER.—The ancient palace, which was destroyed towards the end of the eighteenth century, was for several years occupied by the Imperial Ambassadors.

CALLE DEL PISTOR (V)

(*a*) *Two small houses*, Riva di Biasio.

(*b*) *Palazzo Gritti*, Riva di Biasio, No. 1303.

(*c*) and (*d*) *Palazzi Corner*, Riva di Biasio, Nos. 1300-1302.

143. PALAZZO DONÀ (afterwards Balbi), Riva di Biasio, Nos. 1295-1299. Brown posts (4).—A seventeenth-century palace. 1661, Alvise Priuli; 1712, another Alvise Priuli. About 1736 the palace passed to Antonio Donâ of S. Maria Mater Domini, through his marriage with Marina Priuli, grand-daughter of Alvise. (G. B 1797, Senators Piero and Zambattista Donà.)

(*a*) *A small modern house.*

144. SITE OF PALAZZO ZEN, Riva di Biasio, No. 1290. —The original palace, which belonged to the Zen, was set on fire by a shell in the siege of 1849, and an ordinary house has been built on the site. (G. B. 1797, Senators Michele and Antonio Zen.)

CALLE ZEN (W)

145. PALAZZO MARCELLO (afterwards Toderini), Riva di Biasio, No. 1289.—This palace is given by Coronelli under the name of Palazzo Marcello. When Zambattista Marcello, the last of this branch, died in 1774, the palace was inherited by the heirs of his sister Maria, wife of Anzolo Priuli; from the Priuli it passed to the Toderini, who were connected with them by marriage.

146. SITE OF PALAZZO BEMBO. Brown p. (4).—A magnificent palace built by the Bembo in the sixteenth century stood on the site occupied by the garden and the modern buildings as far as the next canal. It is described by Martinioni as encrusted with marble, and is illustrated both by Coronelli and Giampiccoli. The calle at the back is still called Calle Bembo. (G. B. 1797, Senator Lio Bembo.)

RIO S. GIOVANNI DECOLLATO

147. PALAZZO GIOVANELLI, Sottoportico e Corte Giovanelli, No. 1681. Four faded green p., yellow bands,

and two at corner of rio. Fifteenth century.—The patrician Conte Carlo Vincenzo Giovanelli owned this palace at the beginning of the eighteenth century; in 1740 it was in the hands of his executors. In 1808 it belonged to several people, including Senator Iseppo Giovanelli and his brother Antonio, proprietors of the palace at S. Fosca (p. 109). The next building has the same posts, and is probably part of this.

(*a*) *A small two-storey building*, occupied by the Corpo dei Vigili (fire-brigade).

148. PALAZZO CORRER, Fondamenta dei Turchi, No. 1721. Traghetto p. (small ones).—Teodoro Correr, who at his death, in 1840, left his wonderful collection to the city, lived here. For many years after his death the house was used as a museum, but in 1880 the collection was transferred to the adjacent building, now the Civic Museum. (G. B. 1797, Vettor Correr.)

(*a*) *A small palace.*—In 1808 this palace belonged to Galean Contarini (Canonica) and Zuanne Grassi (S. Samuele), both of whom had married members of the Condulmer family.

SALIZZADA DEL FONTICO DEI TURCHI (X)

(*Steamer station Museo Civico.*)

149. FONTICO (or FONTEGO, or FONDACO) DEI TURCHI (Civic Museum), Fondamenta dei Turchi, No. 1730. Brown p. (6 and 1 tall one).—The date of the foundation of this palace is variously given, by different authors, as tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth century; all, however, agree that it was built by the Pesaro. In 1381 it was bought by the Republic for Nicolò d' Este, Marchese di Ferrara. It was confiscated in 1482, and at the beginning of the sixteenth century it was given to Pope Julius II., who in 1520 established his legates there. In 1527 it was restored

to the D' Este, and in 1602 Cesare d' Este gave it to Cardinal Aldobrandini, nephew of Clement VIII. Shortly afterwards it was purchased by Antonio Priuli, who was created Doge in 1618; in 1621 he gave it as a residence to the Turks, who since 1571 had lived in various parts of the city. It was much altered for the Turks, but in 1860-1869, after having been used as a Government tobacco store, it was restored to its former condition, and in 1880 the Correr collection was transferred to it. It is impossible to enumerate the large number of princes and other important persons who stayed here before 1621.

RIO DEL MEGIO

150. ANCIENT GRANARIES, Fondamenta del Megio, No. 1780.—A massive building, with small windows and ornamented top. The Republic had granaries in various parts of the city. The granaries at this point were stocked with millet ("megio").

CALLE DEL MEGIO (Y)

151. PALAZZO BATTAGIA, Calle del Megio, No. 1783. Tall dark blue p., white bands (6). Two pinnacles.—This palace, which was built in the seventeenth century by Baldassare Longhena, is described by Martinioni as Palazzo Belloni, where at that time Count Uberto Cernini, the Imperial Ambassador, was living. Bortolamio Belloni died in 1659, and his daughter Laura, wife of Zuanne Battagia, inherited the palace. Girolamo and Francesco were living here in 1782, but they shortly afterwards moved to S. Leonardo. The palace was afterwards known as Palazzo Capovilla, and visitors used to be admitted to see a collection of all the engravings by Morghen, and other interesting objects of art belonging to Signor Tarma.

Rio Tron

152. Palazzo Tron, Calle e Ramo Tron, No. 1954. Brown p., yellow arms (2).—The family Tron were living in this parish at a very early date; and this palace, although rebuilt at the end of the sixteenth century, shows traces in the interior of a much earlier building. Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, stayed here in 1684; and in 1775 Andrea Tron entertained the Emperor Joseph II. with a magnificent festival. Senator Francesco Tron, grandson of Andrea, died here in 1793; and as his brother Vincenzo was an ecclesiastic, the palace was inherited by his daughter Chiara, wife of Lunardo Donà dalle Rose of the Fondamenta Nuove.

153. Palazzo Duodo, Calle Dandolo, No. 1958.—This fifteenth-century palace also belonged to the Tron till the latter days of the Republic. In 1712 it was let to Marchese Orazio Lancilotti, and in 1740 there were several tenants. In 1808 it belonged to Carlo Duodo of S. Maria Zobenigo.

154. Site of Palazzo Contarini (now a garden).—The palace on this site belonged first to the Lion and then to the Venier. In 1415 it was bought by the Republic for Pandolfo Malatesta. In 1427 it was given to General Francesco Carmagnola, who was executed in 1432 between the columns in the Piazzetta di S. Marco. In 1433 it was sold to the Vitturi, and later on it passed to the Giustinian, under which name it is given by Coronelli. The Giustinian rebuilt it, and at the death of Antonio Giustinian, in 1732, without male heirs, it was inherited by his daughter Maria, wife of Simon Contarini, Procuratore di S. Marco. His grandson Simon Contarini was living here in 1797. In 1452, while the palace belonged to the Vitturi, the Empress Leonora, wife of the Emperor Frederick III., stayed here, when returning from Rome with her husband after his coronation. The palace was burned down in the last century.

155. PALAZZO PRIULI (afterwards Bon), Campo S. Stae, No. 1979. Tall brown p. (2).—Built towards the end of the fifteenth century for Lunardo Priuli, who died in 1543. Later on it belonged to the Bon (formerly of S. Canciano). Lorenzo Bon died in 1792, without heirs, his sister Paola, wife of Orazio Dolce, having predeceased him. In 1796 the Dandolo (from S. Giacomo dall' Orio) were living here. Zanotto calls the palace Dandolo. (G. B. 1797, Senator Lauro Dandolo.)

SALIZZADA S. STAE (Z)

156. CAMPO AND CHURCH OF S. STAE (S. Eustachio). —The original church is said to have been founded by the Del Corno (extinct 1296). The present one was built by the architect Giovanni Grassi in 1678, and the façade in 1709 by Domenico Rossi.

157. SCUOLA DI BATTIORO E TIRAORO (gold-beaters and gold-wire drawers).—This scuola, which is attached to the church, was built in 1711. It is now an antiquity shop.

158 and 159. PALAZZO FOSCARINI (afterwards Giovanelli), Calle Pesaro, No. 2070. Brown p., yellow tops (2), at No. 159.—This palace was founded in the sixteenth century by the Coccina, who were famous jewellers; from them it passed to a citizen branch of the Cavalli, and then to the Giunta, who came to Venice in 1482 as printers. Two daughters of the Giunta having married two brothers Foscarini of S. Agnese, the palace came into the hands of the latter. In 1755 it was let to Senator Zanbenetto Giovanelli, who remained here till 1778, when he was appointed Procuratore di S. Marco, and removed to the Procuratie Nuove. Doge Marco Foscarini was born in this palace in 1695. Frederick Charles, King of Denmark, stayed here in 1709.

Rio della Pergola

160. Palazzo Pesaro, Fondamenta Pesaro, No. 2076, Galleria Internazionale d' Arte Moderna. Blue p., gold lion of S. Mark (4).—This palace was built by Baldassare Longhena for Lunardo Pesaro, Procuratore di S. Marco, in 1679-1710, and probably occupied the site of a more ancient building. It is one of the finest buildings on the Grand Canal, and is said to have taken thirty-one years to build, and to have cost 500,000 ducats. The brothers Cavaliere Franceso, Procuratore, and Senators Zuanne and Piero Pesaro were living here in 1797; and the deposed (*N.B.*) Doge Ludovico Manin, whose son Zuanne had married their sister Catterina, took refuge with them.

Rio Pesaro

161. Palazzo Donà. No p.—This little palace belonged to the brothers Donà in 1712 and 1740. In 1808 it belonged to Renier Bernardo and Vincenzo Sangiantoffetti, the former the nephew, and the latter the son-in-law, of Piero Donà. In the nineteenth century this was a bathing establishment.

162. Palazzo Coreggio, Calle della Regina, No. 2213. French Consulate. Brown p. (2).—The Coreggio, who had a shop with the sign of the three belts or straps ("coregge") at the Fontego dei Tedeschi (p. 290), lived in this parish at the end of the sixteenth century. Agostin and Zandonà were made patricians in 1646, and shortly afterwards purchased this palace, which is described as being in the Calle della Regina, facing the Grand Canal. In 1738 another Zandonà, the last of this branch, committed suicide, and the palace was inherited by a branch from Naples (or Palermo), who were not Venetian nobles.

CALLE DELLA REGINA (*a*)

163. PALAZZO CORNER DELLA REGINA, Calle della Regina, No. 2214. Brown p. (2).—The present building was erected in 1724 by Domenico Rossi on the site of the former Palazzo Corner, which dated from the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and in which (*N.B.*) Catterina Corner, afterwards Queen of Cyprus, was born in 1454. After the death of her husband she ceded the kingdom of Cyprus to the Republic, and having passed some time in the castle of Asolo returned to this palace, where she died in 1510. Catterino Corner, who was living here at the fall of the Republic, gave the palace to Pope Pius VII., who in his turn gave it to the brothers Cavanis (p. 173), founders of the charity schools; and it was bought from them by the municipality for the Monte di Pietà (municipal pawn office).

164. A SMALL PALACE, Calle della Rosa, No. 2232. Brown p., yellow stripes.—This is a very old palace, and in the interior there appear to be traces of ninth-century work. Zanotto calls it Palazzotto Antico (formerly Bragadin). There is a tablet on the façade, in memory of the painter Favretto, who had his studio here in the nineteenth century.

RIO S. CASSIANO

(*a*) and (*b*) *Two small houses.* No p.

165. PALAZZO BRANDOLIN, Calle del Campanile, No. 1789. Green p., pink bands (6).—This fourteenth-century Gothic palace belonged to the Morosini of S. Canciano, but in later years was let to the Brandolin of S. Geremia. (G. B. 1797, Girolamo Brandolin.) The upper storey was demolished early in the nineteenth century. The palace is also known as Palazzo Lago and Palazzo Topan.

CALLE DEL CAMPANILE (*b*)

(*a*) to (*b*) *Several houses.*—Fondamenta della Riva dell' Olio. The principal oil stores used to be on this quay, and the greater part of the oil was unloaded and measured here. In ancient days the boats for Mestre used to start from here.

CALLI DEI BOTTERI (*c*)

RIO DELLE BECCARIE

166. THE NEW MARKET.—This building, just completed, is on the site of the ancient Palazzo Querini della Cà Grande, which was confiscated in 1310 after the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo, and in 1339 turned into a slaughter-house (see p. 90).

167. THE NEW BUILDINGS OF RIALTO were built 1552-1555 by Jacopo Sansovino, and consist of twenty-five arches, with two stories over them. The principal fish market (p. 89) is here.

168. THE OLD BUILDINGS OF RIALTO.—These buildings, which on the other side form two wings of Campo S. Giacomo di Rialto (p. 80), stand on the site of very ancient ones, which were destroyed by fire in 1514, and rebuilt by Antonio Scarpagnino 1520-1522. In front is the Erberia (fruit and vegetable quay), and behind, the market.

N.B.—The Erberia should be visited late in the afternoon when the boats are arriving with fruit and vegetables.

NARANZERIA (*d*)

169. PALAZZO DEI CAMERLENGHI, Naranzeria, No. 1.—This palace, which was built by Guglielmo Bergamasco, 1525-1528, was the seat of the Camerlenghi, or three patricians who supervised the fiscal arrangements of the State, and had charge of the funds collected. There were also other offices for magistrates, etc., in the building, and a prison for debtors and those im-

prisoned for minor offences (notice "Fondamenta delle Prigioni"). Sansovino says that in 1310 the house of the public doctor, for this side of the Grand Canal, stood here.

PONTE DI RIALTO (see No. 74)

170. PALAZZO DEI DIECI SAVII, Sottoportico Camerale, No. 19. Lion of S. Mark, etc.—The ten Savii sopra le Decime—originally five, and afterwards increased to ten—were the magistrates who superintended the collection of the tithes, in accordance with a decree of 25th June, 1463. This building, and those attached to it, were used for other public offices as well.

CALLE DEL GAMBERO (*f*)

171. PALAZZO BARBARIGO (Caffè Rossarol).—Zanotto calls this Barbarigo. Seventeenth century.

(*a*) and (*b*) *Riva del Vin.*— There are no important palaces at this point. The land custom-house was here, and boats laden with wine used to lie opposite to the quay, hence the name. The end of the riva used to be called the Pasina, and it was here that the winners in the regatta used to get their flags.

RIO TERRA S. SILVESTRO (*g*)

172. PALACE OF THE PATRIARCHS OF GRADO, Casa Petrarca (pension).—This and the next palace—lately rebuilt—are on the site of the palace of the Patriarchs of Grado. On account of the continual quarrels with the Patriarch of Aquileia, the Patriarch of Grado removed to this palace, which was built in 1156. His successors remained here till the death of Domenego Michiel in 1451; after which the patriarchate of Grado was abolished, and a Patriarch of Venice appointed, with a residence at the island of Castello. The treaty of peace between Pope Alexander III. and Barbarossa

was signed here in 1177. General Carmagnola stayed here before he went to Palazzo Contarini (No. 154). In 1486 it was let to the confraternity of S. Rocco.

173. Palazzo Avogadro, Campo della Pasina, No. 1113. Opposite steamer station S. Silvestro. Antiquités, Giuseppe Domenici.—G. B. 1797, Claudio Avogadro, formerly of S. Maria Formosa, p. 147.

174. Palazzo Barzizza, Corte Barzizza, Nos. 1172-1173. No p.—In 1661 this palace belonged to the executors of Domenico Rampinelli, from whom it was bought by the Barzizza (1712, Antonio and Piero Barzizza; 1740, Vincenzo Barzizza and his brothers). They were living here in 1769, but in 1774 had removed to S. Leonardo. This palace is also called Mengaldo, because Colonel Mengaldo, who had the direction of the Arsenal in 1843, lived here.

175. Palazzo Rampinelli, Corte Barzizza, No. 1175. Blue p., white bands (4).—1661, executors of Domenico Rampinelli; 1712, Antonio Barzizza; 1740, Rampinelli; 1808, heirs of Rampinelli (of Bergamo).

176. Palazzo Businello, Fondamenta Businello, No. 1207. Green p., yellow tops (6).—The Businello, who inhabited this seventeenth-century palace, were a famous citizen family who produced two Grand Chancellors, Marcantonio 1646-1651, and Pietro 1698-1713. They bought this palace from the Giustinian. This was one of the palaces inhabited by the famous dancer Taglioni.

Rio dei Meloni

177. Palazzo Coccina Tiepolo (afterwards Papadopoli), Calle Papadopoli, No. 1364. Blue p., yellow bands (10).—Historians differ as to the architect of this sixteenth-century palace, which was famous for its Greek marble chimney-pieces, its door-posts of "verde antico" (ancient green marble), and its wonderful gilt ceilings. The first inhabitants were the Coccina (No. 158), who were succeeded by the Tiepolo, who held it

a *b*
PALAZZI BARZIZZA (*a*), AND AVOGADRO (*b*)

p. 316

a *b* *c* *c* *c* *d*
PALAZZI REZZONICO (*a*), BERNARDO (*b*), GIUSTINIAN (*c*), AND FOSCARI (*d*)

p. 321

till 1837. (G. B. 1797, Zandomenico Almoro Tiepolo.) After passing through several hands it was bought in 1864 by the brothers Nicolò and Angelo Papadopoli, who in 1874-1875 restored and enlarged it, by building on the site of the next palace. There was a fine library and valuable collection of coins here in the time of the Tiepolo, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century the Museum from Palazzo Nani at Cannaregio was to be seen here.

178. PALAZZO DONÀ (afterwards Saibante), Calle del Traghetto della Madonnetta, No. 1426. A twelfth-century palace, rather spoilt by late restoration.—(G. B. 1797, Senator Francesco Dona, and his brother Francesco 2do Alvise.)

CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO DELLA MADONNETTA (*h*)

179. THE MADONNETTA HOUSE, Calle del Traghetto della Madonnetta, No. 1430. This is the name given by Ruskin to this little twelfth-century Byzantine palace, which has on the side towards the Grand Canal a bas-relief of the Madonna and Child, in the style of Donatello. In the eighteenth century it belonged to Lunardo Donà who died in 1766.—G. B. 1797, Agnese, daughter of the above and widow of Ottavian Zane of S. Nicolò da Tolentino, and Polo Donà, son of Piero of S. Stin. The adjoining rio takes its name from this house.

180 is part of 179, and also belonged to the Donà.

RIO DELLA MADONNETTA

181. PALAZZO BERNARDO, Calle e Ramo della Madonna, No. 1978. Brown p., yellow tops (2). Paglianni, Franco & Co.—This Gothic palace was built for the Bernardo in the fifteenth century, probably on the site of a more ancient one. (*N.B.*) It is mentioned by Sansovino (1581) as one of the finest in the city, and as it has suffered so little by alterations it still remains so. Francesco Sforza and his wife Bianca stayed here in

1442. (G. B. 1797, Francesco and Zuanne Bernardo.)
182. PALAZZO QUERINI (Dubois), Campiello delle Erbe, No. 2004. Brown p., green bands (5). Austro-Hungarian Consulate.—This seventeenth-century palace, which has been occupied by branches of the Querini and the Donà, probably belonged originally to the Zane, whose arms are on the façade and also over the entrance in the campiello. It is generally known as Palazzo Dubois, after the well-known banker who lived there in the nineteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Senator Francesco Donà and his brother Francesco 2°.)
183. PALAZZO GRIMANI, Ramo Grimani, No. 2033. Red p., white spiral bands (7).—Much ornamented with carvings and porphyry tablets. The Giustinian originally owned this palace, which is said to have been built by Martino Lombardo in the sixteenth century. At the death of Antonio Giustinian in 1732, his daughter Francesca, wife of Piero Grimani, inherited it. (G. B. 1797, Senator Antonio Grimani.)
184. PALAZZO CAPELLO, Sottoportico e Ramo Dolfin, No. 2035. Green p., ornamented tops (8). Painted red.—Sansovino in his *Venetia* (1581) seems to divide this palace in two, and he calls them "the Capello palaces, on Rio S. Polo". He says that one belonged to Marino Capello, and one to his brother, Zambattista Capello; the former being decorated with marble "in the modern style," and the latter painted by Paolo Veronese (and according to Ridolfi, by his friend Zelotti). After the fire in 1627 some traces of Zelotti's frescoes were still to be seen, but they are no longer visible. Sanudo mentions a festival held in this palace in 1519, after which all the company went into Campo S. Polo to dance. Senator Antonio Capello was living here in 1793; but, having been made Procuratore di S. Marco in that year, he removed to the Procuratie Nuove.

a *b*
PALAZZI CAPELLO (*a*), AND GRIMANI (*b*)

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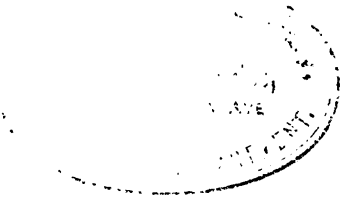
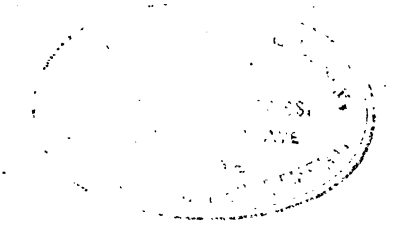




a *b* *c*

PALAZZI TIEPOLO (*a*), PISANI MORETTA (*b*), AND BARBARIGO DELLA TERRAZZA (*c*)

RIO DI S. POLO

185. PALAZZO BARBARIGO DELLA TERRAZZA, Ramo Pisani e Barbarigo, No. 2765. Red p., yellow bands and tops (4). Rigo & Co.—Cicogna says this palace was built in 1569 after designs by Bernardino Contin. The terrace on the Grand Canal gave the nickname "della Terrazza" to this branch of the Barbarigo. In the nineteenth century the palace was famous for its picture-gallery (*N.B.*), which contained, among others, seventeen works of Titian. This collection was sold in 1850 to the Emperor of Russia. (G. B. 1797, Senators Nicolò and Alvise Barbarigo.)

186. PALAZZO PISANI MORETTA, Ramo Pisani e Barbarigo, No. 2766. Blue p., yellow bands, with Pisani arms at top (10).—The first member of the branch of the Pisani which inhabited this fifteenth-century palace (1420) was called Almoro, which became corrupted to Moretto. In the nineteenth century visitors used to be admitted to the palace to see a beautiful gallery hung with Venetian mirrors. (*N.B.*) Canova's "Dedalus" and "Icarus," and a picture of the family Dario at the feet of Alexander by Paolo Veronese, which in 1857 was purchased for the National Gallery in London. (G. B. 1797, Piero Vettor Pisani, Procuratore di S. Marco.)

187. PALAZZO TIEPOLO, Corte Tiepolo. Blue p., yellow spiral bands (8).—In the style of the Lombardi.

188. PALAZZO TIEPOLO (Tiepoletto), Corte Tiepolo. Blue p., yellow spiral bands (4). Gothic.—These two palaces belonged to the Tiepolo. (G. B. 1797, Senator Nicolò Maria Tiepolo and his son Zanalmoro.)

189. PALAZZO GIUSTINIAN (afterwards Persico), Campiello Centani, No. 2788.—Blue p., yellow bands, acorn tops (12). This simple sixteenth-century palace, in the style of the Lombardi, belonged formerly to the Giustinian of S. Barnaba; but at the death of Nicolò

Giustinian in 1774, it was inherited by his daughter Graziosa, widow of Piero Persico of Fondamenta del' Gaffaro.

Rio S. Tomà

190. Palazzo Marcello, Fondamenta del Traghetto S. Tomà, No 2810. No p.—This palace is called "Marcello dei leoni" on account of two lions at the entrance. A branch of the Marcello were living here in the sixteenth century. (G. B. 1797, Senator Gabriel Marcello and his brother Giacomo.) There were three remarkable family portraits here, by Giorgione, Titian and Giovanni Bellini respectively. The palace extends behind the next one (No. 191), and the arms are seen in Calle del Traghetto Vecchio at No. 2876.

Calle del Traghetto Vecchio (*i*)

191. Palazzo Dolfin, Calle del Traghetto Vecchio, No. 2878. Brown p. (4 large and 4 small). Medallion and arms over the door.—The Dolfin were living here till after the fall of the Republic. (G. B. 1797, Senator Zuanne Dolfin and his brother Andrea;
192. Palazzo Dandolo, Calle del Traghetto Vecchio, No. 2879. Brown p., yellow rings (3). Steamer station, S. Tomà. (G. B. 1797, Marco Dandolo and his sons.)
193. Palazzo Civran (afterwards Grimani), Calle del Campanile o Civran, No. 2896. Brown p., white and red bands (6).—A drawing of this seventeenth-century palace is included by Coronelli in his *Palazzi*. (G. B. 1797, Senator Benetto 3° Piero, aged eighty-three, no male heir.) Later on the palace passed to Conte Filippo Grimani of S. Luca. It still belongs to this branch of the Grimani.

Rio della Frescada

(*a*) *A small palace*, Calle Venier e Balbi. White p., blue bands and tops, garden in front. (Manin?)

194. PALAZZO CAOTORTA (usually called Angaran), Calle Campiello del Remer, No. 3903. Brown p. (1), yellow band, arms at top.—1661, Zambattista Benvenuti (let to Conte Camillo Martinengo); 1712, heirs of Francesco Caotorta, and then always Caotorta till after the fall of the Republic; 1808, Chiara Caotorta. Anzola Benvenuti was wife of Francesco Caotorta. The Angaran arms are on the façade of this palace.

195. PALAZZO BALBI, Calle Campiello del Remer, No. 3901, etc. Brown posts (10). M. Guggenheim.—This palace was built 1582-1590 by Nicolò Balbi, from designs by Alessandro Vittoria. (*N.B.*) Temanza says it was related to him by one of the family that Nicolò Balbi said he would not sleep under a roof until his palace was finished; and so he moored a large boat in the canal, opposite the site, and there he and his family took up their quarters. Death, however, overtook him before the work was completed. Napoleon I. witnessed the regatta from this palace, which used always to be called Palazzo Balbi "in Volta del canale" (at the turn of the canal). The stand for the three judges of the regatta has for centuries been placed between this and the next palace (Foscari). (G. B. 1797, Rizzardo 1° Nicolò Balbi and his brother Rizzardo 2°. Their mother was the last of the patrician branch of the Caotorta.)

RIO FOSCARI

196. PALAZZO FOSCARI, Calle Foscari, No. 3246.—The palace originally on this site was built by the Giustinian about the end of the fourteenth century, or early in the fifteenth. In 1428 it was bought by the Republic for 6,500 ducats, and presented to the Marquis of Mantua. In 1438 it was taken from him, and given to Francesco Sforza. It was again confiscated in 1447, and sold by public auction to Doge Francesco Foscari, who rebuilt it. The Foscari continued to live here

after the doge's death, and in 1797 the palace was occupied by Nicolò Foscari and his brothers. During the Austrian occupation it was used as a barrack for the Croatian soldiers. It has been restored of late years, and is now the Scuola superiore di commercio. (*N.B.*) Sansovino calls this the principal palace on the canal. It was frequently chosen for the reception of distinguished guests, and in 1574 Henry III. of France was entertained here.

197. PALAZZO GIUSTINIAN, Calle Giustinian, No. 3228. Brown p., black flames (6).

198. PALAZZO GIUSTINIAN, Calle Giustinian, No. 3232. Red p., white spiral bands (8).• Antichità (della Torre). —These two palaces were built by the Giustinian at the same time as Palazzo Foscari. (G. B. 1797, Sebastian Giulio Giustinian, Procuratore di S. Marco, and his brothers Marcantonio and Girolamo (senators).) (*N.B.*) Chateaubriand is said to have lived at No. 198.

(*a*) *Palazzo Giustinian*, Calle Bernardo, No. 3199. No p. Antiquités, Camerino.—In 1808 the sons of Sebastian Giustinian were living here.

CALLE BERNARDO

(*b*) *Palazzo Bernardo*, Calle Bernardo, No. 3198. Blue p., white spiral bands (6).—This palace belonged to the Bernardo, part owners of Palazzo Dandolo (afterwards Hotel Danieli), from before 1661 till 1808, when the heirs of Alvise Bernardo had it. It appears afterwards to have passed through the Mocenigo to the Nani, and is best known now as Palazzo Nani.

199. PALAZZO REZZONICO, Fondamenta Rezzonico, No. 3136. Tall pink p., red flames and gilt arms (6). —This palace was built by Longhena in the seventeenth century for the Bon. In 1752 the Rezzonico bought it, and added the upper storey (by Giorgio Massari).

In 1888 it was purchased by Robert Browning, who died here the following year. His son has just (1906) sold it again. (*N.B.*) Carlo Rezzonico, afterwards Pope Clement XIII. (1758-1765), lived here. His mother died here the same year in which he was elected Pope, and had a magnificent funeral; a bridge of boats being built across the canal for the cortège to pass to the church of the Mendicanti (p. 130), which contained the family tomb. In 1769 the Emperor Joseph II. was entertained here. (G. B. 1797, Cardinal Don Carlo Rezzonico, and Don Abbondio Rezzonico, Roman senator (husband of Donna Ipolita Boncompagni).)

RIO S. BARNABA

200 and 201. PALAZZO CONTARINI MICHIEL, Calle del Traghetto, No. 2794. No p. Besarel, Galerie Artistique.—Formerly one palace. 1661, Contarini and Michiel; 1712, Pisani and Michiel. Shortly after the death of Girolamo Michiel in 1711 his portion passed to his sister Camilla, wife of Francesco Duodo, and in 1740 the whole palace belonged to Senator Alessandro Duodo. 1808, Teresa Corner Duodo, widow of Francesco, nephew of Alessandro. Zanotto in 1856 calls it Palazzo Donà.

202. PALAZZO MICHIEL DI MALPAGA, Calle del Traghetto, No. 2792. Traghetto p. A. Tamburini. R. Carbonaro (with terracotta ornaments).—This palace, which is mentioned by Sanudo as having in 1511 belonged to the Michiel surnamed Malpaga, was built in the fifteenth century for Fantino Michiel. The reason why he was called Malpaga is not very clear. Dr. Tassini, however, favours the legend that when the Venetian fleet was disarmed in 1425 Fantino persuaded the Government to reduce the salaries of those employed on the ships, and so obtained the name "Malpaga" (bad pay).

Rio Malpaga

203. Palazzo Moro, Calle dei Cerchieri, No. 1263. Blue p., yellow bands (2).—End of sixteenth century. 1661, Lorenzo Moro; 1712, Alvise Moro; 1740, Francesco Moro and his brother. In 1788 the head of this branch, Senator Gasparo Moro, inherited Palazzo Lin at S. Samuele (No. 45) through his wife Elisabetta Lin and removed there. 1797, Senator Lorenzo Moro, brother of Gasparo; 1808, Girolamo Moro, son of Gasparo.

204. Palazzo Loredan (dell' Ambasciatore), Calle Cerchieri, No. 1262. Light brown p., olive-green bands and tops (6).—This fifteenth-century palace belonged at one time to the Loredan. In the first half of the eighteenth century General von Schulemburg, who was in the service of the Republic, lived here. The Imperial ambassador Rosemberg-Orsini followed him; and then his successor Count Durazzo, who occupied it for twenty years. The marble decorations have some merit.

205. A modern building (F. Dorigo, sculpteur and marbres).

Rio S. Trovaso

206. Palazzo Contarini degli Scrigni, Calle Contarini Corfù, No. 1057c. Brown p., black bands at top (6).—This fourteenth-century Gothic palace belonged originally to the Ragazzoni, from whom it passed to the Contarini degli Scrigni.

207. Palazzo Contarini degli Scrigni, Calle Contarini Corfù, No. 1057. Brown p., black bands at top. —This palace, which was built by Scamozzi in 1609, is in communication with No. 206. The name "scrigni" is said to have been given to this branch of the Contarini, because they had a large number of chests ("scrigni") in their castle at Piazzola. The Contarini,

being such a large family, most of the branches had nicknames in order to distinguish one from another. Sanudo describes a splendid *fête* held in No. 206, in the year 1524, to celebrate the marriage of Paolo Contarini and the niece of Doge Andrea Gritti, on which occasion the entire palace was covered with tapestry. It is not certain whence the name "Corfù"—sometimes applied to one of these palaces—is derived. (G. B. 1797, Alvise Contarini and his brother Alvise 2° Girolamo.)

208. PALAZZO MOCENIGO GAMBARA, Campiello Gambara, No. 1056. Dark green p., brown band (4).—Built in the middle of the seventeenth century for the Mocenigo, from whom it passed to the Gambara through a marriage between Eleonora Gambara and Francesco Mocenigo in 1678. The famous admiral Lazzaro Mocenigo, who was killed while trying to force the passage of the Dardanelles, belonged to the branch of the family that lived here. (G. B. 1797, Carlo Antonio Gambara. His father and two uncles were living, but being ecclesiastics were not members of the M. C.)

209. PALAZZO QUERINI, Campo della Carità, Nos. 1051-1052. No p. Two lamps at the door.—Built about the middle of the seventeenth century. (G. B. 1797, Ferrigo Querini.)

210 and 211. ROYAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, Campo della Carità, No. 1050.—The academy, which was opened in 1807, occupies the scuola, convent and church of S. Maria della Carità. The scuola, by which one enters, has been partially rebuilt, with a façade by Giorgio Massari. The convent, which was built by Palladio in 1552, was restored after having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1630; but the church, which was built in 1466, is very little changed externally. It was to this convent that Pope Alexander III. came, when he fled incognito to Venice in 1177, and in this church that he was recognised by Comodo

(p. 385). The Scuola (or confraternity) della Carità, which was the first of the six scuole grandi, was founded at S. Leonardo (p. 104) in 1260, and transferred later on to this locality. On 17th March, 1744, the campanile of the church fell into the Grand Canal, destroying two houses, and disturbing the water to such an extent that the gondolas at the neighbouring traghetti were thrown on to the banks.

Rio Terra Antonio Foscarini (*j*)

212. Palazzo Brandolin Rota, Rio Terra Antonio Foscari, No. 878A. No p. Consulate of Panama.—This palace was built by the Rota in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Senator Francesco 5° Antonio Rota was living here in 1797. After his death it passed to his sister Maria, widow of Girolamo Brandolin of S. Cassiano. In the latter part of the nineteenth century the Albergo dell' Universo was in this palace, and (*N.B.*) Robert Browning stayed here in 1878.

213. Palazzo Manzoni, Calle Rota, No. 875. Brown p., yellow rings (4 and 3 unpainted).—This palace, which is known by several names (Contarini del Zaffo, Angaran, Montecuccioli, etc.), is said to have been built in the fifteenth century, either by Tullio Lombardo, or in his style. It is not certain who the first owner was, but it was bought, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, by the Contarini del Zaffo. Coronelli (about 1709) calls it Palazzo Contarini. In 1783 it was sold for 26,500 ducats to the Manzoni, rich silk merchants, who were still occupying it in 1805, the first floor being let to the widow of Giacomo Orazio 1° Angaran of S. Pantalon and her son. (G. B. 1797, Giacomo 2° Ottavian Angaran.) The façade of this palace is very beautiful. Selvatico says it recalls Palazzo Dario (No. 224), but the details are finer. It was restored in the first half of the nineteenth century.

214. SITE OF PALAZZO PARADISO (now a garden).—It is not certain when this palace was destroyed, but for many years the site was covered with shops, which in the early part of the sixteenth century, still belonged to the family Paradiso. Girolamo Paradiso, the last of the line, who in 1531 was killed by Vincenzo Grimani, son of Doge Antonio Grimani, left them to his mother's family, the Priuli. In 1833 the shops were removed to make a garden for No. 215.

215. PALAZZO BALBI VALIER, Piscina del Forner, No. 866. Brown p., blue bands (8).—This palace, which was built at the end of the seventeenth century, belonged to the Balbi della Tressa (bar), so called from their arms, in order to distinguish them from other branches of the same family. (G. B. 1797, Senator Marco Balbi.) This branch afterwards inherited property from the Valier, and added the name to their own.

216. PALAZZO LOREDAN, Campo S. Vio, No. 732. Yellow p., red spiral bands, fleurs-de-lys at top (4).—Built at the beginning of the seventeenth century. (G. B. 1797, Antonio Loredan and his brother Francesco.) The palace now belongs to (*N.B.*) H.R.H. Don Carlos de Bourbon, Duke of Madrid.

RIO S. VIO

217. CAMPO AND CHURCH OF S. VIO.—The little church at the end of this campo is on the site of the ancient church of S. Vio (SS. Vito e Modesto). The second church, which was built in the fourteenth century, was visited annually by the doge in remembrance of the suppression of the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo in 1310 (p. 369). Several portions of the demolished house of Baiamonte were used in its construction, and a few are included in the present building. This campo was formerly enclosed, but in 1354 the palace of the Tagliapietra was pulled down, to make a better landing for the doge (see also p. 259).

218. PALAZZO BARBARIGO, Campo S. Vio, No. 730c.—Venice and Murano Company's glass stores. Mosaic façade.—The ancient fifteenth-century palace, which stood on this site, belonged to the Barbarigo, and extended the whole depth of the campo. Pietro Barbarigo, who lived here, was appointed Patriarch of Venice in 1706, and Doge Alvise Mocenigo came himself to conduct him to his new abode at Castello. (G. B. 1797, Marco Barbarigo.)

219. PALAZZO DA MULA, Ramo da Mula, No. 724. Dark blue p., with arms, surmounted by a doge's cap, in colours (8).—This palace, which was built in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, was occupied for about three centuries by the Da Mula. (G. B. 1797, Senator Andrea da Mula.) It now belongs to Contessa Rombo-Morosini.

220. SITE OF PALAZZO CENTANI.—Behind is Corte Centani, at the end of which, facing the Grand Canal, stood Palazzo Centani, which besides the two small houses, Nos. 220 and 221, may possibly have included part of the present Palazzo da Mula. The old palace originally belonged to the citizen family Cappella—one of whose members, Febo, was Grand Chancellor 1480-1482—and afterwards passed to the Centani by marriage. They were living in this portion (No. 220) in 1661, and in 1712 it was owned by Donna Adriana Centani, who let it to the brothers Venier, owners of Palazzo Venier (No. 222), who also had it from the brothers Merio in 1740. In 1808 it belonged to Pietro Crovato.

221. CASA BIONDETTI, Corte Centani. Brown p., red ornamentation at top (4).—This little house is probably on the site of part of Palazzo Centani, but in 1661 the Venier (No. 222) had it to keep their spare things in. By 1712 it had come into the hands of Mattio Zambelli of S. Giacomo dal' Orio; 1740, his sons Francesco and Piero; 1808, his great-grandson

Mattio. The Hon. Gasparo Biondetti, who occupied this little house later on, was one of the most famous builders in Venice. Zanotto says he was second to none, and that Venice owes to him the careful and judicious repairs of many of its public buildings. (*N.B.*) Rosalba Carriera, the famous artist, lived here during the first half of the eighteenth century and died here in 1757.

222. PALAZZO VENIER (unfinished), Ramo S. Cristoforo, Nos. 701-704.—When Girolamo Venier made his will in 1733, his palace, which stood on this site, was in a state of decay, and he directed his heirs to pull it down, and build a more worthy one. The old palace was pulled down, but the building of the new one was suspended, before even the ground floor was completed. The wooden model of the proposed palace, designed by Lorenzo Boschetti, can be seen in the Civic Museum. The site is now a garden, in which, towards the end of the eighteenth century, the Venier used to keep a lion. Although the palace was not rebuilt, the Venier continued to live in the vicinity.

223. SITE OF PALAZZO VENIER DALLE TORRESELLE, Calle S. Cristoforo, No. 700. Vino P. Marcerata.—The branch of the Venier who founded the very ancient palace which stood on this site were called "dalle Torreselle" on account of a large tower (or towers) on it. The Donà acquired the palace later on, and were also called "dalle Torreselle". Early in the nineteenth century it was destroyed, and the present house built on the site. (G. B. 1797, Marco Donà, aged eighty-eight, unmarried, the last of his branch.)

RIO DELLE TORRESELLE

224. PALAZZO DARIO, Ramo Calle Barbaro, No. 354. Unpainted p., without tops (6). Several old chimneys.—Was built about 1450 by Zuanne Dario.

In 1493 his natural daughter married Vincenzo Barbaro, and the palace ultimately passed to the Barbaro. On the façade are the words "GENIO URBIS JOANNES DARIUS". (G. B. 1797, Marcantonio Barbaro.)

225. PALAZZO BARBARO (now Volkoff), Ramo e Calle Barbaro, No. 351. Dark brown p. (4).—This fourteenth-century Gothic palace also belonged to a branch of the Barbaro. It has lately been restored. (G. B. 1797, Antonio Barbaro.) (*N.B.*) Eleanora Duse lived here a few years ago.

(*a*) *A small modern building.*

RIO S. GREGORIO

226. SALVIATI'S GLASS DEPÔT.

227. PALAZZO SEMITECOLO, Calle del Bastion, No. 187.—According to Zanotto this fourteenth-century palace belonged formerly to the ancient family Orio. The Semitecolo appear to have been living here in the seventeenth century, as Pietro Semitecolo, who died in 1685, was buried in the neighbouring church of S. Gregorio. The family remained here till 1781, when they removed to S. Maria Formosa. In 1808 the palace belonged to the Commune. Part of it is now occupied by Messrs. Salviati's stores.

228. PALAZZO MINIO, Calle del Traghetto, No. 180. Traghetto p.—Zanotto says that this palace also belonged at one time to the Orio. 1661, Polo Minio; 1712, Polo Minio, let to Rev. Antonio Canossa; 1740, N. D. Marina Minio Morosini. Before 1767 this branch of the Minio had removed to S. Trovaso, and in 1808 the palace had three proprietors, one of whom was Antonio Grimani of S. Girolamo; and as his wife was a Marcello, this may account for the arms over the door in the calle, which are either Marcello or Da Lezze.

CALLE DEL TRAGHETTO (*k*)

229. PALAZZO MARTINENGO, Calle del Traghetto, No. 178. Unpainted p. (7).—This palace was built in the eighteenth century on the site of an older one. 1661, Anzolo Styn, secretary to the Senate; 1712, executors of Carlo Ricasi of Castelfranco; 1740, Conte Onigli of Treviso; 1778, Francesco Leopoldo Martinengo; 1797, Zuanne and Zanfrancesco Martinengo (ecclesiastics); 1808, Martinengo and nephews (Conti di Brescia).

230. PALAZZO GENOVESE, Campo S. Gregorio, No. 173.—This new palace, although commenced in 1892, has not been finished, on account, it is said, of a lawsuit between the joint proprietors.

231. ABAZIA S. GREGORIO.—The church and abbey of S. Gregorio existed in the ninth century, and were rebuilt in their present form in 1392. The door towards the Grand Canal leads to the cloisters, which are very picturesque, and much frequented by artists. One end of the chain across the Grand Canal was fastened here (see also p. 170.)

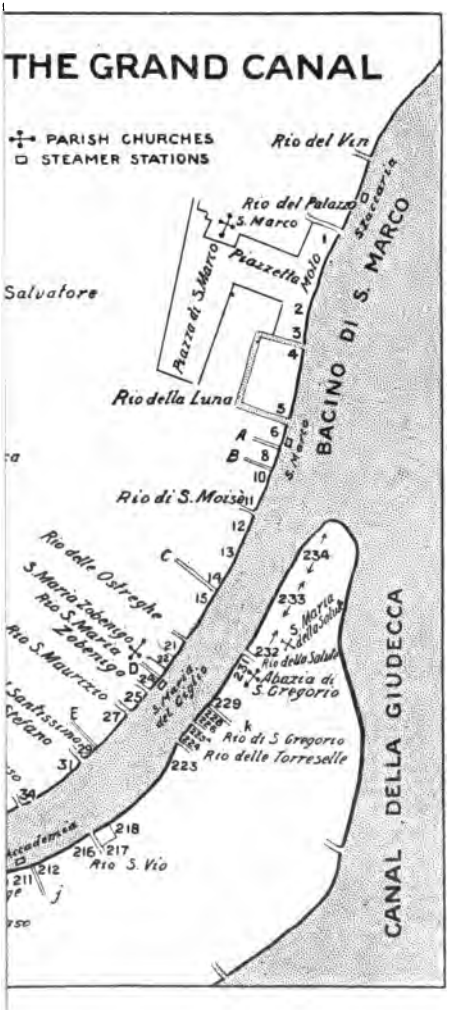
RIO DELLA SALUTE

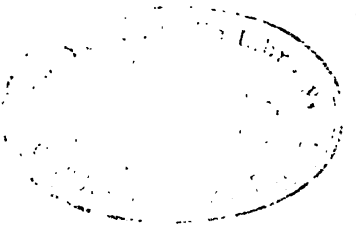
232. CAMPO AND CHURCH S. MARIA DELLA SALUTE.—The church of S. Maria della Salute, which stands on the site of the church of the Holy Trinity, was built by order of the Senate, as a thank-offering for the deliverance of the city from the plague of 1630. It was completed in 1672 and consecrated 9th November, 1687. The architect was Baldassare Longhena. The church was visited annually by the doges on 21st November, when two bridges were thrown across the canal. (*N.B.*) A visit is still made by the patriarch and clergy of S. Mark's on this day; and also on the feast of S. Anthony of Padua (13th June), on which day the fleet at Castel Nuovo were liberated from the plague in 1654.

233. THE PATRIARCHAL SEMINARY.—In 1592 the ancient monastery of the order of the Holy Trinity was given to the Patriarch of Venice for a seminary. When, however, it was decided to build the church of S. Maria della Salute, the church and monastery of the Holy Trinity were pulled down, and the seminary transferred to Murano. In 1670-1672 a convent was built on this spot for the order who had charge of the new church. The order having been suppressed at the beginning of the nineteenth century the seminary was transferred to its old quarters (1817). This building with its oratory and cloisters contain a great many remains of sepulchres, statues, etc., from the demolished churches, and is well worth a visit.

234. DOGANA DI MARE (sea custom-house).—Until 1414 the merchandise arriving in Venice was unloaded and weighed at S. Biagio (p. 29). In course of time, however, it became necessary to increase the accommodation, and two custom-houses were built: one the Dogana di Terra (for goods arriving from the land) at Rialto, and the other for goods arriving by sea, on this spot. This building was restored in 1525, and entirely rebuilt by Giuseppe Benoni in 1675-1676.

235. ISLAND OF S. GIORGIO MAGGIORE.—Before the year 790 this island was known as the Island of Cypresses, there being a small wood of these trees on it. About the year mentioned the Partecipazio built a small church there; and when Doge Angelo Partecipazio founded the Ducal Palace, about 814, he erected a small mill there for the service of the establishment. In 982 Doge Tribuno Memmo gave the island to Zuanne Morosini, who established there a Benedictine monastery. In 1223 the church and monastery were nearly destroyed by an earthquake, but were rebuilt, principally at the expense of Doge Pietro Ziani. After many subsequent restorations they were finally rebuilt in their present form by the architect Andrea Palladio,


THE GRAND CANAL
PARISH CHURCHES
STEAMER STATIONS
Rio del Vin
Rio del Palazzo
S. Marco
Piazzetta Molo
Stazione
Piazza di S. Marco
Salvatore
BACINO DI S. MARCO
Rio della Luna
S. Maria
Rio di S. Moisè
Rio delle Ostreghe
S. Maria Zobenigo
Rio S. Maria Zobenigo
Rio S. Maurizio
S. Maria del Giglio
Santissimo Salvatore
Accademia
Rio S. Vio
S. Maria della Salute
Rio della Salute
Abbazia di S. Gregorio
Rio di S. Gregorio
Rio delle Torreselle
CANAL DELLA GIUDECCA



1565-1610. The conclave which elected Pope Pius VII. was held in this church in 1800. In 1806 the convent was suppressed, and the island has since been given over to the military; the church, however, remains open. The campanile fell down on 27th February, 1774 (Zanotto says 4th March), killing one of the monks and wounding two others who were officiating in the church. It was rebuilt by Benedetto Buratti. The doges used to visit this church annually on the feast of S. Stephen to venerate the bones of the martyr, whose coffin Doge Ordelafo Falier assisted to carry to the high altar when it was placed there in 1109.

CHAPTER XVII

DIRECT ROUTES

DIRECT routes to the various consulates, theatres, hotels, etc.

1. BRITISH CONSULATE.—Traghetto S. Felice.
   (*a*) (*by steamer*).—Take the steamer at any of the stations, and disembark at Cà d' Oro; at the end of the calle take (L) Via Vittorio Emanuele. Opposite S. Felice (a red church) (L) Calle del Traghetto.
   (*b*) (*on foot*).—Walk 3 to No. 9 (Campo S. Bartolomeo). Keep straight on to 10. Calle e Ponte del' Olio. 11. Salizzada e Ponte S. G. Grisostomo. 12. Campiello Flaminio Corner. 13. (L) Calle Dolfin. 14. Campo Riccardo Selvatico (cross diagonally). 15. (L) Sottoportico Falier. 16. (R) Ponte SS. Apostoli. 17. (L) Via Vittorio Emanuele (the German Protestant Church is immediately on the left, No. 4449). 18. (L) Calle del Traghetto (opposite S. Felice).
2. FRENCH CONSULATE, No. 2213 Calle della Regina. —Walk 3 to No. 24, then 25. Ponte Giambattista Gallicciolli. 26. Calle dei Morti. 27. (R) Calle della Regina.
3. GERMAN CONSULATE, No. 4039 Campiello S. Luca. —Follow the Frezzeria (Walk 2, No. 2 (*a*)), taking the turn (L) at the end till you come to 3. (R) Ramo, Ponte and Calle de' Fuseri (L, No. 1812 Hotel Victoria). 4. Campo S. Luca. Cross (L) to 5. (L) Salizzada S. Luca,

at the end of which take the small calle (R) without name, which leads to Campiello S. Luca.

3A. CONSULS FOR THE NETHERLANDS AND BRAZIL, Campo S. Maria Formosa, No. 5250.—Walk 5 to 10.

4. AMERICAN CONSULATE, Campiello Querini-Stampalia.—Walk 5, as far as No. 8.

5. AUSTRIAN CONSULATE, No. 2004 Campiello delle Erbe (S. Polo).—Walk 2 to 67 (*i*) (Rio Terra del Librer), at the end of which is Campiello delle Erbe. Or take any route to Campo S. Polo (36 (*b*) or 53), and then Rio Terra del Librer.

6. SPANISH CONSULATE, No. 2508 Fondamenta Duodo e Barbarigo.—Walk 2 to No. 9 (*c*).

7. RUSSIAN CONSULATE, No. 2169 Fondamenta dell' Arsenale.—Walk 1 to No. 9, then (L) Fondamenta dell' Arsenale.

8. DANISH CONSULATE, No. 2791 Calle del Traghetto (S. Barnaba).—Walk 2 to No. 35.

9. PORTUGUESE CONSULATE, Calle del Rimedio.—Walk 5 to No. 5.

10. JAPANESE CONSULATE, Calle del Dose.—Walk 5 to No. 14 (*a*).

11. TEATRO FENICE, No. 1977 Campo S. Fantino.—Walk 2 to No. 5 (*f*) (Calle delle Veste), which leads to Campo S. Fantino.

12. TEATRO GOLDONI, Calle dei Fabbri.—Leave the Piazza di S. Marco by the fifth turning on the left-hand side, under the arcade (going towards S. Marco). This will take you over the Ponte dei Dadi (or Dai) into the Calle dei Fabbri. This calle zigzags, but do not leave it, and the theatre will be found at the end (try it by day first).

13. TEATRO ROSSINI, No. 3988 Calle delle Muneghe.—Take the route for the German Consulate; cross the Campiello S. Luca, and the theatre is just over the bridge.

14. TEATRO MALIBRAN, No. 5868 Calle del Teatro.

(*a*) Walk 5 to No. 16 (Campo S. Marina).—Keep straight on. 17. Calle Scaletta. 18. Ponte del Teatro. 19. (L) Calle del Teatro.

(*b*) Walk 3 to No. 9 (Campo S. Bartolomeo).—Keep straight on. 10. Calle e Ponte del' Olio. 11. Salizzada S. G. Grisostomo. 12. (R) Calle dell' Uffizio della Seta. Keep round to the left, (R) Calle del Teatro.

15. HOTEL DELLA LUNA.—Walk 2, No. 1.

16. HOTEL DE L' EUROPE, No. 1207 Calle del Ridotto. —Walk 2, No. 2 (*b*).

17. GRAND CANAL HOTEL, Calle Vallaresso.—Walk 2, No. 1 (*b*).

18. HOTEL D' ITALIE, Campo S. Moisè.—Walk 2, No. 3.

19. HOTEL BRITANNIA, No. 2161 Corte Barozzi.—Walk 2, 5 (*c*). Turn (L) at the end of the calle.

20. HOTEL DE ROME, and HOTEL DE MILAN, Calle del Traghetto (S. Moisè).—Walk 2, 5 (*e*). Continue to end of the calle.

21. GRAND HOTEL, No. 2323 Ramo 1mo Minotto.—Walk 2, 5 (*l*). Turn (R) at the end of the calle.

22. HOTEL VICTORIA, No. 1812 Ramo dei Fuseri.—See route to German Consulate (No. 3), which passes this hotel.

23. HOTELS DANIELE, ANGLETERRE and BEAU RIVAGE are on Riva degli Schiavoni, Walk 1, Nos. 3-6.

24. RESTAURANT BAUER GRÜNWALD, No. 2091 Calle larga 22 Marzo.—Walk 2, 5 (*b*).

25. RESTAURANT PILSEN, Calle dell Selvadego.—Frezzeria (Walk 2, 2 (*a*)). 3. (R) Calle del Selvadego. Or take the first turning (L) under the arcade, going towards S. Marco, and then turn again (L).

26. ALBERGO RISTORANTE CAPPELLO NERO, Merceria. —Walk 3, immediately after 1 (*a*) (L).

27. RISTORANTE PANADA, Calle larga S. Marco (L).—Walk 3, 1 (*b*).

28. ALBERGO RISTORANTE DEL CAVALLETTO, Calle del Cavalletto (L).—Leave Piazza di S. Marco by second turning (L), going towards S. Marco; cross the Ponte del Cavalletto.

29. ALBERGO RISTORANTE DEL VAPORE, Ponte dei Baretteri.—Walk 3, No. 4. Take the turning (L) before crossing the bridge (or instead of going as far as 4, turn (L) at 2 (*a*)).

30. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CHURCH, No. 730 Campo S. Vio.—Walk 2 to No. 20 (iron bridge); cross the bridge. 21. (L) Campo della Carità. 22. (R) Rio Terra Antonio Foscari. 23. (L) Calle nuova S. Agnese. 24. Ponte S. Vio. 25. Campo S. Vio (or Walk 10 to No. 19).

31. SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Take the same turning as for Route No. 28. There are two bridges; cross the right-hand one.

32. GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCH, No. 4449 Via Vittorio Emanuele.—See Route 1 (*b*) (British Consulate), which passes this church.

33. GENERAL POST OFFICE, No. 5346 Calle del Fontego dei Tedeschi.—Walk 3 to No. 10 (*c*) (Ramo del Fontego dei Tedeschi), at the end of which is the General Post Office.

34. AUXILIARY POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—See Walk 2, No. 1 (*a*).

35. RAILWAY STATION.

(*a*) Follow Route 1 (British Consulate), but instead of turning at 18 (Calle del Traghetto), continue straight on. 18. Ponte Nicolò Pasqualigo. 19. Ponte S. Antonio. 20. (R) Rio Terra della Maddalena. 21. Ponte dell' Anconetta. 22. Calle dell' Anconetta. 23. Campiello dell' Anconetta. 24. Calle del Pistor. 25. Rio Terra S. Leonardo. 26. Ponte Cannaregio. 27. Salizzada S. Geremia. 28. Campo S. Geremia. 29. Rio Terra Lista di Spagna. 30. Fondamenta dei

Scalzi. 31. Railway Station. (*N.B.*—To return follow Walk 3A).

(*b*) Follow either route to the Campo dei Frari, then 1. Ponte dei Frari. 2. (L) Fondamenta dei Frari. 3. Ponte S. Stin. 4. (L) Rio Terra S. Tomà. 5. (R) Calle del Magazen. At the end turn to the left, cross the first bridge (R), then turn again left, and follow Fondamenta Rio Marin o dei Garzotti. 6. (L) Ponte and Calle Bergami. 7. (R) Calle lunga. 8. (L) Fondamenta S. Simeone Piccolo. 9. (R) Iron bridge.

(*c*) Walk 3 to No. 33 (Campiello del Spezier). 34. Ponte di Rioda. 35. Ramo Ponte di Rioda. 36. (L) Salizzada S. Stae. 37. (R) Calle del Tentor (after No. 1910). 38. Ponte del Tentor. 39. (L) Calle del Megio. 40. Ramo and Ponte del Megio. 41. Calle del Spezier. 42. (R) Salizzada del Fontico dei Turchi. 43. 1st (L) Calle del Capitello. 44. (L) Campo S. Zan Degola. 45. Ponte S. Zan Degola. 46. Calle Bembo. 47. (L) Rio Terra. 48. (R) Campiello Riello. 49. Lista dei Bari (notice gateway with Pisani Arms, No. 1117 (R)). 50. (R) Salizzada della Chiesa. Round the church (S. Simeone Grande) to 51. Campo Santo. 52. Ponte and Calle Bergami. 53. (R) Calle lunga. 54. (L) Fondamenta S. Simeone Piccolo. 55. (R) Iron bridge.

36. CAMPO S. POLO.—See also Route 53.

(*a*) Walk 2 to No. 67, or Walk 9 to No. 51.

(*b*) (*by traghetto*).—Frezzeria (Walk 2, No. 2(*a*)). 3. (L) still Frezzeria, continue to 4. Ponte dei Barcaroli. 5. Calle del Fruttarol. 6. Campiello S. Fantino. 7. (R) Calle and Ponte della Verona. 8. Calle degli Assassini. 9. (R) Calle della Mandola. 10. (L) Salizzada del Teatro. 11. Campo S. Benedetto. Cross diagonally (L) to 12. (R) Calle del Traghetto. Cross the Grand Canal to

13. Calle del Traghetto della Madonnetta. 14. (R) Calle Dolera attorno il Brusà. 15. 1st (L) Calle del Forno. 16. (L) Campiello dei Meloni. 17. Ponte and Calle della Madonnetta. 18. Campo S. Polo. (*N.B.*—When starting from Calle larga 22 Marzo (Grand Hotel, etc.) take Calle delle Veste, which will lead you straight to Calle della Verona.)

37. CAMPO DEI FRARI.—For Chiesa dei Frari and Scuola di S. Rocco, (see also 52).

(*a*) (*by steamer*).—Land at S. Tomà. 1. Calle del Traghetto Vecchio. 2. (R) Campo S. Tomà. 3. Campiello della Scoazzera. 4. (L) Calle dei Volti. 5. (R) Calle dei Corli. 6. (L) Calle del Passion. 7. Campo dei Frari. Round the apse of the church for the Scuola di S. Rocco.

(*b*) (*by traghetto*).—Walk 2 to No. 18 (Campo F. Morosini). Cross (R) to 19. Calle delle Botteghe (opposite the end of the church). 20. 1st (R) Piscina S. Samuele. 21. (L) the same. 22. Calle del Traghetto Garzoni. Cross the Grand Canal. 23. Calle del Traghetto. Keep round the church and take 24. (R) Campiello della Scoazzera. 25. (L) Calle dei Volti. 26. (R) Calle dei Corli. 27. (L) Calle del Passion. 28. Campo dei Frari.

N.B.—To return home. 1. Ponte dei Frari. 2. (R) Fondamenta dei Frari. Turn to the left at the end and take 3. 1st (R) Calle 2A dei Saoneri. 4. (L) Calle dei Saoneri. 5. Ponte S. Polo. 6. Salizzada S. Polo. 7. Campo S. Polo, then home by Walk 2, No. 68, or Walk 9, No. 52, or reverse route to Campo S. Polo, No. 36 (*b*), or No. 53.

38. CHIESA SS. GIOVANNI E PAOLO.—Walk 5 to No. 19 (Fondamenta Sanudo). 20. (R) Ponte and Calle delle Erbe. 21. Ponte Rosso. 22. (L) Fondamenta Dandolo. 23. Campo SS. Giovanni e Paolo, or Walk

5 to No. 10 (Campo S. Maria Formosa), and then Walk 4, Nos. 16 to 21.

39. CHIESA S. MARIA DEI MIRACOLI.—Walk 5 to No. 21.

40. CHIESA S. ZACCARIA.—Walk 4 to No. 6.

41. CHIESA S. MARIA FORMOSA.—Walk 5 to No. 10.

42. CHIESA MADONNA DEL ORTO.

(*a*) Walk 5 to No. 53 (*d*).

(*b*) Route 1 (British Consulate), but instead of turning at No. 18 (Calle del Traghetto) continue to (R) Campo S. Fosca. Cross diagonally to 19. Ponte S. Fosca. 20. Campo and Ponte S. Marziale. 21. (L) Fondamenta della Misericordia. 22. (R) Calle larga. 23. Campo dei Mori. 24. Ponte and Campo Madonna del' Orto.

N.B.—Return by Walk 5, No. 54 (omitting No. 64 if preferred), or by Walk 5, Nos. 54 to 59, and then Walk 8, Nos. 30 to 36, in each case taking the steamer at Cà d' Oro.

43. CHIESA S. GIORGIO DEI SCHIAVONI AND S. GIORGIO DEI GRECI.—Leave Piazza di S. Marco by 1. Piazzetta dei Leoni. 2. Ramo di Canonica. 3. (R) Fondamenta di Canonica. 4. (L) Ponte di Canonica. 5. Ruga Giuffa S. Apollonia. 6. Campo SS. Filippo e Giacomo. 7. Salizzada S. Provolo. 8. Ponte and Campo S. Provolo. 9. (L) Campiello and Calle S. Provolo. 10. (R) Fondamenta dell' Osmarin. 11. (L) Ponte dell' Osmarin. 12. (R) Ponte dei Greci (S. Giorgio dei Greci). 13. Calle della Madonna. 14. Salizzada dei Greci. 15. Ponte S. Antonin. 16. (L) Fondamenta dei Furlani, at the end of which is S. Giorgio dei Schiavoni.

N.B.—To return, take Walk 1, No. 46 (*a*) and No. 47 to the end.

44. CHIESA S. FRANCESCO DELLA VIGNA AND S. GIOVANNI IN BRAGORA.—Walk 7 to No. 26 (Campo

S. Giustina), then 27. (L) Calle del Te Deum. 28. (R) Campo S. Francesco della Vigna.

N.B.—To return. 1. Ponte S. Francesco. 2. Salizzada S. Francesco. 3. (L) Salizzada dalle Gatte. 4. Campo dalle Gatte. 5. (L) Ramo Ponte degli Scudi. 6. Ponte and Calle degli Scudi. 7. (L) Calle del Mandolin. 8. Campo Do Pozzi. 9. 1st (R) Calle delle Muneghette. 10. (R) Fondamenta delle Gorne. 11. Ponte dei Pennini. 12. (R) Ponte Storto. 13. (R) Fondamenta dei Pennini. 14. (L) Calle del Pestrin. 15. (R) Calle Crosera. 16. Campo Bandiera e Moro (Chiesa S. Giovanni in Bragora). Leave the campo by 17. (L) Calle del Dose. 18. (R) Riva degli Schiavoni. Continue straight on to Piazzetta S. Marco.

N.B.—To go direct to the church of S. Giovanni in Bragora, take Walk 1 to 6 (*c*) (L) Calle del Dose. 7. Campo Bandiera e Moro (S. Giovanni in Bragora). Return by Walk 1, No. 44.

45. CHIESA S. GIOBBE.—Walk 8, No. 3 (*k*).

N.B.—Routes to other churches can be found on reference to the index.

46. CIVIC MUSEUM, Fontico dei Turchi.—Direct by steamer, or by Route 35 (*c*) (Railway Station), as far as Salizzada del Fontico dei Turchi (42), at the end of which the Museum will be found.

47. GALLERY OF MODERN ART (Palazzo Pesaro, S. Stae).—Walk 3, No. 36 (*b*).

48. PUBLIC GARDENS, Via Garibaldi.—Walk 1, No. 13 (*aa*).

49. ACCADEMIA DI BELLE ARTI, Campo della Carità.—Walk 2, No. 21 (*b*).

50. MUNICIPIO (Palazzo Farsetti).—To Salizzada S. Luca by route to German Consulate, then 1. (R) Calle Memmo (Memo) o Loredan. 2. (L) Riva del Carbon (Municipio, No. 4136).

51. STEAMER STATIONS

(*a*) For the Lido, Chioggia, or Fusina (for Padua), and also for the Grand Canal or Giudecca, are all on the Riva degli Schiavoni (Walk 1, No. 3).

(*b*) For Mestre, on the Fondamenta del Carbon (formerly Del Ferro), near the Rialto.

(*c*) For Murano, Torcello, Burano, etc., on the Fondamente Nuove, to reach which take No. 38 (route to SS. Giovanni e Paolo) and then 1. Fondamenta dei Mendicanti (just beyond the church). 2. (L) Ponte dei Mendicanti. 3. Fondamente Nuove.

52. CAMPO DEI FRARI (*on foot*).—See also Route 37. Walk 2 to No. 36 (Campo S. Barnaba), then 1. Ponte S. Barnaba. 2. Calle delle Botteghe. 3. (R) Calle della Malvasia o del Fabbro. 4. (L) Calle del Cappeler. 5. (R) Ramo del Cappeler. 6. Campiello Squellini. 7. Calle Foscari. 8. Fonte Foscari. 9. Calle larga Foscari. 10. Calle e Ponte di Donna Onesta. 11. (L) Fondamenta di Donna Onesta. 12 (R) Calle Stretta di Gallipoli. 13. Campo dei Frari (or Walk 9 to No. 37 (Calle larga Foscari) and then as above).

53. CAMPO S. POLO (*by steamer*).—See also Route 36. Steamer to S. Tomà. 1. Calle del Traghetto Vecchio. 2. (R) Calle Civran o Campanile. 3. Campo S. Tomà, then follow Walk 9, Nos. 43 to 50.

Other places not included in the above list can easily be found on reference to the index.

Where time is no object, one of the walks might be made available for return. Should it, however, be desired to return by the same direct route the itinerary must of course be reversed. In this case (R) will stand for (L), and *vice versâ*, and will refer to the name that PRECEDES it.

CHAPTER XVIII

NOBLE FAMILIES

SHORT notices concerning the origin of the principal Venetian families mentioned in the course of the walks, etc.

In the time of Augustus, Padua, which was one of the most prosperous cities in the Roman Empire, and carried on a large maritime trade, had its port in the Venetian lagoons, which were easily reached by the river, then called "Medoaco Grande"; and there seems to be little doubt that the Lido, from Malamocco to Chioggia, together with the islands of Rialto, Dorsoduro, and one or two others, were inhabited by the Paduans from a very early date. When, at the beginning of the fifth century, Padua and the neighbouring towns were laid waste by Alaric, a large number of the inhabitants emigrated to the lagoons, where many of them established themselves permanently; and when, in 601, the city was finally destroyed, the number was considerably increased, not only by the Paduans themselves, but also by the inhabitants of Monselice, Este, and other towns in the neighbourhood. The "Veneti," or Venetians, at first inhabited that part of the mainland which extends from the Lake of Garda on the west to the Adriatic on the east, and from the Alps on the north to the river Po on the south; but after the invasion of the Hunns under Attila in 452, and that of the Lombards about 639, in which so many of their cities were destroyed, the greater part of the

richer families took refuge in Maritime Venice, which consisted in the Venice of to-day, the island of Grado, and all the islands and ports along the east coast as far as the confines of Istria. The inhabitants of Concordia fled to Caorle, which they increased to a large town. Those from Oderzo, Asolo, Treviso, etc., founded the towns of Jesolo and Eraclea; the latter of which became the capital of the new Venice, and the residence of the first three doges. The inhabitants of Aquileia (destroyed in 452) removed to Grado. Those from Altino and the neighbourhood to Torcello, Burano, Murano, and the other islands near the mainland. The people of Vicenza and Verona, etc., were scattered here and there among the various towns, together with several Roman families, who had fled during the frequent invasions of their city. After the cession of Istria to the Republic under Doge Simeone Orseolo, about thirty noble families passed from there, and took up their residence in Jesolo. From these towns the principal families came by degrees to Modern Venice, where all the life of the Republic became concentrated, and their former residences—which by-the-bye are well worth a visit, even at the present day—began to sink into insignificance. In 1290 six families came from Acre; and in later years many others connected with the silk industry —most of whom afterwards became nobles—came from Bergamo and Lucca, and a few from Brescia to seek their fortunes in the then flourishing city.

In the early days of Maritime Venice the various islands and communities were governed by tribunes, who were elected annually from among the principal families.

It is not certain when these tribunes were discontinued, but there is little doubt that they existed in some form or another for at least 300 years after the election of the first doge, and it is recorded that no

less than 410 families (most of them now extinct) enjoyed this distinction.

In the following notices the ancient tribunes and such other families as became noble, and consequently took part in the Government, before the revision of the Greater Council in 1297 (p. 372), are distinguished by the letters A. T. Those who became noble after 1297 have the letters M. C. (Maggior Consiglio), and the date of their election.

No attempt has been made to give the date of arrival of the ancient tribunes in Venice, as the information available on this subject is not to be relied upon; but it may safely be stated that the greater part of them came between A.D. 400 and 800, and the remainder before 1297. The places of origin of the older families are in almost every instance taken from Marin Sanudo's *Vita dei Dogi* as edited by Giovanni Monticolo, and those of the later families from *La nobiltà Veneziana* by D. Casimir Freschot (1706). Families whose members are still Venetian nobles have a star* before their names. The number of branches of a family recorded in the Golden Book at the fall of the Republic will be found after "G. B. 1797". In the case of families extinct before then, the date of the extinction is given.

ACQUISTI.—M. C. 1686. G. B. 1797, Filippo Acquisti, living at Castello.

*ALBRIZZI.—Bergamo (sixteenth century). M. C. 1667. There were Albrizzi in Venice in the fourteenth century (a Nicolò Albrizzi took part in the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo in 1310). G. B. 1797, one branch.

ANGARAN.—A noble family from Vicenza. M. C. 1655. G. B. 1797, two branches.

ANTELMI.—Uncertain. M. C. 1646. G. B. 1797, one branch.

ARIANI, A. T.—Istria, or the Capitanata. Excluded

from M. C. in the fourteenth century, and not reinstated.

* [illegible].—A noble family from Vicenza. M. C. [illegible] G. B. 1797, one branch.

* [illegible].—Brescia. M. C. 1437. This family produced some valiant soldiers. G. B. 1797, one branch.

* [illegible], A. T.—Pavia. Were among the twelve families who elected the first doge. They were formerly called Partecipazio. They produced seven doges, built five churches, and the convent of S. Zaccaria. G. B. 1797, five branches.

Baffo.—Parma, then Mestre (872). M. C. before 1297. Are said to have possessed a castle on the site of S. Maria Maddalena. A member of this family, made prisoner by the Turks, became the wife of Amurat III. and in 1568 mother of Mahomet III. Extinct 1768.

* Baglioni.—Bergamo. M. C. 1716. G. B. 1797, one branch.

* Balbi, A. T.—One branch from Aquileia, and the other from Ravenna. Originally from Rome, where they were called Balbini. G. B. 1797, thirteen branches.

Barbarigo, A. T. — Istria. Founded several churches; produced two doges, one Patriarch of Venice, and three cardinals. The Barbarigo are said to have been so called, because a certain warrior belonging to the family, called Arrigo, having in 880 conquered some Saracens, made a crown of their beards, and with this on his head returned triumphantly to Venice. G. B. 1797, three branches.

* Barbaro, A. T.—Rome and Trieste. Antonio Barbaro was Procuratore of S. Marco in 968. G. B. 1797, eight branches.

Barbo.—Pavia or Parma (before the eleventh century). Doge Piero Barbolano, 1026-1030, was a member of this family (see also p. 186). Extinct 1721.

* BAROZZI, A. T.—Padua, then Burano or Torcello. One of the twelve families who elected the first doge in 697. G. B. 1797, one branch.

BARZIZZA.—A noble family from Milan. M. C. 1694. G. B. 1797, two branches.

BASADONNA, A. T.—Altino. The famous Cardinal Pietro Basadonna belonged to this family. G. B. 1797, one branch.

BASEGGIO, A. T.—Torcello. Were among the electors of the first doge. Several famous generals belonged to this family, which was originally called Mastelizia (see p. 34). G. B. 1797, one branch.

BATTAGIA (or Battaglia).—Milan (1500). M. C. in 1500, because Pietro Battagia ceded to the Venetians the castle of Cremona, of which he was guardian. G. B. 1797, one branch.

BELLEGNO (formerly called Selvo).—Bergamo (873). Doge Domenico Selvo belonged to this family. Procuratore Domenico, 1198, first took the name of Bellegno. Extinct 1750.

BELLONI.—Dalmatia (sixth century). One branch extinct 1394. The other M. C. 1647. Extinct 1659.

BELLOTTO.—M. C. 1685. Extinct 1743.

* BEMBO, A. T.—Bologna. Giovanni Bembo was doge 1615-1618. The famous Cardinal Pietro Bembo was a member of this noble family, one of whose members, Leo, was canonised, and two others, Antonio and Illuminato, beatified. G. B. 1797, seven branches.

* BENTIVOGLIO.—Bologna. M. C. 1488. G. B. 1797, one branch.

BENZON.—Cremona (fifteenth century). M. C. 1482. G. B. 1797, three branches.

BERLENDIS.—Bergamo. M. C. 1661 and 1665. Extinct 1780.

BERNARDO, A. T.—Rome, then the islands near the mainland. This family possessed some of the finest palaces in Venice. G. B. 1797, two branches.

BOCCASI.—An ancient family. Extinct 1456.

BOLANI, A. T.—Aquileia. Originally from a Sabine city called Bola. Excluded from M. C. in 1297, re-elected 1381. Cavaliere Domenico Bolani was ambassador to Edward VI. of England. G. B. 1797, two branches.

*BOLDÙ, A. T.—Conegliano. G. B. 1797, two branches.

*BON, A. T.—Probably Torcello. Some members excluded from M. C. in 1297. Rustico Bon, of Torcello, brought the body of S. Mark from Alexandria to Venice in 882. G. B. 1797, one branch.

*BONLINI.—Brescia. M. C. 1667. G. B. 1797, two branches.

*BRAGADIN, A. T.—Jesolo. Said to be descendants of the Ipato. (Orso Ipato was the third doge, 726 to 737, and Deodato Ipato the fourth.) The most famous member of this family was Marcantonio Bragadin (p. 199). G. B. 1797, five branches.

*BRANDOLIN.—This noble family rendered signal services to the Republic in many of its wars. M. C. 1686. G. B. 1797, one branch.

BRESSA.—Brescia and Treviso. M. C. 1652. G. B. 1797, one branch.

*CALBO, A. T.—Padua. G. B. 1797, one branch.

CALERGI.—Candia. M. C. 1380. Extinct 1693. A branch of the Grimani added the name Calergi in 1608, and the name was inherited later on by the Vendramin (p. 299).

CAMIN.—Extinct 1420.

*CANAL, A. T.—Ravenna. This noble family possessed a large number of ships, and rendered great services to the Republic at sea.

Another branch of this family (originally called Cabalii or Galbaii[1]), also A. T., came from Altino (?).

[1] Tassini says the *Querini* were originally Galbaii. The above is from Freschot's *Nobiltà Veneta*.

Maurizio Galbaio was the seventh doge, 764 to 787, and Giovanni Galbaio the eighth. General Piero Canal commanded the forces of the Republic at the retaking of Zara, 1345-1346. The family is also famous for a large number of senators, ambassadors and Procuratori di S. Marco. G. B. 1797, three branches.

CANDIANI.—See Sanudo.

CAOTORTA, A. T.—Among the first inhabitants of the island of Castello (p. 34), where they built the church of SS. Sergio and Bacco in 650. Excluded from M. C. in 1297, but re-elected in 1312 or 1318. Extinct 1791.

* CAPELLO, A. T.—Capua. This family can boast of a very large number of distinguished warriors, senators, ambassadors and Procuratori di S. Marco. G. B. 1797, five branches (see p. 365).

* CARMINATI.—Bergamo. M. C. 1687. G B. 1797, one branch.

CASSETTI.—Brescia. M. C. 1663. G. B. 1797, three branches.

CASTELLI.—Bergamo. M. C. 1687. Extinct 1739.

CASTRIOTTI.—Extinct 1416.

CAVALLI.—Verona (fourteenth century). M. C. 1381. G. B. 1797, one branch.

CAVANIS.—Bergamo. M. C. 1716. Formerly manufacturers of gold lace. Extinct 1784.

CAVAZZA.—Germany. M. C. 1652. Extinct in 1681.

CELSI, A. T.—Ravenna, then Contrade, or islands near the mainland. Senator Paolo Celsi was among the electors of Doge Orio Malipiero in 1178. Nicolò Celsi was Procuratore di S. Marco in 1268. Lorenzo Celsi was doge 1361-1365. Extinct 1789.

CENTANI.—Jesolo. Extinct 1567 or 1576.

* CICOGNA.—Venetia. M. C. 1381. Pasquale Cicogna was doge 1585-1595. G. B. 1797, one branch.

*CIVRAN, A. T.—Servia. G. B. 1797, two branches.

COCCO, A. T.—Albania. G. B. 1797, one branch.

*COLLALTO.—Treviso. M. C. 1306 and 1449. G. B. 1797, two branches.

*CONDULMER.—Pavia. Excluded from M. C. 1297, re-elected 1381, 1431 and 1653. Gabriele Condulmer was elected Pope (Eugenio IV.) in 1431. G. B. 1797, three branches.

*CONTARINI (Conti del Reno), A. T.—Concordia, but formerly from Germany. Marco Contarini assisted at the election of the first doge in 697. There were eight doges of this famous family. The names of the branches, of which there were an enormous number, are mentioned when their palaces are described. Eleven branches became extinct during the eighteenth century, and there were seventeen remaining in 1797.

COPPO.—Rome and Caorle. M. C. before 1297. Extinct 1708.

COREGGIO.—Bergamo. M. C. 1646. Extinct 1710.

*CORNER, A. T.—Rimini (?). Originally from Rome; supposed to be descendants of the old Roman family Cornelius. There were four doges of this family, which also numbered among its members the famous Catterina Corner, Queen of Cyprus (p. 315). G. B, 1797, nineteen branches.

*CORRER, A. T.—Torcello. In early days the family had large possessions at Castello. Beriola Correr was sister, mother and grandmother of three Popes, Gregory XII., Eugene IV. and Paul II. G. B. 1797, two branches.

CROTTA.—Milan, then Belluno. M. C. 1649. G. B. 1797, one branch.

*DANDOLO, A. T.—Altino. This was one of the twelve families who assisted at the election of the first doge in 697. There were four doges of this family.

G. B. 1797, three branches. Barbaro calls the Dandolo Ipati, and the Bragadin Barballini (see Bragadin).

* Diedo, A. T.—Musestre, near Altino. G. B. 1797, six branches.

Diresto (or Resti).—M. C. 1355. Extinct 1402.

Dolce.—M. C. 1675. G. B. 1797, one branch.

* Dolfin, A. T.—Torcello. Said to be a branch of the Gradenigo, a member of which family, being nicknamed Delfino (dolphin), either because he was a hunchback or because he was a wonderful swimmer, adopted the name, and changed his arms to a dolphin. In 1240 the dolphins in the arms were increased to three. Zuanne Dolfin was doge 1356-1361. There were four patriarchs, three cardinals and several bishops in this family. G. B. 1797, seven branches.

* Donà (or Donato), A. T.—It is not certain whether the two main branches of this family, Donà dalle tresse (so called on account of the bar in their arms), and Donà dalle Rose, came separately to Venice, or divided afterwards. One branch at any rate came from Altino, and belonged to the ancient tribunes. Andrea Donà was ambassador in 1180, and Pietro was one of the electors of Doge Lorenzo Tiepolo in 1268. There were three doges of this family, and three of its female members were mothers of doges. G. B. 1797, twelve branches.

Duodo, A. T.—Albania. Fantino Duodo commanded a galley at the taking of Zara in 1043 (or 1050). G. B. 1797, one branch.

* Emo, A. T.—Eraclea. The most famous men of this family were warriors. Angelo Emo, Admiral of the Republic, who died in 1792, was the best known member of the family (p. 191). G. B. 1797, one branch.

Erizzo, A. T.—Istria. Francesco Erizzo was doge 1631-1645. G. B. 1797, two branches.

* FALIER, A. T.—Fano, then Padua. There were three doges of this family. The story of Marino Falier, who was beheaded in 1355, is well known. G. B. 1797, one branch.

FARSETTI.—Tuscany. M. C. 1646 or 1664. G. B. 1797, one branch.

FERRO.—Ferrara. M. C. Excluded 1297, reinstated 1310. Nicolò Ferro was balloted for doge in 1618. G. B. 1797, one branch.

FINI.—Cyprus. M. C. 1649. G. B. 1797, one branch.

FLANGINI.—Cyprus. M. C. 1664. G. B. 1797, one branch.

FONTE.—Bergamo. M. C. 1646. Extinct 1766.

FOSCARI, A. T.—Mestre. Doge Francesco Foscari, who was deposed 1457, belonged to this family. G. B. 1797, two branches.

FOSCARINI, A. T.—Contrade (islands near the mainland). One doge. G. B. 1797, six branches.

* FOSCOLO, A. T.—Were among the earliest inhabitants of Venice, and lived at first in one of the towns on the Lido. G. B. 1797, one branch.

FRANCESCHI.—Passed from the order of Secretaries (p. 374) to the Patriciate in the eighteenth century. Extinct 1783.

DALLA FRASCADA (or Frescada).—Istria, or Contrade. Nicolò dalla Frascada, the last of this family, was one of the electors of Doge Andrea Dandolo in 1342. Extinct 1372 (Coronelli). Dr. Tassini says after 1379.

GABRIELI (or Cabrieli), A. T.—Gubbio. G. B. 1797, one branch.

GAMBARA.—Germany, then Brescia. M. C. 1653. G. B. 1797, one branch.

GARZONI.—Bologna. M. C. 1381. Balduino Garzoni died on the day of his election to the M. C., and was succeeded by his sons. Pietro Garzoni was a famous historian. G. B. 1797, one branch.

GERARDI (or Girardi).—Fano. M. C. 1381. Extinct 1685.

GHELTOFF.—Antwerp. M. C. 1697. G. B. 1797, one branch.

*GHERARDINI (or Ghirardini).—Verona. M. C. 1652. G. B. 1797, one branch.

GHISI, A. T.—Padua or Aquileia. Joint founders of the church of S. Simeone Grande in 967. Extinct 1745.

*GIOVANELLI.—Bergamo, afterwards Hungary, where they made a fortune in mining. They were Hungarian nobles, and also Barons of the Roman Empire. M. C. 1668. G. B. 1797, two branches.

GIULIANO (or Zulian), A. T.—Marco Zulian founded the church and convent of the church of the Carità in 1120. Extinct 1794.

*GIUSTINIAN (or Zustinian), A. T.—Constantinople. Are said to be descendants of the Roman Emperor Giustinian. Marcantonio Giustinian was doge 1683-1688. Lorenzo Giustinian, who was canonised in 1690, was the first Patriarch of Venice (1451) (see p. 274). G. B. 1793, three branches.

GIUSTO (or Zusto), A. T.—Padua. Almoro Giusto was among the electors of Doge Orio Mastropietro in 1178. G. B. 1797, one branch.

GOZZI.—Bergamo. M. C. 1646. Extinct 1698.

*GRADENIGO, A. T.—Aquileia. The Gradenigo are said to have founded the city of Grado. They were formerly called Tradonico, and were one of the twelve families who elected the first doge in 697. There were three doges of this family. G. B. 1797, three branches.

GRASSI.—Bologna to Chioggia in 1230. Original citizens, 1646. M. C. 1718. G. B. 1797, one branch.

*GRIMANI, A. T.—Vicenza. Part of the family went to Constantinople in 912, but returned after the extinction of the Latin Empire. The family boasts

three doges, three cardinals and three Patriarchs of Aquileia. G. B. 1797, four branches.

*GRITTI, A. T.—Altino, then Candia. Andrea Gritti was doge 1523-1538. G. B. 1797, two branches.

GUORO.—M. C. before 1297. Raffaele Guoro was Procuratore di S. Marco in 1252. Extinct 1660.

GUSSONI.—Torcello. M. C. Excluded in 1297, reinstated 1381. (There appears also to have been a branch from Jesolo. M. C. 1373.) Extinct 1736.

*LABIA.—Florence. M. C. 1646. G. B. 1797, one branch.

LAGO (or Laghi).—Lugano. M. C. 1661. Extinct 1735.

LAZZARI.—Extinct 1775.

LEZZE (or Da Lezze), A. T.—Ravenna (some writers say from Lecce in Puglia). In 1488 they were joint founders of the church of SS. Rocco and Margarita. Luca Lezze was Procuratore di S. Marco in 1464. G. B. 1797, one branch.

LIN.—Bergamo. Girolamo Lin, a famous druggist, was elected to the M. C. in 1685. Extinct 1789, when Gasparo Moro added the name to his own.

LION.—Padua. M. C., one branch 1290, on return from Acre, and another in 1315. Domenico Lion was the first Maestro di Cavalieri (p. 371) in 737. Another Domenico Lion discovered the conspiracy of Doge Marino Falier. Extinct 1761.

LION CAVAZZA.—When Conte Girolamo Cavazza died in 1681, his property passed to his daughters, who were married to the Conti Lion of Sanguinetto (Freschot). G. B. 1797, Girolamo 2° Alessandro Lion-Cavazza.

LIPPOMANO.—Negroponte (tenth century). M. C. 1381. G. B. 1797, one branch.

LOLIN.—Extinct 1623. Succeeded by Giustinian-Lolin.

LOMBARDO.—Lombardy (907). M. C. before 1297. Extinct 1749.

LONGO.—Rimini (1043). M. C. Suspended 1297, re-elected 1381. G. B. 1797, two branches.

* LOREDAN, A. T.—Originally from Rome, then Loreto, which they founded. The family boasts three doges and some famous warriors. G. B. 1797, four branches.

MAFFETTI.—Bergamo and Brescia. M. C. 1654. G. B. 1797, one branch.

MAGNO, A. T.—Oderzo. Stefano (born about 1499) was a famous chronicler. G. B. 1797, one branch.

MALIPIERO, A. T.—Germany. Some writers say the Malipiero were originally called Marinpetro, others call them Mastropietro. In 1178 Orio Mastropietro was elected doge; Sanudo, however (edition Monticoli), says that he was the last of the family of that name. Pasquale Malipiero was doge 1457-1462. G. B. 1797, one branch.

* MANIN.—Friuli. M. C. 1651. Ludovico Manin was the last doge. G. B. 1797, one branch.

* MANOLESSO, A. T.—Torcello. G. B. 1797, one branch.

MANZONI.—Padua. M. C. 1687. Originally nobles of the M. C. of Padua. G. B. 1797, one branch.

* MARCELLO, A. T.—Originally from Rome. This family produced one doge and several famous warriors; one of its most famous members was Benedetto, who was called the prince of Venetian musicians. G. B. 1797, four branches.

* MARIN, A. T. — Jesolo. G. B. 1797, five branches.

MARTINELLI.—Bergamo. M. C. 1646 Extinct 1772.

* MARTINENGO.—Brescia and Ventimiglia. This family, which is of very noble origin, was four times elected to the M. C., *viz.*, in 1448, 1449 (twice) and 1689. Some branches of the family, however, were not Venetian nobles. G. B. 1797, four branches.

* MEMO (or Memmo), A. T.—Originally from Rome, then from ancient Malamocco (others say from Mazorbo, an island near Torcello). Four doges belonged to this family, which was formerly Monegario, and then Tribuno. G. B. 1797, two branches.

MEZZO.—Jesolo. M. C. Excluded 1297, readmitted 1381. G. B. 1797, one branch.

MIANI, A. T.—Jesolo. Said to have founded the church of S. Tomà in 917 and to have been associated with the founders of S. Cassiano in the same century. G. B. 1797, one branch.

* MICHIEL (formerly Frangipani), A. T.—Malamocco. Angelo Frangipani, about the fifth century, was the first to take the name of Michiel, which he already bore as a nickname. The father of the Frangipani was a Roman Senator. The Michiel assisted at the election of the first doge (697). The family boasts of three doges and eleven Procuratori di S. Marco. The Michiel bear coins in their arms, because Doge Domenico Michiel, after the taking of Tyre, coined leather money to pay the troops. G. B. 1797, four branches.

MINELLI.—Were cheesemongers in Rialto, and came from Bergamo in later days. M. C. Lorenzo and Andrea, 1650. It is said that, on the day they were elected to the M. C., Lorenzo was selling cheese and sausages behind the counter, while Andrea, in his blue apron, was playing bowls. Extinct 1793.

* MINIO, A. T.—Malamocco Vecchio (790). G. B. 1797, four branches.

* MINOTTO, A. T.—Rome. G. B. 1797, four branches.

* MOCENIGO, A. T.—Musestre (near Altino). Seven doges belonged to this family, and many soldiers, and other famous men. G. B. 1797, four branches.

MOLIN, A. T.—There were two branches of the Molin; one came from Mantua (877), and the other

from Acre (1293). The former branch founded the church of S. Baseggio about the tenth century. G. B. 1797, five branches. Francesco was doge 1646-1655.

MORA.—Switzerland. M. C. 1665 and 1694. G. B. 1797, two branches.

MORELLI.—M. C. 1686. G. B. 1797, one branch.

* MORO, A. T.—There seem to have been several families of Moro (or Mauro). Sanudo places their origin at Nicosia, Negroponte and Ponte di Piave, near Treviso. Freschot says that Alboino Moro, from Padua, superintended the building of the first houses in Venice in 424. Cristoforo Moro was doge 1462-1471. The Moro co-operated in founding the church of S. Maria della Misericordia in 939. G. B. 1797, three branches.

* MOROLIN.—See Lin.

* MOROSINI, A. T.—One branch from Morea, and the other from Dalmatia. The Morosini assisted at the election of the first doge in 697. There were four doges, two cardinals and a large number of famous soldiers belonging to this family. Among the most famous was Francesco, afterwards doge (p. 58). Two of the female members married kings, and three married doges. Domenico Morosini in 1205 brought the bronze horses to Venice. The Morosini at one time had more palaces in Venice than any other family, except perhaps the Contarini. G. B. 1797, twelve branches.

* DA MOSTO, A. T.—Oderzo, after its destruction in the seventh century. Sanudo also mentions Lodi, near Piacenza. Alvise da Mosto, the famous traveller and explorer, who lived in the fifteenth century, belonged to the patrician branch of this family. G. B. 1797, two branches.

DA MULA, A. T.—Venetia. Tassini says that some writers derive the family (which was also called Amulio)

from Amulio, King of Albania. G. B. 1797, one branch.

MUAZZO, A. T.—Torcello. G. B. 1797, two branches.

*NANI.—Altino and Torcello. M. C. Excluded 1297, re-elected 1381. G. B. 1797, two branches.

NAVAGER, A. T.—Contrade. The family is famous for Andrea Navager, the historian, and his nephew Andrea, the poet, who died 1529. Extinct 1742.

*ORIO, A. T.—Altino. G. B. 1797, one branch.

ORSEOLO, A. T.—Rome, then Altino or Torcello. There were three doges of this family, in 996, 991 and 1009, the first of whom founded the hospital in Piazza di S. Marco (p. 14). Extinct 1032.

OTTOBONI.—Antonio and Stefano Ottoboni, captains of the Venetian navy, are mentioned in 1470. M. C. 1646. Pietro Ottoboni was elected Pope (Alexander VIII.) in 1689. Cardinal Pietro Ottoboni, who died in 1740, was the last of this patrician family.

PANCIERA.—M. C. 1777. G. B. 1797, one branch.

PAPAFAVA.—Carrara. M. C. 1652. The name Papafava was originally a nickname, given to one of the family, who when a boy was very fond of "fave" (a sort of biscuit, see p. 119). G. B. 1797, three branches.

PARADISO, A. T.—Altino. Extinct 1531.

PARUTA.—Lucca. M. C. 1381. G. B. 1797, one branch.

PASQUALIGO, A. T.—From the district of Treviso (Sanudo). Freschot says that the first member of this family was a youth, who joined Doge Domenico Michiele at Crete, and accompanied him on his expedition to the Orient. M. C. 1120. Part excluded in 1297, and re-elected 1381. G. B. 1797, four branches.

*PERSICO.—Bergamo. M. C. 1685. G. B. 1797, one branch.

PESARO, A. T.—Pesaro, where they were called Pal-

mieri. Zuanne Pesaro was doge 1658-1659. G. B. 1797, one branch.

* PINDEMONTE.—Verona. M. C. 1782. Nobles of Verona since 1409. G. B. 1797, one branch.

PIOVENE.—Vicenza. M. C. 1655. Moisè Piovene commanded the Venetian army in 1413. G. B. 1797, one branch.

* PISANI, A. T.—Pisa (905). Alvise Pisani was doge 1735-1741. The family is famous for Vettor Pisani, who commanded the troops and distinguished himself so heroically during the war with Chioggia towards the end of the fourteenth century. According to Sanudo there was also a branch from Puglia. G. B. 1797, six branches.

* PIZZAMANO, A. T.—Bohemia. G. B. 1797, three branches.

POLANI, A. T.—The Polani were among the electors of the first doge (697). Their houses and property were appropriated for the enlargement of the Fontego dei Tedeschi (p. 75), about 1318. Pietro Polani was doge 1130-1148. Extinct 1760.

DA PONTE, A. T.—Origin uncertain. Nicolò da Ponte was doge 1578-1585. Zuanne da Ponte was ambassador to Pope John XII. in 959. G. B. 1797, one branch.

DA POZZO.—Milan (1040). M. C. Excluded 1297. Zuanne da Pozzo married a niece of Doge Flabanico.

* PRIULI, A. T.—Said to be of noble Hungarian descent. There were three doges of this family. They were excluded from the M. C. in 1297, and reinstated in 1310. G. B. 1797, eight branches.

* QUERINI, A. T.—Torcello. Formerly a Roman family, who fled to Padua. Dr. Tassini says that the two Doges, Maurizio and Zuanne Galbaio belonged to this family (see Canal, p. 348), which at any rate boasted of an unusual number of famous members. The Querini took a leading part in the conspiracy of

Baiamonte Tiepolo (p. 369), and many of them lost their nobility. G. B. 1797, ten branches.

RASPI.—An ancient noble family from Bergamo. M. C. 1662. G. B. 1797, one branch.

RAVAGNIN.—A noble family from Treviso. M. C. 1667. G. B. 1797, one branch.

* RENIER.—Ragusa (1092). M. C. Excluded 1297, reinstated 1381. Polo Renier was the last doge but one. G. B. 1797, three branches.

REZZONICO.—Como. M. C. 1687. Pope Clement XIII. (elected 1758) belonged to this family. G. B. 1797, one branch.

DA RIVA, A. T.—Belluno, then Jesolo. G. B. 1797, four branches.

RIZZI (or Ricci).—The Rizzi were originally jewellers at Rialto, and obtained their nobility in 1687. G. B. 1797, two branches.

ROSSI (Conti di S. Secondo).—Parma. M. C. 1329 and 1481. G. B. 1797, one branch.

ROTA.—A noble family from Bergamo. M. C. 1685. G. B. 1797, one branch.

RUBINI.—Silk merchants from Bergamo. M. C. 1646. Extinct 1756.

RUZZINI, A. T.—A very rich trading family from Constantinople. Carlo Ruzzini was elected doge in 1732. G. B. 1797, one branch.

SAGREDO, A. T.—An ancient Roman family, who came to Venice from Sebenico, in Dalmatia. They were secret councillors of the Roman Emperors, and are said to have been called on that account "Secreti". The family is famous for one doge, Nicolò, elected 1674, and especially for S. Gerardo Sagredo, who was stoned to death in Hungary in 1047, and afterwards canonised. His festival is still kept at S. Giorgio Maggiore on 26th September. G. B. 1797, two branches.

SALAMON, A. T.—Salerno. The family was formerly called Cetranico, and Doge Pietro Cetranico, elected

1026, was the first to take the name of Salamon, Giacomo Salamon, a Dominican, who died in 1314. was beatified. Extinct 1788.

*SANDI.—Feltre. M. C. 1685. G. B. 1797, one branch.

SANGIANTOFFETTI (or Toffetti).—Crema. M. C. 1649. G. B. 1797, one branch.

SANUDO, A. T.—An ancient Roman family, said to be the Livii, to which Titus, the historian, belonged. They went from Rome to Padua, and came from New Eraclea to Venice. A tribune of this family is mentioned in 564. They were formerly called Candiani, and assisted at the election of the first doge (697). There were five doges in the family, and Piero III., elected 942, is said to have been the first to change the name to Sanudo. They founded the church of S. Maurizio, and co-operated in the building of others. The famous traveller Marino Sanudo, and the historian of the same name, so frequently quoted in this work, belonged to this family. G. B. 1797, one branch.

SAVORGNAN.—A noble family from Friuli. M. C. 1385 (Tassini), 1509 (Freschot). G. B. 1797, two branches.

SEMENZI.—Tommaso Premuda, a scion of an ancient family which came to Venice about 1440, was in 1685 adopted by a rich corn merchant, Zambattista Semenzi, whose name he assumed. He and his uncle and two brothers were admitted the same year to the M. C. on payment of the usual 100,000 ducats. G. B. 1797, one branch.

SEMITECOLO, A. T.—Istria (843). G. B. 1797, two branches.

SIGNOLO.—Extinct 1499 (Coronelli).

SODERINI.—Florentine nobles, who came to Venice in 1465. M. C. 1656. G. B. 1797, two branches.

*SORANZO, A. T.—Burano. There were two dis-

tinct branches of the family, with totally different arms. Giovanni Soranzo was doge 1313-1328. G. B. 1797, ten branches.

STAZIO.—Extinct 1722.

SURIAN.—Acre (1293). M. C. before 1297. Extinct 1630.

SURIAN (another family).—Rimini. M. C. 1647. This is the family to which the famous doctor Giacomo Surian belonged. Extinct 1700.

TASCA.—Bergamo. M. C. 1646. Extinct 1748.

TAGLIAPIETRA.—Extinct 1659.

*TIEPOLO, A. T.—Originally Rome, then Rimini. They were among the electors of the first doge (697). There were two doges of this family. An account of the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo in 1310 will be found at p. 369. G. B. 1797, three branches.

*TREVISAN, A. T.—Aquileia, then dispersed in the different islands (one branch came from Treviso, where they all most probably originated). M. C. before 1297, when part of the family were excluded, but reinstated in 1381. Marcantonio Trevisan was doge 1553-1554. (G. B. 1797, three branches.) There was a branch of the family which belonged to the order of Secretaries; some of these were admitted to the patriciate in the eighteenth century.

TRON, A. T.—Ancona (Sanudo), Mantua (Freschot). Nicolò Tron was doge 1471-1473. G. B. 1797, two branches.

*VALIER, A. T.—Said to be an ancient Roman family, part of whom came to the Adriatic, and settled at Gambarare, between Venice and Padua; from whence they came to Venice. They assisted at the election of the first doge (697). There were two doges of this family and two cardinals. G. B. 1797, two branches.

VALLARESSO, A. T.—Verona. This family boasts of some famous ecclesiastics. They co-operated in the

foundation of the churches of S. Bartolomeo and S. Martino. G. B. 1797, one branch.

VALMARANA.—Descendants of an ancient Roman family. Made Conti di Valmarana in 1031 by Conrad II. Came to Venice from Vicenza. M. C. 1658. G. B. 1797, one branch.

*VAN AXEL.—A noble family from Malines. Came to Venice towards the end of the sixteenth century. M. C. 1665. G. B. 1797, one branch.

VENDRAMIN.—Illyria. M. C. Excluded 1297, reinstated 1381. Andrea Vendramin was doge 1476-1477. G. B. 1797, three branches.

*VENIER, A. T.—Vicenza. Some authors say that this family is originally from Rome, and descended from the Emperor Valerian. One of the Venier was Patriarch of Grado in 821. There were three doges of this family and eighteen Procuratori di S. Marco. G. B. 1797, six branches.

*VERONESE.—Verona. M. C. 1704. G. B. 1797, one branch.

VIARO.—Extinct 1657.

VITTURI, A. T.—Altino. This family on several occasions rendered great military services to the Republic. G. B. 1797, one branch.

*WIDMAN.—Villach, in Carinthia (1586). The first member of this family who came to Venice accumulated a very large fortune by trade, and his sons were admitted to the M. C. in 1646. G. B. 1797, one branch.

*ZACCO.—An ancient noble family from Padua. M. C. 1653. G. B. 1797, one branch.

ZAGURI.—Ancient nobles of Cattaro, formerly called Saraceni, came to Venice about 1504. M. C. 1646 or 1653. G. B. 1797, one branch.

ZANARDI.—Bergamo. Andrea Zanardi became rich by making a sort of spice cakes, eaten at Ascension-tide; he was formerly a shop boy. His

sons having given 100,000 ducats for the war with Candia were elected to the M. C. in 1653. Extinct 1757.

ZANE, A. T.—From Eraclea to Malamocco, and then to Venice (tenth century). They co-operated with the Capello in the foundation of the church of S. Maria Mater Domini. G. B. 1797, two branches.

*ZEN, A. T.—A branch of a Roman family, who went first to Padua, and came to Venice from Burano. Renier Zen was a famous general, and afterwards doge (1252-1268). Among the famous soldiers of the family was the well-known captain, Carlo Zen. G. B. 1797, four branches.

ZENOBIO.—Came to Venice about 900. M. C. 1646. G. B. 1797, one branch.

ZIANI.—Some writers say that the Ziani and the Zane were the same family. Sebastino Ziani was doge 1172-1178, and Pietro Ziani 1205-1229. Coronelli says the Ziani were extinct in 1226, but as Marino Ziani was appointed Procuratore di S. Marco in 1298 this is impossible. Sansovino separates the two families; he calls Marino (above-mentioned) Ziani, but Renier (Procuratore 1178), Nicolò (1276), Francesco (1462), Marco (1471) and Girolamo (1578) he calls Zane.

ZOBENIGO.—Extinct 1124 (Coronelli).

ZOLIO.—Bergamo. M. C. 1655. G. B. 1797, one branch.

ZON.—Were Venetian citizens from an early date, and a branch of the family (extinct 1666) was elected to the M. C. in 1651.

*ZORZI, A. T.—Pavia. Assisted in the building of Venice. Doge Marino Zorzi was elected 1311. Pietro Zorzi, at the siege of Curzola, 1250, having lost his standard, caused a white cloth, stained with his own blood, to be raised instead. After this a vermilion band on a field of silver was introduced into the arms

of his branch of the family. G. B. 1797, four branches.

ZULIAN.—See Giulian.

ZUSTINIAN.—See Giustinian.

ZUSTO.—See Giusto.

N.B.—The following names are variously spelt: Bolani, Bollani; Capello, Cappello; Memo, Memmo. In the more ancient documents they are almost invariably written with the single consonant. In the eighteenth century the spelling was varied. In six copies of the *Protogiornale* taken at hazard between 1767 and 1797 Bolani is invariably spelt with one *l*, Capello with one *p*, and Memmo with two *m*'s. In six copies of the *Temi Veneta* (1769-1797) we find Bollani with two *l*'s, Capello with one or two *p*'s indifferently, and Memmo, except in 1797, with one *m*. In the *Bollettino Ufficiale della Consulta Araldica* (issued in 1898), the consonants are doubled in each case.

CHAPTER XIX

GENERAL NOTES

IL RATTO DELLE SPOSE (the rape of the brides).—It was the ancient custom for the Venetian betrothed couples to go to the cathedral of S. Pietro in Castello on the last day of January every year to celebrate their marriages. The girls went dressed in white, with their hair, which was mixed with golden threads, on their shoulders, and their dowries in small chests called "arcelle". In the tenth century—the exact date is very uncertain—some pirates hid themselves over night among the trees, which abounded in the island, and in the morning, during the function, entered the church, and carried off the brides and their dowries, as well as the bridegrooms, and some historians say the bishop and clergy as well. Having taken them on board ship they sailed for Caorle, a town a short way down the east coast, where they landed and proceeded to divide the spoil. The news having quickly spread, they were followed by the Venetians, who, after having killed them all, returned in triumph to Venice with the rescued brides and their dowries. As the rescue was principally due to the "casselleri," or casemakers, who had their establishments at S. Maria Formosa, they requested as a recompense that the doge should visit their parish church in state, every year, on the festival of the Purification (2nd February). The doge is reported to have said, "And if it rains?" to which they replied: "We

will give you hats to cover you". "And if we are thirsty?" "We will give you to drink." From this arose the custom, which endured to the fall of the Republic, of presenting the doge on this occasion with two hats made of paper, or gilded straw, and two flasks of Malmsey. The "Festa delle Marie" (festival of the Maries), the commemoration of which lasted till 1397, was also instituted on this occasion.[1]

THE BUCENTOR (*Bucentoro*).—A model of this splendid ship, which was used by the doges at the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic on Ascension Day, at the reception of important personages, and on other State occasions, can be seen in the Arsenal. The first *Bucentor* was built for Doge Zuanne Soranzo, by order of the Senate in 1311. Sansovino says it was called *Bucentoro* because the order for its fabrication contained the words: "Quod fabricetur navilium ducentorum hominum"; this is, however, by no means the only suggested derivation. The *Bucentor* was several times replaced; the last was built in 1728; and in 1797, at the fall of the Republic, its beautiful ornaments were removed, and burned the following year. In 1824, after having been put to various uses, it was finally broken up.

THE INQUISITIONS.—The members of the Holy Inquisition, who met three times a week in the oratory of S. Teodoro, were the Patriarch of Venice, the Papal Legate and the Inquisitor-General, who belonged to the order of S. Dominic. They treated only matters connected with religion, and were quite distinct from the Inquisitors of the State, who consisted of three members elected by the Council of Ten, two of whom belonged to their body, the third being a State

[1] Some people trace the derivation of the word "Marionette" from the fact that not very long after the institution of this festival the twelve living Maries were replaced by wooden ones. The Venetians still call a lean, mawkish woman a "Maria di tola," or wooden Mary.

Councillor. This tribunal treated matters connected with offences against the State. They could arrest, punish and exile, privately but not publicly, all persons guilty of such offences; but they could not inflict extreme punishments, nor could they subject any one to torture, except with the special permission of the Council of Ten.

BIANCA CAPELLO.—Bartolammeo Capello was an old man when, in 1548, his daughter Bianca was born. His wife having died shortly afterwards, he put Bianca in charge of a certain Lugrezia Grimani, with whom she was not in accord, and who paid very little attention to her. Near the palace, where the Capello lived, was the establishment of the Florentine banker Salviati; and one day, when Bianca was fifteen years old, she perceived, at one of the windows—a window on a projecting part of the building, which nearly faced the palace—a young man named Piero Bonaventuri, who was one of Salviati's clerks. Becoming enamoured of this young man at first sight, she soon found that her love was returned; and it was not long before, with the help of people who are always to be found on similar occasions, clandestine meetings were arranged of an evening in the Capello palace; with the result that Piero, knowing that Bianca's father, who was one of the proudest nobles in Venice, would not give his daughter to a poor banker's clerk, persuaded her to elope with him; and at midnight on the 29th November, 1563, they ran off to Florence. There was great consternation in Venice, and Capello appealed to the Senate. Bianca, however, in the meantime had become Bonaventuri's wife, and, beyond proclaiming a sentence of exile against them, there was nothing to be done. The newly married couple did not remain faithful to one another; and when, some years after, Piero was killed by some of the Ricci, on account of his intrigues with Cassandra Bongiovanni (*née* Ricci),

Bianca became the wife of Francesco dei Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, with whom she had been intimate from the first days of her arrival in Florence. The Venetians immediately reversed their judgment, declared her "true and particular daughter of the Republic," showered honours on her father and uncle, and sent a special deputation of nobles to Florence to invest the Grand Duke with the highest honours of the State, offer their congratulations, and declare their satisfaction at the marriage. Bianca Capello died on the 20th October, 1587, the day after her husband, not without suspicion of their having being poisoned by order of his brother, Cardinal Ferdinando dei Medici, who succeeded him in the dukedom.

THE CONSPIRACY OF BAIAMONTE TIEPOLO.—In the year 1310 Baiamonte Tiepolo, his father-in-law Marco Querini, some of the Badoer, and a few other nobles, having several grievances against the reigning doge, Piero Gradenigo, and trusting to the support of the people, many of whom the doge had offended by excluding them from the Maggior Consiglio in 1297 (p. 372), determined on a revolution. Having obtained a good many followers, they started at dawn on 15th June, 1310, intending to assault the Ducal Palace and depose the doge. The doge, however, having been warned, was waiting for them with his followers in the Piazza di S. Marco. Marco Querini and his adherents, who had come by Calle dei Fabbri (p. 137), were the first to arrive, and were speedily defeated, and put to flight, leaving Marco and Benetto Querini dead on the ground. Baiamonte Tiepolo arrived just afterwards by the Merceria (p. 83), and met the doge's followers opposite what is now called the Sottoportico e Calle del Cappello Nero (p. 84), where they had a sharp skirmish, the people in the houses throwing stones and tiles from the windows and balconies with a great noise. Just at that moment a certain

woman, called Giustina (or Lucia) Rossi, hearing the noise, ran to her window, and, either accidentally or by design, pushed over a stone mortar, which in falling killed the standard-bearer of Baiamonte. Another scrimmage followed in Calle S. Basso, after which, in the midst of a fierce thunderstorm accompanied by torrential rain, the conspirators made for the Ponte di Rialto (p. 290). After a scuffle in Campo S. Luca (p. 137), in which they were defeated by the confraternity Della Carità, assisted by that of the painters, they gained the bridge, and having crossed it they made secure their retreat by destroying it. Many of the conspirators, who gave themselves up, were pardoned, and the doge would have forgiven Baiamonte if he had begged his pardon; but notwithstanding the exertions of his friends he would not; therefore he and his immediate followers were ordered into exile for four years in Dalmatia. As, however, he did not leave Venice within the stated time, he and his heirs were sentenced to perpetual exile, and a reward of 2,000 ducats was offered for his head, should he be found in Venetian territory. He died in Servia in 1328. The destruction of his palace and the fate of that of the Querini is mentioned elsewhere. The houses of the other conspirators were confiscated by the Government, and marked with the lion of S. Mark to show that they belonged to the State. The Council of Ten was first formed after this conspiracy.

Guerra dei Pugni (fight with fists).—In the ninth century public fights with sticks used to take place in Venice between the men from Jesolo (p. 344) and the men from Eraclea (p. 344), who were hereditary enemies. In the thirteenth century the Guerra dei Pugni, in which fists were used instead of sticks, took the place of the former. These were carried out between September and Christmas, on bridges built without parapets, so that the combatants might be thrown into

the water, and be put *hors de combat* without being much hurt. These fights increased so in ferocity that in 1705, after a most sanguinary fight, at the close of which stones and knives were used, and many killed and injured, they were altogether forbidden, and the rivals had to content themselves with the "Forze d' Ercole," a species of gymnastic feat, which had also been in existence since the thirteenth century. It is not certain who were the first combatants in the Guerra dei Pugni, but from early in the fourteenth century they were the Castellani, who lived in the eastern part of the city, at the extremity of which was the island of Castello, and the Nicolotti, who inhabited the western part, at the extremity of which was the parish of S. Nicolò dei Mendigoli. These two factions, who were deadly enemies, are thought by some to be the descendants of the people of Jesolo and Eraclea, but the enmity is generally supposed to have commenced in 1307, owing to the Nicolotti having killed a Bishop of Castello, who was quarrelling with the parish priest of S. Pantalon (p. 187) about his death dues. The Republic are said to have encouraged the fights, and fostered the rivalry between these two factions; firstly, because the fighting served to render the men more plucky; and secondly, because the rivalry was a safeguard against revolution. This rivalry still shows itself, although not to the same extent as formerly, in the regattas that take place in the present day. A picture of the Guerra dei Pugni is to be seen in the picture gallery of the Palazzo Querini Stampaglia (p. 147), and a bas-relief in bronze at the Museo Civico (p. 308).

MAESTRI DE' CAVALIERI.—After the death of Doge Orso Ipato in 737, the people, in order to free themselves from the supposed despotism of the doges, appointed a head of the Republic who should only be elected for a year, and should be called "Maestro de'

Cavalieri". This was not a success, and in 742 they returned to Government by doges, who were elected for life, as before.

IL MAGGIOR CONSIGLIO.—The first doge was elected in 697, the election being for life. In 756, during the reign of Doge Domenico Monegario, two tribunes, or councillors, were appointed to assist him. In 1172, after the death of Vitale Michiel II., the people being weary of the misgovernment of the doges, decided to elect twelve of the principal citizens—two for each sestiere—who should each elect forty more, from nobles and citizens indiscriminately, to form a council, who, with the doge and his councillors and the electors themselves, should govern the State. This council was called the "Maggior Consiglio"—or greater council—and the members were elected annually. In 1179 the minor council, consisting of forty members, was formed. Towards the end of the thirteenth century, on account of the way in which the elections were interfered with, owing to the rivalry between the Guelfs and Ghibellines, and other internal dissensions, it was decided by Doge Piero Gradenigo to suspend the annual elections, and appoint a permanent hereditary council, to which only those were to be admitted who had served in the last four annual councils, and had received a majority of votes from the Council of Forty. This proposal, which naturally gave much dissatisfaction to those who were to be excluded, was passed by both the major and minor councils in 1297. From that time the members of the greater council were *ipse facto* nobles, as well as their sons of over twenty-five years of age, who became councillors without election. In 1312, 1318 and 1381 several more families were admitted to the council, including some of those who were excluded in 1297; and in later years additions were frequently made of families who had rendered services, pecuniary or otherwise, to the Republic, during

their wars. One hundred thousand ducats (half as a gift, and half as a loan) was generally sufficient for the purpose. The names of the members of the Maggior Consiglio were included in the "Libro d' Oro," or Golden Book, which, in the last year of the Republic (1797), contained 1218 names.

IL CONSIGLIO DEI DIECI.—The Council of Ten was first formed in 1310, after the conspiracy of Baiamonte Tiepolo (p. 369), as a temporary measure and afterwards made permanent. It consisted of ten senators, who not only had to belong to different families, but might not be even distant relations. This tribunal, with the assistance of the doge and his councillors (by this time increased to six), judged cases of high treason, or falsification of money, and all offences committed by patricians; they also regulated the customs of the city, and checked the immoderate luxury of the people, etc. The three inquisitors of State (p. 367) were elected from this body. In 1355 twenty additional members, called the "Zonta," were added to the Council of Ten.

THE SIGNORIA, which consisted of the doge and his six councillors, was established in 1179. In the absence of the doge, the senior councillor took his place, and was called vice doge. In the interim, after the death of a doge, the councillors resided in the Ducal Palace, and governed the state.

SCUOLE.—The name "scuola" is applied to the various guilds or confraternities of Venice, as well as to the building or guild-hall in which they held their meetings. The six principal confraternities, who attended the doge on all grand occasions, were those of La Carità, S. Giovanni Evangelista, La Misericordia, S. Marco, S. Rocco and S. Teodoro. These six were under the superintendence of the Council of Ten. The other minor guilds were very numerous, being chiefly connected with the various trades of the city, and were

regulated by the Proveditori di Commun. They attended in great state on very special occasions, and took part in many religious processions.

BULL-FIGHTS were held in the large squares, or campi, of the city, as well as in the courts of the Ducal and other palaces. In the Ducal Palace the bulls—or rather oxen, for they were rarely bulls—were loose; but in all other places they were held by ropes attached to their horns. They fought with specially trained dogs. The last bull-fight was held in Campo S. Stefano on 22nd February, 1802. There are one or two pictures of bull-fights in the picture gallery in Palazzo Querini Stampalia (p. 147).

ORIGINAL CITIZENS.—To become an original citizen it was necessary that the father and grandfather of the applicant should have been ordinary citizens, and that neither they nor the applicant should have exercised any mechanical trade. Ordinary citizenship was granted after twenty-five years' residence. To be a citizen *de intus* one must have been born in Venice, and have resided there for ten consecutive years. This gave the right to carry on business in the city, and to exercise freely any trade, even one of the principal ones. A citizen *de extra* must also have been born in Venice, and have resided there for sixteen consecutive years; he had the right to navigate, under the protection of the flag of S. Mark, and to trade with foreign countries, with the same privileges as the Venetians themselves. The order of Secretaries, from which the Grand Chancellor—the most important member of the Government after the Doge—was elected, was taken from the original citizens, who might almost be called a sort of inferior nobility.

HORSES IN VENICE.—In the early days of Venice, when the majority of the streets were yet unpaved, the people not very numerous, and the bridges flat, the use of horses in Venice was very general. In 1291,

however, owing to the increase in the population, it was no longer safe to ride in the more crowded streets; and orders were issued forbidding any one to ride in the Merceria after terce—which varied, according to the season, from 6 to 8.30 A.M.—and directing the riders to dismount and tie their horses to the fig-tree in Campo S. Salvatore (p. 135).

In 1359 people were only allowed to ride at walking pace, subject to a fine of 3 lire. Riding was, however, still practised, though to a limited extent, at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Travellers also appear to have brought their horses when passing through Venice; as in 1414 a law was issued regulating the charges to be made for stabling horses. The councillors of state used to receive an allowance for a mule, on which they rode to the Ducal Palace; this was probably necessary on account of the dirty state of the streets; as, however, these gradually became paved, and the bridges built of stone and arched so that the gondolas could pass under them, the horses were no longer necessary. Doge Michele Steno, 1400-1413, is said to have had the finest horses in all Italy. The Republic also maintained six most beautiful horses, for the use of nobles despatched on special missions. These were retained till the middle of the sixteenth century. Doge Steno is said to have had his horses painted yellow. One of the foreign ambassadors was much taken with them, and is reported to have asked the doge where the race came from.

VENERANDA PORTA, in conjunction with her lover, Stefano Fantini, murdered her husband, and having cut him up, threw the pieces into different wells and canals. They were discovered, however, owing to the remains of a letter found on the body. They both confessed and were executed on 10th January, 1781. Fantini was quartered, and is said to have been the last culprit whose remains were exposed on the four

shrines in the lagoons. Veneranda's house (p. 243) was destroyed.

DATES.—In reading Venetian history, the dates given, if before the 25th March, are sometimes followed by the letters MV., which indicates the old Venetian style of counting.

The early Venetians, as an expression of their devotion to the Madonna, celebrated the commemoration of the foundation of the city on the festival of the Annunciation (25th March), on which day they commenced the new year. Thus, for instance, what we should call January, February or March, 1643, was called by them 1642; 1643 not commencing till 25th March. Later on, for convenience' sake, the New Year's Day was changed to 1st March.

COMPAGNIE DELLA CALZA.—The Compagni della Calza, so called because the legs of their "calze," or hose, were of different colours, were composed of young patricians who made it their business to superintend, and often to organise at their own expense, the most gorgeous *fêtes*. The first company was formed for the *fêtes* in connection with the creation of Doge Michele Steno in 1400; from which time the number of companies increased largely, there being at one time no less than forty-three, including, however, some that were not composed of patricians. They were known by such names as "Pavoni" (peacocks), "Immortali" (immortals), "Sempiterni" (everlastings), etc., and are frequently mentioned in connection with both public and private festivals. The last occasion on which they are heard of was in 1562, when the company of the "Accesi" organised a grand festival at S. Salvatore, at the palace on the Grand Canal, belonging to their president, Andrea Dolfin (Procuratore di S. Marco, 1573).

PROCURATORI DI S. MARCO.—The first Procuratore di S. Marco was a patrician appointed to superintend

the building of the church, and afterwards to have general supervision of all connected with it. From time to time the number was increased, and other duties were added. In 1442 the number was finally raised to nine. The Procuratori, who were elected for life, were next in dignity to the doge, and had houses assigned to them in the Piazza di S. Marco. They did not sit in the Maggior Consiglio, but there were always three of them on guard in the loggia under the campanile (p. 19) during the sittings.[1] It is not known who the first Procuratore was; but according to Sansovino he was appointed about 829 at the time of the commencement of the building of S. Marco. The first name mentioned is Anzolo Faliero in 1108, and the last Sebastian Giulio Giustinian in 1795.

CAVALIERI DELLA STOLA D' ORO.—So called from a golden stole worn over the left shoulder. This order is said to have been founded in the eighth century. The membership was hereditary, or by appointment, either by a crowned head, or by the Maggior Consiglio. The golden stole was only worn on great occasions, and is said to have been so large as to greatly inconvenience the wearer. The branch of the Trevisan who lived in the Canonica (p. 48) had the privilege of wearing the stole on the right shoulder, Melchior Trevisan having in 1479 brought a phial of the precious blood from Constantinople.

THE VALUE OF THE DUCAT.—It is difficult to obtain information as to the value of the Venetian ducat at any given time. G. B. Molmenti in his account of

[1] The three Procuratori di Supra had charge of the Ducal Church of S. Marco, and kept guard during the months of April, July, October and January. The Procuratori di Citra had charge of the sestieri on this side of the canal, and were on duty in the loggia during May, August, November and February; and the Procuratori di Ultra superintended the other side of the canal, and were on guard during the rest of the year.

the private life of the Venetians in all ages (*La storia di Venezia nella vita privata*, etc.), one of the most important of the later works about Venice, says: "The valuation of the money is a most intricate affair, and impossible to determine with any precision," and again: "The ideal, if not the actual, standard was the 'lira,' always and everywhere divided into 20 soldi, but the value was changeable and conventional, and students of the subject have tried in vain to find out what it was in different ages". At the outset, at least three kinds of ducats have to be reckoned with. The golden ducat (in gold); the imaginary golden ducat; and later on the various silver ducats; and it is only on very rare occasions that historians, when quoting prices in ducats, specify the kind to which they refer. Another difficulty is caused by the variation of the value of the ducat in soldi, and a third by the changes in the value of the soldo itself.

The golden ducat or "zecchino" was first coined in 1285, and at that time it was worth 3 Venetian lire, or 60 soldi. In 1733 its value had increased by degrees to 22 lire or 440 soldi.

About 1490, when the golden ducat, after having remained for forty years at 124 soldi, commenced to rise again, the people had been so accustomed to call 124 soldi a ducat that, although there was no coin of that value, they continued to do so, and the result was the creation of the imaginary ducat of that value.

About 1561 (when the value of the golden ducat had risen to about 160 soldi), Doge Girolamo Priuli, realising the inconvenience of this imaginary ducat, caused a silver one of the same value to be coined. This ducat continued at 124 soldi for over 100 years, when *it* also began to increase, but so slightly, that in 1733 (when the value of the golden ducat was 22 lire or 440 soldi) it was only worth 160 soldi, at which price it remained till the fall of the Republic (1797).

It stands to reason that all ducats quoted before 1490 were golden ducats (in gold). After that date till 1700 a quotation in ducats may refer to the golden ducat or that of 124 soldi (either imaginary or in silver, both being of the same value), and after 1700 to the golden, silver or imaginary. The sums paid for nobility (usually 100,000 ducats) were as a rule paid in silver ducats.

The value of the gold and silver ducats in soldi, at any given time, can be found in most works on the Venetian monetary system; and the value of the soldo in money of the present day, although to a great extent a matter of conjecture, may be approximately ascertained by comparing the prices of provisions at the time with those of to-day, the value of money depending to a great extent on what it will buy. Taking the price of provisions in the middle of the fifteenth century (G. B. Molmenti) we find that a pound of meat cost 2 soldi, a pair of small fowls 13 soldi, and a capon 18 soldi. Putting these at average present prices, say 8d., 4s. 4d. and 5s. 2d., the soldo would then have been worth about 4d., and the golden ducat, which was then (1450) worth 120 soldi, would work out at £2 1s. 4d. In 1733, when the value of the gold and silver ducats had reached their highest value in soldi (the imaginary ducat remaining always at 124), the prices of provisions had increased to such an extent that the purchasing value of the soldo was a little over 1d., say 1½d., and the value of the ducats would be as follows: the golden ducat £2 0s. 10½d., the silver one 14s. 8d., and the imaginary one 11s. 7½d.

The above calculations, which are, however, pure conjecture, seem to fix the average value of the golden ducat in all times till 1733 at about £2 1s., and on this basis the silver one would work out at about the following prices: 1561, £1 1s. 6d.; 1633, 18s.; 1638,

17s.; 1664, 14s. 10d.; 1700, 12s. 9d.; 1714, 14s. 6d.; 1733, 14s. 8d.

In 1797, owing to a further gradual increase in the price of provisions, the purchasing value of the soldo was further reduced to about ½d., making the golden ducat worth 18s. 4d., the silver one 6s. 8d. and the imaginary one 5s. 2d.

FISH.—The fish in Venice has always been celebrated, and even nowadays a considerable quantity is sent to other large towns in Italy. Besides the large fish market ("pescaria") on the Grand Canal, there were several others in places appointed by the Government. With the exception of the one in front of the Zecca (p. 21) near the Royal Palace, and the one at S. Bartolomeo (p. 290), fish is still sold in most of these localities. One of the most picturesque of these small pescarie is in Campiello Pescaria (Walk 1, p. 40); this should be visited in the morning. A visit to the large pescaria on the Grand Canal (Walk 3, p. 89) as early in the morning as possible would give some idea of the quality and variety of the Venetian fish. Zanotto in his guide-book (1856) specially mentions the oysters and other shell-fish found in the lagoons. The scampi (a large sort of prawn) are excellent, and the little soft shell crabs, of which large baskets-full will be seen, are much liked by the Venetians, although rarely seen in restaurants, and never in hotels.

POSTS AND POST OFFICES.—From the twelfth century the postal service between Venice and the Venetian territory in Italy was carried out by forty special couriers, who, however, do not appear to have worked with any system of regularity till the fifteenth century. These couriers were afterwards reduced to thirty-two, being one for each centre to which letters were sent; their office was hereditary, and they were united in a guild under the protection of S. Catharine. The foreign mail service was carried on under the superintendence of

a director and was generally called the Post of Flanders. The other post offices, excepting those for Venetian territory, were as a rule worked by the states themselves under agreement with the Venetian Government, and at the end of the seventeenth century there were no less than thirteen post offices in Venice, each communicating with a different centre. The three principal ones were the (1) *Post of Flanders*, at Calle della Posta, near Campiello Valmarana (p. 155). In the first half of the eighteenth century this office is mentioned as being in charge of Baron Taxis, who lived on the spot, and whose family had held the same post since the end of the sixteenth century. (2) *Post for Venetian territory only*, at Ponta delle Beccarie (p. 90). (3) *Post for Italy*, at the Riva del Carbon (p. 234). This served all Italy and Sicily, excepting only Florence and Tuscany, the office for which was in the Ramo della Posta, SS. Apostoli (p. 114).

In 1775 all the post offices were concentrated in Corte Barozzi (p. 275). The company of couriers was abolished in 1806, and the post office transferred to Palazzo Grimani (p. 286), where it remained till 1872, when it was removed to Palazzo Giustinian (p. 116), a few years ago it was established in its present position in the Fontego dei Tedeschi (p. 87).

THE BANCO GIRO.—The first banks in Venice, which were established about the middle of the twelfth century, were for the most part held by nobles. The irregularities and disorders of these banks, however, brought so much discredit on the commercial probity of the city, that in 1584 the Republic decided to found a bank under the guarantee of the State, and to suppress the others. This bank, although called a "Banco Giro," or circulating bank, did not issue notes payable to bearer, but transferred money from one account to another, and repaid depositors on demand. A large business was done in bills of exchange, the rates of

which, varying for different towns and countries, were published in the journals. The president of the bank was a senator, and all the employees had to deposit a large caution. The bank was closed from Palm Sunday till eight days after Easter, from the 23rd of June, September and December, till the second Monday in the following month, on all festivals of obligation, on the three last days of Carnival, and on most Fridays. In 1737 the bank was reorganised by the Senate, and it was still open at the fall of the Republic in 1797.

THE FAIR OF THE ASCENSION (La Sensa).—In 1180 Pope Alexander III., as a mark of gratitude for the assistance rendered him by the Venetians against the Emperor Barbarossa (p. 385), granted a perpetual indulgence, to all who should henceforth visit the church of S. Mark between the first and second Vespers of the Ascension. This immediately attracted an enormous number of the devout from all parts of the continent, and the Republic, wishing to benefit from this large concourse of people, instituted the famous fair of the Ascension. At first the fair lasted for eight days, but later on it was prolonged to fifteen. Regular booths were first set up in 1307, and from 1776 they were replaced by a most beautiful structure, designed by Bernardino Macaruzzi, and erected at a cost of 570,000 ducats. The fair extended to the Merceria, which was much frequented; and it is said that the ladies went there specially to study the fashions, a doll (or probably several) being exposed, dressed in the latest style.

The ceremony of wedding the sea, in which the doge proceeded in great state in the *Bucentoro* to the two castles at the Lido, and threw a ring into the Adriatic, took place on this day. It was at first only a solemn visit to the Adriatic, in commemoration of the acquisition of Istria and Dalmatia, on Ascension Day, 997; but when after the victory over Barbarossa Pope Alexander III. gave Doge Sebastiano Ziani a

ring as a token of his dominion over the Adriatic, the ceremony of wedding the sea was added. A beautiful description of this ceremony is given in *Venetia* by F. Sansovino, but it is unfortunately too long to quote.

THE FESTIVAL OF GIOVEDI GRASSO (the Thursday before Lent).—In 1162 (or according to some 1170) Ulric, Patriarch of Aquileia, attempted to occupy the neighbouring island of Grado, which was under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Grado, and carry away the bodies of the saints and other sacred relics that were in the churches. The doge, however, sent a fleet against him, and captured him, with about 700 of his followers. They were shortly after released, the patriarch consenting to make a formal submission, to pay an annual tribute of one bull, twelve pigs, twelve loaves of bread and some wine, and not to molest Grado any more. The festival of Giovedi Grasso was instituted in commemoration of this victory; and every year on this day a bull was decapitated in the square by the guild of the smiths, who, as they had rendered signal service at the fight in 1162, were allowed to appear in their ancient dresses and carry their ancient arms; the guild of butchers also assisted. In early days twelve pigs were also decapitated in the square, but later on they were killed privately. The flesh of the bull was at first given to the prisoners, and that of the pigs to the senators, or gentlemen present with the doge, but latterly the former was given to the poor, and the latter to some nuns. When the commemoration was first instituted there were other ceremonies connected with it, but these were abolished by Doge Andrea Gritti in the first half of the sixteenth century, leaving only the decapitation of the bull and the distribution of the meat, etc., which endured to the fall of the Republic.

CLUBS (Casini).—There were a great many clubs in

Venice, and most of them remained till the fall of the Republic. They are described by Tassini as small houses, or rooms where a certain set of people met to pass the night hours at play, or at some other special entertainment. The greater part of them, however, were hotbeds of gambling, immorality, and vice of every description. Notwithstanding their prohibition in 1568, and again in 1609, they continued to increase, and towards the end of the eighteenth century there were more than ever. Although the greater part of the clubs, of which traces still exist, were for the nobles (Casini dei Nobili), yet the order of Secretaries and the people in general—Tassini specially mentions the cooks, the waiters and the artisans—had them as well. These latter clubs were mostly in remote parts of the city, where bowling-greens could be found; and here they used to turn night into day, especially on Saturdays, when they had great feasts after midnight, followed by dancing, gambling and other kindred amusements. The evening of Ash Wednesday was celebrated with a feast of fish, including a good deal of shell-fish, of which the Venetians are very fond. At daybreak, instead of going home, they would go to the "Erberia" (vegetable market) on the Grand Canal in order to get some fresh air, and drive away the effects of their over-indulgence in eating and drinking.

SPEZIERI AND FARMACISTI.—The Spezieri, after whom so many calli were named, were so called from "spezie" (spices, or drugs), and originally consisted—besides the chemists—of dealers in all sorts of spices, and confectionery, and manufacturers and retailers of sugar, wax candles and olive-oil, etc. In early days their principal quarters were in the Spezzeria, which extended from the church of S. Salvatore to the Rialto Bridge. The chemists, however, were scattered about the city, and gave their name to the various

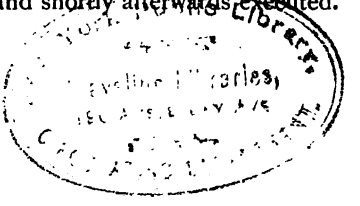
calli where their establishments were situated. The Spezieri all belonged to the same guild, or confraternity, until the chemists formed their own body, under the title of Farmacisti.

The Venetian Farmacisti were famous for a sort of treacly medicine called "triaca," made from an Eastern receipt, which they sent all over the world. It was made with such good drugs, and so carefully compounded, that even the people of the countries from which the receipt came would have nothing but the Venetian preparation. The triaca was made at certain times of the year, and the ingredients were previously exposed for three days in the window of the pharmacy. Those which had to be powdered were then beaten outside in bronze mortars, which stood in little circular hollows in the pavement. Some of the paving stones with these hollows still exist, notably those in front of the Farmacia Galvani, at the corner of Campo F. Morosini (S. Stefano) and Calle del Spezier (p. 57). The men who pounded the drugs wore a special costume, and sang a special refrain while at work. An old inhabitant of Venice told the writer that in his younger days he remembered seeing the triaca being prepared, in front of the Farmacia Mantovani in Calle larga S. Marco (p. 144).

POPE ALEXANDER III.—There is a tradition that in 1177 Pope Alexander III., flying from the persecution of the Emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa), who had placed the Antipope Paschal III. on the papal throne, came to Venice disguised as a pilgrim, and having passed the night after his arrival either under the portico of the church of S. Salvatore (pp. 86, 87 and 136), or near the Calle del Perdon at S. Aponal (p. 251), he obtained admission as chaplain—or some say as kitchen man—at the convent of S. Maria della Carità (p. 325), where after about six months he was recognised by a Frenchman named Comodo—who

had often seen him in Rome—and ultimately conducted in state to the Ducal Palace by Doge Sebastiano Ziani, who espoused his cause against Barbarossa, and having defeated him restored the Pope to his throne.

FILIPPO CALENDARIO.—At p. 109 it is stated that Palazzo Urbino is supposed by some to have been built by Filippo Calendario, and Selvatico in his *Architettura e Scultura di Venezia* (1847) says that the Giovanelli are said to have proofs to that effect. Calendario is usually credited with having superintended the reconstruction of the Ducal Palace and the building of the Sala del Maggior Consiglio in the fourteenth century. Selvatico however says that though there is no doubt that he was a great artist, there is no proof extant that he was an architect, and he adds—with reference to the proofs said to be in possession of the Giovanelli—that it would be a great pleasure to him to know of any incontestable work of his. His son Filippo was married to the daughter of Pietro Baseggio who was director of the works of the Ducal Palace during the first half of the fourteenth century, and he probably worked for him as a sculptor. In 1341 he is mentioned (Vita dei Veneziani nel 1300 B. Cecchetti 1885) as a proprietor of boats for conveying stone to the Lido. In 1343 he is entitled in an official document "tagliapietra" (stone cutter) at S. Samuel (id), and he is again mentioned in 1344 in connection with his boats. At the death of Pietro Baseggio (before 1354) he was appointed his commisario (executor), and on 15th April, 1354, owing to his complicity in the conspiracy of Doge Marino Faliero he was arrested in his house at S. Severo and shortly afterwards executed.



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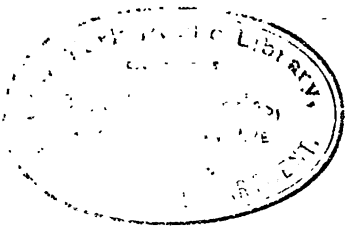

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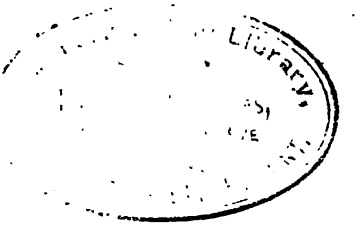

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